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Queen's University Calendar.

1875.

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THE

QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY

CALENDAR.

1875.

DUBLIN:
ALEXANDER THOM, 87 & 88, ABBEY-STREET;
HODGES, FOSTER, & CO., 104, GRAFTON-STREET.

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The Calendar

FOR THE

YEAR OF OUR LORD

1875.

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Cycle of the Sun,	8
Epact,	23
Roman Indiction,	3
Julian Period,	6588

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UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS, 1875.

The General University Examinations are held in	September and October.
Additional Examinations in Medicine are held in	June.
Local Examinations are held in . . .	June.
Supplemental Examinations in Arts and Engineering are held in . . .	December and January.

University Terms.

THE QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY IN IRELAND.

BELFAST COLLEGE TERMS, 1875-76.

Second Term (*Ses.* 1874–75) begins Jan. 5; ends March 25.
Third Term begins April 6; ends (*Ses.* 1874–75) June 12.
First Term (*Ses.* 1875–76) begins Oct. 19; ends Dec. 18.

CORK COLLEGE TERMS, 1875-76.

Second Term (*Ses.* 1874–75) begins Jan. 4; ends March 20
Third Term begins April 5; ends (*Ses.* 1874–75) June 12.
First Term (*Ses.* 1875–76) begins Oct. 19; ends Dec. 18.

GALWAY COLLEGE TERMS, 1875-76.

Second Term (*Ses.* 1874–75) begins Jan. 4; ends March 20.
Third Term begins April 5; ends (*Ses.* 1874–75) June 12.
First Term (*Ses.* 1875–76) begins Oct. 19; ends Dec. 18.

OXFORD UNIVERSITY TERMS, 1875.

LENT TERM	begins January 14;	ends March 20.
EASTER TERM	begins March 31;	ends May 14.
TRINITY TERM	begins May 15;	ends July 10.
MICHAELMAS TERM	begins October 11;	ends December 17.

The Act will be July 7.

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY TERMS, 1875.

LENT TERM	begins Jan. 13;	divides Feb. 14, M.;	ends March 19.
EASTER TERM	begins April 2;	divides May 14, N.;	ends June 25.
MICHAELMAS TERM	begins Oct. 1;	divides Nov. 8, N.;	ends Dec. 16.

The Commencement will be June 22.

DUBLIN UNIVERSITY (TRINITY COLLEGE) TERMS, 1875.

HILARY TERM	begins January 10;	ends March 25
TRINITY TERM	begins April 15;	ends June 30.
MICHAELMAS TERM	begins October 10;	ends December 20.

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JANUARY, 1875.

1	Friday	*Circumcision.*
2	Saturday	
3	**Sunday**	Cicero *b.* B.C. 106. Horrocks *d.* 1641.
4	Monday	Archbishop Usher *b.* 1580.
5	Tuesday	
6	Wednesday	*Epiphany.* Old Christmas day. Franklin *b.* at Boston, 1706.
7	Thursday	
8	Friday	Prince Albert Victor *b.* 1864.
9	Saturday	Napoleon III. *d.* 1873.
10	**Sunday**	1*st Sunday after Epiphany.* Linnæus *d.* 1778. Legendre *d.* 1833.
11	Monday	
12	Tuesday	
13	Wednesday	
14	Thursday	Berkeley *d.* 1753.
15	Friday	
16	Saturday	Spenser *d.* 1599. Gibbon *d.* 1794.
17	**Sunday**	2*nd Sunday after Epiphany.* Mozart *b.* 1756
18	Monday	Montesquieu *b.* 1689.
19	Tuesday	Copernicus *b.* 1473. Watt *b.* 1736.
20	Wednesday	Garrick *d.* 1779. Howard *d.* 1790.
21	Thursday	Hallam *d.* 1859.
22	Friday	Bacon *b.* 1561.
23	Saturday	William Pitt *d.* 1806.
24	**Sunday**	*Septuagesima Sunday.* Frederick the Great *b.* 1712.
25	Monday	*Conversion of St. Paul.* Burns *b.* 1759.
26	Tuesday	Jenner *d.* 1823.
27	Wednesday	Audubon *d.* 1851.
28	Thursday	Prescott *d.* 1859.
29	Friday	
30	Saturday	Charles I. beheaded, 1649.
31	**Sunday**	*Sexagesima Sunday.*

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FEBRUARY, 1875.

1	Monday	John Kemble *b.* 1757.
2	Tuesday	*Purification of B. V. Mary.* Candlemas.
3	Wednesday	Rousseau *d.* 1740. Crabbe *d.* 1832.
4	Thursday	Moorsom *d.* 1860.
5	Friday	
6	Saturday	Priestley *d.* 1804.
7	Sunday	*Quinquagesima Sunday.* Charles Dickens *b.* 1812. Mahomedan Year, 1292, begins.
8	Monday	Mary Queen of Scots beheaded, 1587.
9	Tuesday	*Shrove Tuesday.*
10	Wednesday	*Ash Wednesday.* Queen married, 1840. Montesquieu *d.* 1755.
11	Thursday	Descartes *d.* 1650. Sir Wm. Napier *d.* 1860.
12	Friday	Kant *d.* 1804.
13	Saturday	Samuel Butler *b.* 1612.
14	Sunday	*Quadragesima. 1st Sunday in Lent.* Blackstone *d.* 1780. Capt. Cook killed at Owhyhee, 1779.
15	Monday	Galileo *b.* at Pisa, 1564. Bishop Atterbury *d.* 1732.
16	Tuesday	
17	Wednesday	Michael Angelo *d.* 1563. Molière *d.* 1673.
18	Thursday	
19	Friday	
20	Saturday	Voltaire *b.* 1694.
21	Sunday	*2nd Sunday in Lent.* Spinoza *d.* 1677.
22	Monday	
23	Tuesday	Gauss *d.* 1855. Sir J. Reynolds *d.* 1792.
24	Wednesday	*St. Matthias.* Fulton *d.* 1815.
25	Thursday	Sir C. Wren *d.* 1723. Moore *d.* 1852.
26	Friday	Arago *b.* 1786.
27	Saturday	
28	Sunday	*3rd Sunday in Lent.* Montaigne *b.* 1533.

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MARCH, 1875.

1	Monday	*St. David.* Capitulation of Paris, 1871.
2	Tuesday	John Wesley *d.* 1791.
3	Wednesday	
4	Thursday	
5	Friday	Volta *d.* 1826.
6	Saturday	
7	**Sunday**	*4th Sunday in Lent.* Bessel *d.* 1846.
8	Monday	
9	Tuesday	Oersted *d.* 1851.
10	Wednesday	Jacobi *d.* 1819. Prince of Wales *m.* 1863.
11	Thursday	
12	Friday	
13	Saturday	Priestley *b.* 1733. Earl Grey, *b.* 1764.
14	**Sunday**	*5th Sunday in Lent.*
15	Monday	
16	Tuesday	Boileau *b.* 1635.
17	Wednesday	*St. Patrick.*
18	Thursday	
19	Friday	Equal day and night.
20	Saturday	Newton *d.* 1727.
21	**Sunday**	*Palm Sunday.* Henry Kirke White *b.* 1785.
22	Monday	Vandyck *b.* 1599. Goethe *d.* 1832.
23	Tuesday	Laplace *b.* 1749.
24	Wednesday	Queen Elizabeth *d.* 1603.
25	Thursday	*Annunciation B. V. Mary.* Lady Day.
26	Friday	*Good Friday.* Beethoven *d.* 1827.
27	Saturday	
28	**Sunday**	*Easter Sunday.* Raffaelle *b.* 1483.
29	Monday	*Easter Monday.*
30	Tuesday	*Easter Tuesday.*
31	Wednesday	Haydn *b.* 1732.

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APRIL, 1875.

1	Thursday	
2	Friday	Battle of Copenhagen, 1801.
3	Saturday	
4	**Sunday**	1*st Sunday after Easter. Low Sunday.* Goldsmith *d.* 1774.
5	Monday	Hobbes *b.* 1588.
6	Tuesday	Old Lady Day. Abel *d.* 1829. Raffaelle *d.* 1520.
7	Wednesday	
8	Thursday	
9	Friday	Bacon *d.* 1626.
10	Saturday	Grotius *b.* 1583. Lagrange *d.* 1813.
11	**Sunday**	2*nd Sunday after Easter.* Canning *b.* 1770.
12	Monday	
13	Tuesday	Handel *d.* 1759.
14	Wednesday	
15	Thursday	Euler *b.* 1707.
16	Friday	Alexis De Tocqueville *d.* 1859. Buffon *d.* 1788.
17	Saturday	Franklin *d.* 1790.
18	**Sunday**	3*rd Sunday after Easter.*
19	Monday	Byron *d.* 1824.
20	Tuesday	Napoleon III. *b.* 1808.
21	Wednesday	
22	Thursday	Racine *d.* 1699. Fielding *b.* 1707.
23	Friday	*St. George.* Shakespeare *b.* 1564; *d.* 1616. Cervantes *d.* 1616.
24	Saturday	Defoe *d.* 1731.
25	**Sunday**	4*th Sunday after Easter. St. Mark.* Cowper *d.* 1800.
26	Monday	Magellan *d.* 1522.
27	Tuesday	
28	Wednesday	Chaucer *d.* 1400. Wallace *d.* 1843.
29	Thursday	
30	Friday	

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MAY, 1875.

1	Saturday	*St. Philip and St. James.* Dryden *d.* 1700.
2	**Sunday**	*5th Sunday after Easter. Rogation Sunday.* Leonardo Da Vinci *d.* 1519.
3	Monday	Machiavelli *b.* 1469.
4	Tuesday	
5	Wednesday	Laplace *d.* 1827. Napoleon *d.* 1821.
6	Thursday	*Ascension Day. St. John Evangelist.*
7	Friday	Humboldt *d.* 1859.
8	Saturday	Dante *b.* 1265. Liebig *b.* 1803. Lavoisier *d.* 1794.
9	**Sunday**	*Sunday after Ascension.*
10	Monday	Indian Mutiny began, 1857. Dr. Young *d.* 1829.
11	Tuesday	Pitt (Lord Chatham) *d.* 1778.
12	Wednesday	Mariotte *d.* 1684.
13	Thursday	Cuvier *d.* 1832.
14	Friday	Henry IV. of France assassinated, 1610.
15	Saturday	O'Connell *d.* 1847.
16	**Sunday**	*Whit Sunday.*
17	Monday	*Whit Monday.* Jenner *b.* 1749. Clairaut *d.* 1765.
18	Tuesday	
19	Wednesday	Fichte *b.* 1762.
20	Thursday	Battle of Montebello, 1859. Columbus *d.* 1506.
21	Friday	
22	Saturday	
23	**Sunday**	*Trinity Sunday.*
24	Monday	Queen *b.* 1819.
25	Tuesday	
26	Wednesday	Pepys *d.* 1703.
27	Thursday	*Corpus Christi.*
28	Friday	Sir H. Davy *d.* 1829. Smeaton *b.* 1724.
29	Saturday	Restoration of Charles II., 1660.
30	**Sunday**	*1st Sunday after Trinity.* Pope *d.* 1744. Voltaire *d.* 1778.
31	Monday	Battle of Palestro, 1859. Chalmers *d.* 1847.

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JUNE, 1875.

1	Tuesday	
2	Wednesday	
3	Thursday	Harvey *d.* 1657.
4	Friday	Battle of Magenta, 1859.
5	Saturday	Cotes *d.* 1716.
6	**Sunday**	*2nd Sunday after Trinity.* Ariosto *d.* 1533. Bentham *d.* 1832. Cavour *d.* 1861.
7	Monday	
8	Tuesday	Huyghens *d.* 1695.
9	Wednesday	Pascal *b.* 1623. Charles Dickens *d.* 1870.
10	Thursday	
11	Friday	*St. Barnabas.*
12	Saturday	
13	**Sunday**	*3rd Sunday after Trinity.*
14	Monday	Maclaurin *d.* 1746.
15	Tuesday	Magna Charta signed, 1215. Rembrandt *b.* 1606.
16	Wednesday	Bishop Butler *d.* 1752.
17	Thursday	Addison *d.* 1719.
18	Friday	Battle of Waterloo, 1815.
19	Saturday	Magna Charta, 1215.
20	**Sunday**	*4th Sunday after Trinity.* Queen's Accession, 1837.
21	Monday	Longest day.
22	Tuesday	Machiavelli *d.* 1527.
23	Wednesday	Queen proclaimed, 1837.
24	Thursday	*St. John Baptist.* Midsummer day. Battle of Solferino, 1859.
25	Friday	
26	Saturday	
27	**Sunday**	*5th Sunday after Trinity.* Earl of Clarendon, Chancellor Queen's University, *d.* 1870.
28	Monday	Queen's Coronation, 1838.
29	Tuesday	*St. Peter and St. Paul.*
30	Wednesday	Duke of Argyle beheaded, 1685.

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JULY. 1875.

1	Thursday	
2	Friday	*Visitation B. V. M.*
3	Saturday	Leibnitz *b.* 1646. Battle of Sadowa, 1866.
4	**Sunday**	*6th Sunday after Trinity.* Chateaubriand *d.* 1848.
5	Monday	Mrs. Siddons *b.* 1755.
6	Tuesday	Flaxman *b.* 1755.
7	Wednesday	
8	Thursday	
9	Friday	Hallam *b.* 1777.
10	Saturday	Sir W. Blackstone *b.* 1723.
11	**Sunday**	*7th Sunday after Trinity.* Peace of Villa Franca, 1859.
12	Monday	Heyne *d.* 1814.
13	Tuesday	Bradley *d.* 1762.
14	Wednesday	French Revolution, 1789.
15	Thursday	Madame de Staël *d.* 1817.
16	Friday	
17	Saturday	
18	**Sunday**	*8th Sunday after Trinity.* Petrarch *d.* 1374.
19	Monday	
20	Tuesday	Petrarch *b.* 1304.
21	Wednesday	Robert Burns *d.* 1796.
22	Thursday	
23	Friday	
24	Saturday	Curran *b.* 1750.
25	**Sunday**	*9th Sunday after Trinity. St. James.* Coleridge *d.* 1834.
26	Monday	
27	Tuesday	Battle of Talavera, 1809. Dalton *d.* 1844. Campbell *b.* at Glasgow, 1777.
28	Wednesday	Monge *d.* 1818.
29	Thursday	
30	Friday	
31	Saturday	Colleges Act received Royal assent, 1845.

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AUGUST, 1875.

1	Sunday	10*th Sunday after Trinity. Lammas Day.* Battle of the Nile, 1798. Berzelius *d.* 1848.
2	Monday	Carnot *d.* 1823. Battle of Weissenberg, 1870.
3	Tuesday	Arkwright *d.* 1792. Coulomb *d.* 1806.
4	Wednesday	Shelley *b.* 1792.
5	Thursday	
6	Friday	Ben Jonson *d.* 1637. Battle of Woerth, 1870.
7	Saturday	
8	Sunday	11*th Sunday after Trinity.* Canning *d.* 1827.
9	Monday	Dryden *b.* 1631.
10	Tuesday	
11	Wednesday	
12	Thursday	George Stephenson *d.* 1848.
13	Friday	Lavoisier *b.* 1743.
14	Saturday	
15	Sunday	12*th Sunday after Trinity. Assumption B. V. Mary.* Napoleon Bonaparte *b.* 1769.
16	Monday	Battle of Tchernaya, 1855.
17	Tuesday	Admiral Blake *d.* 1657.
18	Wednesday	
19	Thursday	Flamsteed *b.* 1646. Delambre *d.* 1822.
20	Friday	Izaak Walton *b.* 1593.
21	Saturday	
22	Sunday	13*th Sunday after Trinity.* Warren Hastings *d.* 1818.
23	Monday	Herschel *d.* 1822.
24	Tuesday	*St. Bartholomew.* Chatterton *d.* 1770.
25	Wednesday	Hume *d.* 1776.
26	Thursday	
27	Friday	
28	Saturday	Goethe *b.* 1749.
29	Sunday	14*th Sunday after Trinity.* Leigh Hunt *d.* 1859.
30	Monday	Paley *b.* 1743.
31	Tuesday	Bunyan *d.* 1688.

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SEPTEMBER, 1875.

1	Wednesday	
2	Thursday	
3	Friday	University Charters issued, 1850. Oliver Cromwell *d.* 1658.
4	Saturday	Capitulation of Sedan, 1870.
5	**Sunday**	*15th Sunday after Trinity.* Louis XIV. *b.* 1638.
6	Monday	
7	Tuesday	Dr. Johnson *b.* 1709. Capture of Sevastopol, 1855.
8	Wednesday	
9	Thursday	
10	Friday	
11	Saturday	Ricardo *d.* 1823.
12	**Sunday**	*16th Sunday after Trinity.*
13	Monday	Charles Fox *d.* 1806.
14	Tuesday	Landing of Allied Armies in the Crimea, 1854. Duke of Wellington *d.* 1852. Cooper *d.* 1851.
15	Wednesday	Brunel *d.* 1859.
16	Thursday	
17	Friday	Condorcet *b.* 1743.
18	Saturday	Prior *d.* 1721.
19	**Sunday**	*17th Sunday after Trinity.* Römer *d.* 1702.
20	Monday	Battle of the Alma, 1854.
21	Tuesday	*St. Matthew.* Fall of Delhi, 1857.
22	Wednesday	
23	Thursday	Bellni *d.* 1835. Boerhaave *d.* 1738.
24	Friday	
25	Saturday	Equal day and night. Relief of Lucknow, 1857.
26	**Sunday**	*18th Sunday after Trinity.*
27	Monday	
28	Tuesday	Sir William Jones *b.* 1746.
29	Wednesday	*St. Michael.* Battle of Kars, 1855.
30	Thursday	Dollond *d.* 1761. Jewish Year, 5636, begins.

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OCTOBER, 1875.

1	Friday	
2	Saturday	
3	**Sunday**	*19th Sunday after Trinity.* Channing *d.* 1842.
4	Monday	
5	Tuesday	Horace Walpole *b.* 1717.
6	Wednesday	
7	Thursday	
8	Friday	
9	Saturday	Cervantes *b.* 1547.
10	**Sunday**	*20th Sunday after Trinity.* David Gregory *d.* 1708.
11	Monday	
12	Tuesday	Stephenson *d.* 1859.
13	Wednesday	Canova *d.* 1822.
14	Thursday	
15	Friday	
16	Saturday	Burckhardt *d.* 1817. Torricelli *b.* 1608.
17	**Sunday**	*21st Sunday after Trinity.* Sir Philip Sidney *d.* 1586.
18	Monday	*St. Luke.* Lord Palmerston *d.* 1865.
19	Tuesday	Swift *d.* 1745. First Term begins, Q. C. B., Q. C. C., & Q. C. G.
20	Wednesday	Sir Christopher Wren *b.* 1632.
21	Thursday	Battle of Trafalgar, and death of Nelson, 1805. Smollett *d.* 1771.
22	Friday	
23	Saturday	
24	**Sunday**	*22nd Sunday after Trinity.*
25	Monday	Battle of Balaklava, 1854.
26	Tuesday	
27	Wednesday	Capitulation of Metz, 1870.
28	Thursday	*St. Simon and St. Jude.* Wallis *d.* 1703. Locke *d.* 1704.
29	Friday	Sir Walter Raleigh *d.* 1618. Halley *b.* 1656.
30	Saturday	Sheridan *b.* 1751. Lord Rosse *d.* 1867.
31	**Sunday**	*23rd Sunday after Trinity.* Lord Dundonald *d.* 1860.

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DECEMBER, 1875.

1	Wednesday	Princess of Wales *b.* 1844.
2	Thursday	Cortez *d.* 1554.
3	Friday	Flaxman *d.* 1826.
4	Saturday	Richelieu *d.* 1642.
5	**Sunday**	*2nd Sunday in Advent.* Mozart *d.* 1792.
6	Monday	
7	Tuesday	
8	Wednesday	*Conception of B. V. M.*
9	Thursday	Milton *b.* 1608. Clarendon *d.* 1674.
10	Friday	Letters Patent, constituting the College Statutes, issued, 1849. Hogarth *b.* 1697.
11	Saturday	
12	**Sunday**	*3rd Sunday in Advent.*
13	Monday	Samuel Johnson *d.* 1784.
14	Tuesday	Prince Albert *d.* 1861. George Washington *d.* 1799.
15	Wednesday	Izaak Walton *d.* 1683.
16	Thursday	
17	Friday	
18	Saturday	Soame Jenyns *d.* 1787.
19	**Sunday**	*4th Sunday in Advent.*
20	Monday	Inauguration of Q. C. B., 1849.
21	Tuesday	Shortest day. Boccaccio *d.* 1375. Kepler *b.* 1571.
22	Wednesday	Varignon *d.* 1722.
23	Thursday	
24	Friday	Vasco de Gama *d.* 1525.
25	Saturday	*Christmas Day.* Newton *b.* 1642.
26	**Sunday**	*1st Sunday after Christmas. St. Stephen.* Sturm *d.* 1703.
27	Monday	*St. John.* Macaulay *d.* 1859.
28	Tuesday	*Innocents' Day.*
29	Wednesday	Malthus *d.* 1834. Brook Taylor *d.* 1731. Thomas à Becket *d.* 1170.
30	Thursday	Letters Patent, incorporating Queen's Colleges, issued, 1845. Boyle *d.* 1691.
31	Friday	Wycliffe *d.* 1384.

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THE QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY IN IRELAND.

FOUNDED 1850.

THE Queen's University in Ireland was founded and incorporated by Royal Charter, dated 3rd September, 1850.

The general legislation, government, and administration of the University under the Charter, and in cases not provided for by it, are vested in the University Senate.

For a list of the members of the Senate, see p. 89.

ROYAL CHARTER

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, to all to whom these presents shall come, greeting.

The original Charter of the Queen's University

Whereas, by Letters Patent under the Great Seal of Ireland, bearing date at Dublin, the third day of September, in the fourteenth year of our reign, WE did grant, declare, and constitute certain persons therein mentioned, and all the persons who might thereafter be appointed to be Chancellor or Members of the University Senate, as therein mentioned, one body politic and corporate, by the name of the "Queen's University in Ireland," and WE did by our said Charter further will and ordain, that the Chancellor and Senate for the time being of the said University, should have full power from time to time to make and alter any by-laws and regulations (so as the same were not repugnant to the laws of our realm, or to the general objects and

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provisions of that our Charter) touching the matters therein mentioned, and in general touching all other matters whatsoever regarding the said University; and that all such by-laws and regulations, when reduced into writing, and after the Common Seal of the said University should have been affixed thereto, should be binding upon all persons, members thereof, and all candidates for degrees to be conferred by the same, all such by-laws and regulations having been first submitted to our Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, and sanctioned and approved of by him; and WE did further will and declare that Queen's College, Belfast; Queen's College, Cork; and Queen's College, Galway, should be Colleges of the said University, and that the said University should possess and exercise the full power of granting all such degrees as are granted by other Universities or Colleges in the several Faculties of Arts, Medicine, and Law, to Students who have completed in one or other of the Colleges of the said University, the courses of education prescribed and directed for the several degrees, in the manner and by the authority in the aforesaid Charter described; and that such reasonable fees should be charged for the degrees conferred, as the said Chancellor and Senate, with the approbation of the Commissioners of our Treasury, should from time to time direct, and that such fees should be carried to one General Fee Fund, for the payment of the expenses of the said University, under the directions and regulations of the Commissioners of our Treasury.

and a Supplementary Charter, recited,

And whereas, by our Letters Patent under the Great Seal of Ireland, bearing date at Dublin, the seventeenth day of January, in the fifteenth year of our reign, WE did enlarge the powers of the said Chancellor and Senate.

Know ye, therefore, that WE of our special grace, certain knowledge and mere motion, by and with the advice and consent of the Most Reverend Father in God, our right

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trusty and right entirely beloved Councillor, Richard Chenevix, Archbishop of Dublin, our right trusty and well-beloved Councillor Maziere Brady, our Chancellor of that part of our said United Kingdom called Ireland, our right trusty and well-beloved Councillor, Francis Blackburne, Lord Justice of Appeal of our High Court of Chancery in that part of our said United Kingdom called Ireland, and our right trusty and well-beloved Councillor, Sir George Brown, Knight, Grand Cross of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath, General in our Army and Commanding our Forces in that part of our said United Kingdom called Ireland, our Justices-General and General Governors of that part of our said United Kingdom called Ireland, and according to the tenor and effect of our Letter, under our Privy Signet and Royal Sign Manual, bearing date at our Court at Saint James's, the Fourteenth day of September, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-four, in the Twenty-eighth Year of our Reign, and now enrolled in the Rolls of our High Court of Chancery in Ireland, aforesaid, have revoked and determined, and do by these presents revoke and revoked. and determine the said recited Letters Patent, and every clause, article, and thing therein contained respectively; and deeming it to be fit and necessary, in order to render complete and satisfactory the courses of education to be followed by Students in the Colleges which have been, or may hereafter be founded by Us, our heirs or successors, under and by virtue of the provisions of an Act passed in the Session of Parliament holden in the eighth and ninth years of our reign, and intituled "An Act to enable Her Majesty to endow new Colleges for the advancement of learning in Ireland," that provision should be made by which such Students should be enabled to obtain and receive the several degrees and distinctions, which are or may be granted and conferred in other Colleges and Universities in our kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

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The University created anew.

2. And further, know ye, that We of our special grace, certain knowledge, and mere motion, by and with the advice and consent of our said Most Reverend Father in God, our right trusty and right entirely beloved Councillor, Richard Chenevix, Archbishop of Dublin, our right trusty and well-beloved Councillor, Maziere Brady, our Chancellor of that part of our said United Kingdom called Ireland, our right trusty and well-beloved Councillor, Francis Blackburne, Lord Justice of Appeal of our High Court of Chancery in that part of our said United Kingdom called Ireland, our right trusty and well-beloved Councillor, Sir George Brown, Knight, Grand Cross of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath, General in our Army and Commanding our Forces in that part of our said United Kingdom called Ireland, our Justices-General and General Governors of that part of our said United Kingdom called Ireland, and according to the tenor and effect of our aforesaid Letter, have willed, ordered, constituted, ordained, and founded, and by these presents for Us, our heirs and successors, We do will, order, constitute, ordain, and found a University, which shall be one body politic and corporate, by the name of "The Queen's University in Ireland;" by which name such body politic shall have perpetual succession, and shall have a Common Seal, and shall by the same name sue and be sued, implead and be impleaded, and answer and be answered unto, in every Court of Us, our heirs and successors, and which University is hereinafter referred to as the University.

The Corporation defined.

3. And We do further will and ordain that the said body politic and corporate shall consist of a Chancellor, Senators, Secretary, Professors, Graduates, and Students; and that the Chancellor shall be the person whom We hereby appoint, or whom We, our heirs or successors, shall from time to time appoint Chancellor of the University; and that the Senators shall be such persons, not exceeding

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twenty-four in number, as WE hereby appoint, and as WE, our heirs and successors, shall from time to time appoint Senators under our or their Sign Manual, and as shall be from time to time appointed Senators by Convocation, under the powers hereinafter contained, with such additional number as may be admitted by reason of the creation of any new College, as hereinafter is provided; and that the Secretary shall be the person already appointed by the Senate of the University created by our said Letters Patent of the third day of September, in the fourteenth year of our reign, or the person who shall be appointed Secretary of the University for the time being, under the powers hereinafter contained; and that the Professors shall be the persons who have been or shall hereafter be appointed Professors of Colleges of the University: and that the Graduates shall be the persons on whom respectively the said University created by our said former Letters Patent of the third day of September, in the fourteenth year of our reign, has conferred any degree, and the persons on whom the University created by this our Charter shall hereafter confer any degree, after a regular course of study wholly pursued in the Colleges of the University, or part of it pursued in such other ways as are expressly permitted by the provisions hereinafter contained, and the rest pursued in the Colleges of the University, and the persons on whom the University created by this our Charter shall confer Ad-eundem, or Honorary degrees, under the provisions hereinafter contained; and that the Students in any year shall be the persons attending lectures or instruction given in that year in the Colleges of the University, and whose names shall have been placed on the records of the University as Students matriculated in the University under the provisions hereinafter contained, and that the aforesaid Chancellor, Senators, and Professors, shall, each and every one of them, hold their respective offices during the will and

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pleasure of Us, our heirs or successors, or until the term for which they shall have been elected shall have expired.

The University shall have power to hold and dispose of property.

4. And We do hereby further will and ordain that by the aforesaid name of the Queen's University in Ireland, they and their successors shall be able and capable in law to take, purchase, and hold to them and their successors, any goods, chattels, or personal property whatsoever, and shall also be able and capable in law, notwithstanding the Statutes of Mortmain, to take, purchase, and hold to them and their successors, not only all such lands, buildings, hereditaments, and possessions as may be from time to time used and occupied for the immediate purposes of the said University, but also any other lands, buildings, hereditaments, and possessions whatsoever, situate within our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, not exceeding the annual value of ten thousand pounds, such annual value to be calculated and ascertained at the period of taking, purchasing, or acquiring the same, and that they and their successors shall be able and capable in law to grant, demise, alien, or otherwise dispose of all or any of the property, real or personal, belonging to the said University; and also to do all other matters incidental or appertaining to a body corporate.

The new Corporation takes the place of the former one in reference to property and liabilities;

5. And We further will, ordain, and grant that the goods, chattels, and property of the University, created by our said Letters Patent of the third day of September, in the fourteenth year of our reign, shall be and become the property of the University created by this our Charter; and that the University created by this our Charter shall pay and discharge all the debts and liabilities of the University created by our said Letters Patent of the third day of September, in the fourteenth year of our reign.

and in reference to University legislation.

6. And We further will and ordain that all by-laws, regulations, and appointments of officers made by the University created by our said Letters Patent of the third day

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of September, in the fourteenth year of our reign, and in force at or immediately before the granting of this our Charter, shall, until they shall be altered, repealed, or rescinded, remain in force as by-laws, regulations, and appointments of the University created by this our Charter.

The University is empowered to grant Degrees to Students of the Queen's Colleges.

7. And We further will and ordain that the University created by this our Charter shall have power to grant to Matriculated Candidates, who shall have pursued a regular course of study, either wholly in one or more of the Colleges of the University, or part of it in such other places or ways as are expressly permitted by the provisions hereinafter contained, and the rest in one or more of the Colleges of the University, all such degrees or other distinctions as can be conferred in or by any other University in our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland: and further, shall have power to admit, by special grace, Graduates of other Universities in our said United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland to similar and equal degrees in our said University in Ireland; and to admit to Honorary degrees men of eminent attainments in any branch of knowledge or in the public service: Provided always and only that the University created by this our Charter shall not confer any degree or other distinction in Theology.

The Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor appointed.

8. And We further will and ordain that the Chancellor shall be the Head and Chief Officer of the University, and shall preside over its meetings, and shall sign and authenticate all its official acts; and that there shall be a Vice-Chancellor of the University, who shall exercise all the functions of the Chancellor, in the absence of the Chancellor, and that the office of Vice-Chancellor shall be an annual office, but that the outgoing Vice-Chancellor may be re-elected, and that the Vice-Chancellor nominated by this our Charter shall go out of office at the end of the present calendar year, and that the Vice-Chancellor shall be elected

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by the Senate from among their own number, subject to the approval of the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland for the time being; and the Vice-Chancellor so elected and approved shall hold his office for the calendar year next following his election, or, in case of a vacancy occurring before the expiration of the year of office, for the remainder of the year in which such vacancy shall have happened; and until such election, the functions of Vice-Chancellor shall be exercised by the Senior Senator for the time being.

The Senate of the University appointed.

9. And We further will and ordain that the Chancellor and Senators for the time being shall constitute the Senate of the University; and We hereby appoint our right trusty and right entirely well-beloved Cousin and Councillor, George William Frederick, Earl of Clarendon, K.G. and G.C.B., to be the first Chancellor of the University; and our right trusty and well-beloved Councillor, Maziere Brady, our Chancellor of that part of our said United Kingdom called Ireland, to be the first Vice-Chancellor of the University; and the aforesaid our right trusty and well-beloved Councillor, Maziere Brady, our Chancellor of Ireland; our right trusty and right well-beloved William Earl of Rosse, Knight of the Most Illustrious Order of St. Patrick, Doctor in Laws, Fellow of the Royal Society, Chancellor of the University of Dublin; our right trusty and well-beloved Councillors, Thomas Baron Monteagle, of Brandon, Master in Arts, Fellow of the Royal Society; Francis Blackburne, Lord Justice of Appeal in that part of our said United Kingdom called Ireland, Doctor in Laws, Vice-Chancellor of the University of Dublin; David Richard Pigot, Chief Baron of our Court of Exchequer in that part of our said United Kingdom called Ireland; our trusty and well-beloved the President of Queen's College, Belfast, for the time being; the President of Queen's College, Cork, for the time being; the President of Queen's College, Galway, for the time being; Sir Richard Griffith,

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Baronet, Doctor in Laws; Dominick John Corrigan, Esquire, Doctor in Medicine, President of the King and Queen's College of Physicians in Ireland, our Physician in Ordinary in Ireland; Sir Thomas Aiskew Larcom, Knight Commander of the Most Illustrious Order of the Bath, Doctor in Laws, Fellow of the Royal Society, Major-General in our Corps of Royal Engineers; James Gibson, Esquire, Master in Arts, Barrister-at-Law; and Robert Andrews, Esquire, Doctor in Laws, one of our Counsel-at-Law; our right trusty and well-beloved Councillor, James Henry Monahan, Chief Justice of our Court of Common Pleas in that part of our said United Kingdom called Ireland; our trusty and well-beloved Robert Adams, Esquire, Doctor in Medicine, Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland, our Surgeon in Ordinary in Ireland; our right trusty and right well-beloved Councillor, Sir Robert Peel, Baronet; the Right Reverend Father in God, our right trusty and right well-beloved William Bishop of Killaloe; and the Most Reverend Father in God, our right trusty and right entirely beloved Cousin and Councillor, Richard Chenevix, Archbishop of Dublin, to be the first Senators of the University, each and every one of whom shall hold his office during our will and pleasure. And WE further will and ordain that the seniority of the Senators, nominated by this our Charter, shall be determined by the order in which their names or offices appear in this our Charter; and the seniority of Presidents of the Colleges of the University, or other Members of Senate hereafter to be appointed or elected, by the order in which they shall have been appointed or elected; and, if appointed or elected at the same time, by the order in which their names shall appear in the instrument of appointment, or instrument or certificate of election. And WE further will and ordain that the President for the time being of any College which may hereafter be founded by Us, our heirs or successors, under and by virtue of the provisions of the said herein-

The order seniority of Senators prescribed.

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before recited Act, shall also be a member of the said University Senate, unless it shall be otherwise provided in the Charter of such College.

The Queen's Colleges appointed Colleges of the University.

10. And We do hereby further direct and ordain that Queen's College, Belfast; Queen's College, Cork; Queen's College, Galway; and such other College or Colleges as may hereafter be founded by Us, our heirs, or successors, under and by virtue of the provisions of an Act passed in the Session of Parliament holden in the eighth and ninth year of our reign, and intituled "An Act to enable Her Majesty to endow new Colleges for the advancement of Learning in Ireland," shall be, and they are hereby constituted, Colleges of the University, and all Professors of the said Colleges shall be Professors of the University; but the said Colleges shall not in any way be under the jurisdiction or control of the University Senate, further than as regards the regulations for qualifications for the several degrees, or other University distinctions, the said Colleges being in all other respects subjected only to the Charters and Statutes issued and approved of, or to be issued and approved of by Us, our heirs or successors, for the government of the said Colleges respectively.

The Convocation of the University appointed.

11. And We further will and ordain that the Chancellor, Senators, Secretary, Professors, and Registered Graduates of the University for the time being shall constitute the Convocation of the University, and that all Graduates of two years' standing shall be entitled to register, and that for this purpose a register of the members of Convocation shall be kept by such Officer, and in such manner as the Senate shall from time to time appoint and direct, which register shall be conclusive evidence that any person whose name shall appear thereon at the time of his claiming to vote in Convocation, is so entitled to vote; and that any person whose name shall not appear thereon at the time of his claiming to vote in Convocation, is not so entitled to vote. And We further ordain

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and direct that such Graduates, present and future, shall pay such reasonable annual fees in that behalf, and at such times, and with such liberty to compound for the same, as the said Senate, with the concurrence of Convocation, and with the approbation of the Commissioners of our Treasury, shall from time to time direct. And that the said Senate may make by-laws and regulations for taking off the name of any such Graduate for non-payment of such fees, and for reinstating such name on such terms as they shall by such by-laws or regulations prescribe in that behalf: Provided always, that no Ad-eundem or Honorary degree shall, without the consent of Convocation in each case, entitle the holder thereof to become a member of Convocation.

Fees of members of Convocation.

Ad-eundem or Honorary Degrees do not admit to Convocation, unless with the consent of Convocation.

12. And as We further deem it expedient that the Convocation of the University shall be represented in the University Senate, We direct and ordain that the second, and every alternate vacancy in the Senate, which shall arise from the death, resignation, or otherwise, of the persons hereinbefore nominated the first Senators, shall be supplied by the election of a Senator by Convocation for the three ensuing years under the powers hereinafter contained, until the number of the Senators elected by Convocation to supply such vacancies shall become six; and that every vacancy in the Senate, which shall arise from the expiration of the term, or from the death, resignation, or otherwise, of a Senator elected by Convocation, shall likewise be supplied by the election of a Senator by Convocation, so that the total number of the Senators elected by Convocation may continue six; and that the Senators elected by Convocation shall be elected from the members of Convocation, not holding office in any of the Colleges of the University; and that each and every one of the Senators, so elected, shall hold office during the three calendar years next succeeding their election, or during

Six of the Senators to be elected by Convocation.

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our will and pleasure; and that outgoing Senators may be re-elected.

Powers of the Senate.

13. And We further will and ordain that the Senate for the time being shall have the entire management of, and superintendence over the affairs, concerns, and property of the said University; and in all cases unprovided for by this our Charter, it shall be lawful for the Senate to act in such manner as shall appear to them best calculated to promote the purposes intended by the University. And the said Senate shall have full power from time to time to make and alter any by-law and regulation (so as the same be not repugnant to the laws of our realm, or to the general objects and provisions of this our Charter), touching the examinations and qualifications for degrees or other University distinctions, and touching the mode and time for convening the meetings of the Senate, and in general touching all other matters whatsoever regarding the University, not otherwise expressly provided for by this our Charter. And all such by-laws and regulations, when reduced into writing, and after the Common Seal of the University shall have been affixed thereto, shall be binding upon all persons, members thereof, and all Candidates for degrees to be conferred by the same—all such by-laws and regulations having been first submitted to our Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, and approved of and countersigned by him: Provided always that it shall not be lawful for the said Senate to adopt or impose on any person any religious examination or test.

Legal education may be pursued in part away from College.

14. And We further will and ordain that it shall be competent to the Senate to receive as evidence of professional education, in part qualifying for degrees or other distinctions in law, certificates of attendance upon the lectures of such professional teachers as shall afford to the Senate full evidence of competency, and of possessing the means of affording instruction, and who shall comply with

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such other regulations as may be from time to time made by the Senate; and that the Senate shall have power from time to time to define what courses are to be regarded as professional courses; provided that no degree in law shall be conferred on any candidate presenting such certificates unless he shall have previously received the degree of Bachelor in Arts in the University; provided further, that no other distinction in law, for which a regular course of study is prescribed in the Colleges of the University, shall be conferred on any such candidate, unless he shall have studied a part of the course, extending over at least one session, in one of the Colleges of the University.

Medical education may be pursued in part away from College.

15. And We further will and ordain that it shall be competent to the Senate to receive as evidence of professional education, in part qualifying for degrees or other distinctions in Medicine, or in any of its branches—Surgery, Midwifery, or the like—certificates of attendance upon the lectures and hospital practice of such professional teachers as shall afford to the Senate full evidence of competency and of possessing the means of affording instruction, and who shall comply with such regulations as may be from time to time made by the Senate; and that the Senate shall have power from time to time to define what courses are to be regarded as professiona, courses; provided always, that no degree or other distinction in Medicine, or in any of its branches, shall be conferred on any candidate presenting such certificates, unless he shall have also studied two medical courses, extending over at least one session, in one of the Colleges of the University.

Examinations for Associates in Arts may be held.

16. And We further will and ordain that the Senate in addition to the power hereinbefore conferred to grant degrees and other distinctions to Candidates who shall have studied in the Colleges of the University shall also have the power to grant to any Candidates whatsoever, whether

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Members of the University or not, certificates of proficiency, to be tested by examination under such regulations as the said Senate shall from time to time frame, with the approbation of our Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland for the time being: Provided that no degree shall be conferred on any Candidate who shall not have pursued his studies in some one or more of the Colles goef the University so far as is hereinbefore prescribed; provided further, that no distinction of the same name as a distinction for which a regular course of study is prescribed in the Colleges of the University, shall be conferred on any such candidate.

Fees may be charged.

17. And We further will and ordain that the Senate shall have power to demand and receive for the granting of degrees, or other University distinctions, and for the granting of certificates of proficiency, or of any other certificates whatsoever, and for registration and for matriculation, such reasonable fees as the Senate, with the approbation of the Commissioners of our Treasury, shall from time to time direct. And such fees shall be carried to one General Fee Fund, for the payment of the expenses of the University, under the directions and regulations of the Commissioners of our Treasury, to whom the accounts of income and expenditure shall once in every year be submitted, which accounts shall be subject to such examination and audit as the said Commissioners may direct.

Prizes may be founded,

18. And as We deem it advisable that every facility should be afforded for the endowment of Fellowships, Scholarships, Exhibitions, or other Prizes, in connexion with and subject to the regulations of the University, We do hereby further direct and ordain that the Senate of the University shall have power to found and endow Fellowships, Scholarships, Exhibitions, or other Prizes for which

by bequest or otherwise.

funds may, by devise, donation, grant, or otherwise, be hereafter supplied, and make such regulations for the

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attainment and tenure of the same as to them may seem fit; provided always, that the aforesaid University Senate shall not interfere with the courses for entrance, nor with any regulations relating to Senior or Junior Scholarships, or other Prizes, in the Colleges of the University.

19. And We further will and direct that all questions which shall come before the Senate shall be decided by the majority of the members present; and that the Chairman at any such meeting shall in all cases have a vote, and in case of an equality of votes shall have a second or casting vote. And We further will and direct that no question shall be decided at any meeting unless the Chancellor and four Senators, or, in the absence of the Chancellor, unless five Senators be present at such decision. And We further will and ordain, that in the absence of the Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor from any meeting of Senate, the Senior Senator present shall act as Chairman, to transact the business of the day.

Five shall be a quorum of the Senate.

20. And We further will and ordain that the Senate shall have power to appoint Committees of its own members, or of any members of the University, and to define their powers and duties, and shall have power to dissolve such Committees.

Senate may appoint Committees and define their powers.

21. And We further will and ordain that the Senate shall have power to appoint (and as they may see occasion, to remove) all Examiners, and a Secretary, and such other Officers and Servants of the University as may be necessary for the despatch of business.

Appointment of University Officers.

22. And We further will and ordain that the Convocation of the University shall have the following powers, that is to say:—the power of appointing six Senators, as hereinbefore provided; the power of enabling absent members of Convocation to vote at such Elections of Senators, by voting papers in such form or to such effect, and to be signed, transmitted, verified, and recorded in such

Powers of Convocation.

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manner, and subject to such regulations and provisions as Convocation may from time to time determine, but not so to vote on any other matter; the power of discussing any matter whatsoever relating to the University, and of declaring the opinion of Convocation in any such matters, provided that no such discussion shall be raised, unless notice thereof and of its subject shall have been given in writing to the Chancellor, the Vice-Chancellor, and the Secretary of the University, a week previously; the power of deciding in each case, whether the holder of an Adeundem or Honorary degree, shall be entitled to become a member of Convocation; the power of deciding on the mode of conducting and registering the proceedings of Convocation; the power of appointing and removing a Clerk of Convocation, and of prescribing his duties. Except as expressly hereby provided, Convocation shall not be entitled to interfere in, or have any control over, the affairs of the University.

When meetings of Convocation shall be held.

23. And We further will and ordain that once at least in every year, and as often as they may think fit, the Senate shall convene a meeting of Convocation, in such suitable place in the city of Dublin as they shall provide; provided that no meeting of Convocation shall be held for any purpose other than the Election of Members of Senate, until after such time as We shall signify by warrant under our sign manual. Notice of the meetings of Convocation shall be given in such manner as the Senate shall from time to time determine.

Chairman of Convocation.

24. The Chancellor, or, in his absence, the Vice-Chancellor, shall be, in virtue of his office, Chairman of Convocation. In the absence of both the Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor from any meeting of Convocation, the Members present shall elect one from among their number to act as Chairman.

25. All questions which shall come before Convocation

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shall be decided by the majority of the members present; subject, however, to the provision hereinbefore contained with respect to the election of Senators. No question shall be decided at any meeting of Convocation unless thirty Members at least be present.

Thirty to be a quorum of Convocation.

26. Any meeting of Convocation shall have power to adjourn to a future day.

Convocation may adjourn any meeting

27. And for the better promotion of education in Ireland, and for the furtherance of the objects of these presents, We hereby direct and ordain that all persons upon whom degrees or other distinctions have been conferred by the University created by our Charter of the third day of September, in the fourteenth year of our reign, and all persons who shall obtain degrees or other distinctions in the University created by this our Charter, shall be fully possessed of all such rights, privileges, and immunities as belong to similar degrees or distinctions granted by or in any other University, and shall be entitled to whatever rank or precedence in any part of our United Kingdom is derived from similar degrees or distinctions granted by any other University.

Privileges of Graduates.

28. And We further will and ordain that it shall be competent to the Senate to admit Students who shall have pursued part of their studies in other Universities capable of granting degrees, and who shall have been admitted to corresponding rank in any College of the University, to all the privileges in the University created by this our Charter which they would have enjoyed if the studies so pursued in other Universities, and accepted by Colleges of the University, had been pursued in the Colleges of the University created by this our Charter.

Ad-eundem standing obtained at College may be recognised in the University.

29. And We further will and ordain that a register of the Members of the University shall be kept by such officer and in such manner as the Senate of the University shall from time to time appoint and direct, which register

A registry of the Corporation to be kept.

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shall be conclusive evidence that any person whose name shall appear therein is a Member of the University. And WE further will and direct that the Colleges of the University shall from time to time report to the Senate the names of the Students who shall be engaged in pursuing therein courses for degrees or other University distinctions, in order that their names may be enrolled in the records of the University as Matriculated Students.

Seat of the University to be in Dublin.

30. And WE do hereby direct and ordain that the said Queen's University in Ireland shall have its seat, and hold its meetings in the city of Dublin, in such place as may from time to time be appointed for that purpose by warrant of the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland; and all degrees granted by the Senate of the University as aforesaid shall be publicly granted and conferred in such place in said city as the Senate shall from time to time, with the permission of the said Lord Lieutenant, select.

The Queen to be Visitor.

31. And WE reserve to ourselves, our heirs and successors, and to any person or persons whom WE or they may think fit to appoint for the purpose, to be the Visitor or Visitors, of the University, with full power and authority to do all those things which pertain to Visitors, as often as to Us and our successors shall seem meet.

A Report of the condition and progress of the University to be made annually.

32. And WE do further direct and ordain that the Chancellor, or in his absence the Vice-Chancellor of the University, shall annually furnish a report to our Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, on the condition and progress of the University.

33. And WE do further for Us, our heirs and successors, grant and declare that this our Royal Letter and the Letters Patent, intended to be issued by virtue hereof, or the enrolment or exemplification of such Letters Patent, shall be in all things good, firm, valid, and effectual in the law, according to the true intent and meaning of the same, and shall be taken, construed, and adjudged in all our

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Courts or elsewhere, in the most favourable and beneficial sense, and for the best advantage of the said University, any mis-recital, non-recital, omission, defect, imperfection, matter, or thing whatsoever notwithstanding. And WE do hereby promise and declare for Us and our successors that we and they shall and will at all times hereafter give and grant to the aforesaid Chancellor and Senate for the time being and their successors such other reasonable powers and authorities as may be necessary for the better government thereof and the more effectual execution of these premises. Provided always that these our Letters Patent be enrolled in the Rolls of our High Court of Chancery in Ireland aforesaid within the space of six months next ensuing the date of these presents.

In WITNESS whereof WE have caused these our Letters to be made Patent. Witness our Justices-General and General Governors of Ireland, at Dublin, this Eighth day of October, in the Twenty-eighth Year of our Reign.

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REGULATIONS.

Matriculated Students.

In order to obtain a Degree or Diploma in the Queen's University, it is necessary to enter one of the Colleges* of the University, to pass the Entrance Examination, and to pursue a fixed course of study.

The names of those students who pass the Entrance Examination are placed on the Roll of the University, and they thereby become Matriculated Students.

The Matriculated Students may be classed as follow:—

I. Those intending to proceed to the Degrees of B.A. and M.A.

II. Those intending to proceed to the Diploma in Elementary Law, or to the Degrees of LL.B. and LL.D. along with that of B.A.

III. Those intending to proceed to the Degrees of M.D., M.Ch., and the Diploma in Midwifery.

IV. Those intending to proceed to the Degree in Engineering.

Occasional Students.

Persons may attend the Lectures of any of the Professors without passing the Entrance or any other Examination.

Examination of Candidates who are not Members of the University.

These Examinations are held annually in June.

The Examinations for men and boys will this year be held in Dublin, in the Queen's Colleges at Belfast, Cork, and Galway, and simultaneously in other places, if it be requested and found expedient.

Local Committees wishing to have Examinations held in their several districts may obtain all necessary information from the Secretary, Queen's University, Dublin Castle.

* Queen's College, Belfast; Queen's College, Cork; Queen's College, Galway.

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The Examinations for women will this year be held in Belfast, Galway, and simultaneously in other places, if it be requested and found expedient.

Ladies' Superintending Committees wishing to have Examinations held in their several districts may obtain all necessary information from the Secretary, Queen's University, Dublin Castle.

Members of other Universities.

Students who have pursued part of their studies in other Universities, and who have been admitted to corresponding rank in one of the Colleges of the Queen's University, may be admitted to Examination for Degrees and Diplomas in Arts, Law, and Engineering, provided they have attended the Lectures of the Queen's College to which they have been admitted, in all subjects prescribed by the following Regulations, in which they had not previously passed; and that their entire Undergraduate Course have extended to the number of Sessions required by these Regulations.

Faculty of Arts.

The Degree of Bachelor in Arts.*

Candidates for the Degree of Bachelor in Arts are required—

1. To have been admitted Matriculated Students of the Queen's University in the Faculty of Arts.
2. To have subsequently studied in one of the Colleges of the University the Course herein prescribed.
3. To have passed two University Examinations.

Candidates for this Degree must enter their names with the Registrar of one of the Colleges of the University, and pay to the Bursar the prescribed College and Class Fees. They must then pass the Entrance Examination.

In each of the Colleges, the Session extends from the third Tuesday in October to the second Saturday in the following June, with short recesses at Christmas and Easter. Each Session consists of three terms.

* See foot note, p. 50.

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The course for the Degree of Bachelor in Arts extends over three Sessions, and comprises attendance on the following curriculum:—

FIRST SESSION.

English (One Term).
Greek.
Latin.
A Modern Continental Language.
Mathematics.

SECOND SESSION.

Logic (One Term).
Natural Philosophy.

Along with any two of the following:—

Greek (Second Course).
Latin (Second Course).
A Modern Continental Language (Second Course).
Mathematics (Second Course).

THIRD SESSION.

English Language and Literature.
Metaphysics, or History, or Political Economy. (Two Terms).
Chemistry.
Zoology, or Botany.

Third year's Students may substitute attendance on one or on two courses of Honor Lectures, for a like number of the courses above set down for study in the third Session.*

* Under this Regulation Candidates are at liberty to substitute one or two of the following courses for a like number of the courses set down for study in the Third Session, viz.:—

Greek,	Geology & Physical Geography,
Latin,	French,
Pure Mathematics,	German,
Mathematical Physics,	Italian,
Experimental Physics,	Logic;

provided that the Rules of the College Council admit of their making this substitution, and provided further that the courses substituted are courses specially preparing Students for one or more of the Honor Examinations for the degree of B.A.

Candidates are allowed under the same conditions to attend Honor Courses on two of the subjects, Metaphysics, History, and Political Economy, as two of the courses of the Third Session. Candidates who avail themselves of this permission are at liberty to attend the third of these subjects as another course of the Third Session.

A similar interpretation applies to the courses of Botany and Zoology, which will count as two courses of the Third Session, provided that one of them be an Honor Course, attended under the conditions stated above.

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Attendance on all the foregoing courses includes passing such Examinations as may be appointed by the College Council, and the catechetical parts of the courses of Lectures.

In each College there is a General Examination in the subjects upon which lectures have been delivered during the Session. There is also a Supplementary Examination in the same subjects, at the commencement of the following Session. All Students must pass either the General Examination or the Supplementary Examination, before they proceed with the course of the succeeding year.

Candidates for the Degree of Bachelor in Arts must reside at their respective Colleges during at least the first two terms of each Session, but may be exempted from residence during the third term by a special grace of the College Council.

Candidates for the Degree of Bachelor in Arts are required to pass two University Examinations—the First University Examination and the Degree Examination—both of which are held in Dublin.

Students who have completed their second Session must attempt the First University Examination before rising to the third year, unless prevented by illness or other inevitable accident, in which case the Senate may admit them to a Supplementary Examination.

Candidates who have attempted, but failed to pass, the First University Examination in October, will be admitted to a Supplementary Examination in December or January. The courses at the Supplementary Examination are the same as the Pass Courses prescribed for the Examination of the previous October. Each candidate must forward to the Secretary, on or before the 1st of December, notice of his intention to offer himself as a candidate, stating the grounds upon which he applies to be admitted.

First University Examination in Arts.

The curriculum for the Pass Examination includes the following courses in Greek, Latin, a Modern Continental Language, and Mathematical Science.

English Composition forms a part of all University Examinations.

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The courses prescribed in Greek and Latin are—

1875.	1876.
In Greek.	*In Greek.*
Euripides—Alcestis.	Euripides—Alcestis.
Xenophon—Memorabilia, Book II.	Xenophon—Memorabilia, Book II.
Prose Composition.	Prose Composition.
In Latin.	*In Latin.*
Horace—Odes.	Horace—Epistles.
Cicero—Ad Familiares, I., II., III.	Cicero—Ad Familiares, I., II., III.
Prose Composition.	Prose Composition.

In Modern Languages, each Candidate will be allowed to select for Examination the French, the German, or the Italian Language, and will be required to translate from two modern Authors, in the Language selected, and to translate an Exercise from English into the same Language. No Candidate who fails to satisfy the Examiner in Composition will be allowed to pass.

Mathematical Science includes Mathematics and Mathematical Physics.

The Mathematical Course comprises—

The 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, and 6th Books of Euclid, and the Definitions of the 5th Book.
Arithmetic.
Algebra, including the usual Rules, to the end of Quadratic Equations, Proportion, Binomial Theorem for positive integral exponents, Geometrical and Arithmetical Progressions, and the Nature and Use of Logarithms.
Plane Trigonometry to the end of the solution of triangles.

The Course of Mathematical Physics comprises Mechanics, Hydrostatics, Optics, and Elementary Astronomy, as treated in such works as Newth's First Book of Natural Philosophy, and Galbraith and Haughton's Manuals.

The Examination will be held in October.

Each Candidate must forward to the Secretary, on or before the 1st of September, notice of his intention to offer himself as a Candidate.

Honors.—Competitors for Honors at the First University Examination will be required to answer in Formal Logic as well as in the subjects of the Pass Course.

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Two papers, one Honor and one Pass, will be set to the Competitors for Honors in each of the following subjects, viz. :—Greek, Latin, Mathematics, Mathematical Physics; and each Candidate must answer from two at least of these Honor Papers to be entitled to Honors.

The course for the Honor Papers in Greek and Latin comprises—

1875.	1876.
In Greek.	*In Greek.*
Homer—Odyssey, Books 19 to 24 (inclusive).	Homer—Odyssey, Books 19 to 24 (inclusive).
Euripides—Iphigenia in Aulide.	Euripides—Hippolytus.
Herodotus—Book 3.	Herodotus—Book 3.
Demosthenes—Philippic Orations.	Demosthenes—Philippic Orations.
Composition in Prose and Verse.	Composition in Prose and Verse.
In Latin.	*In Latin.*
Virgil—Georgics.	Terence—Adelphi, Phormio.
Horace—Odes and Epodes.	Horace—Satires and Epistles (including the Art of Poetry).
Tacitus—Agricola and Germania.	Tacitus—Agricola and Germania.
Cicero—Ad Familiares, I., II., III.	Cicero—Ad Familiares, I., II., III.
Composition in Prose and Verse.	Composition in Prose and Verse.

The course for the Honor Papers in Mathematics comprises—

Euclid—Books 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, and Definitions of Book 5.
Elements of Solid Geometry.
Algebra, including Theory of Equations.
Plane and Spherical Trigonometry.
Analytical Geometry of two dimensions, as far as the Equation of the Second Degree.
Differential and Integral Calculus.

The Honor Course in Mathematical Physics embraces a more advanced treatment of the subjects of the Pass Course. It is represented by such books as Newth's Mechanics and Hydrostatics, Kerr's Rational Mechanics, Parkinson's Mechanics, Todhunter's Mechanics for Beginners, Galbraith and Haughton's, or O. Airy's Optics, Galbraith and Haughton's Astronomy.

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The Candidates who pass with Honors will be arranged in two classes. They will receive prizes and certificates of Honor.

Three Exhibitions, founded by public subscription, of the annual value of £20 for three years; three of the annual value of £15 for three years; and two of the annual value of £10 for three years, will be competed for at the Honor Examination. For the regulations regarding these Exhibitions see the University Calendar.

Degree Examination in Arts.

Candidates who have completed the Undergraduate Course, may offer themselves at the Degree Examination for graduation either with Honors or without Honors.

Each Candidate must forward to the Secretary, on or before the 1st of September, notice of his intention to offer himself as a Candidate, and of the course in which he wishes to be examined.

The Fee for the Degree of B.A. is One Pound. It must be lodged with the Secretary before the Examination begins.

Examination for the Degree of B.A. without Honors.

Candidates who seek the Degree without Honors, may select for their Examination any group of subjects from the following list, provided the sum of the numbers attached in this list to the selected subjects be at least four:—

English Language and Literature,	2	Latin,	1
Mathematical Science,	2	Each Modern Continental Language,	1
Experimental Physics,	2	Logic,	1
Chemistry,	2	Metaphysics,	1
Zoology,	1	History,	1
Botany,	1	Political Economy,	1
Greek,	1		

English Composition forms a part of all University Examinations.

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The Examination in English will comprise—

The History of the Origin and Progress of the English Language;
The General History of English Literature from the Accession of Queen Elizabeth; and
A Special Examination on Shakespeare's Macbeth; Milton's Comus; Pope's Essay on Man; Byron's Childe Harold, Cantos III. and IV.; Burke's Reflections on the Revolution in France; Macaulay's Essay on Clive.

Mathematical Science includes Mathematics and Mathematical Physics. The Course in Mathematics is the Pass Course prescribed for the First University Examination in Arts, with the following additions, viz.:—The Elements of the Theory of Equations, and of Spherical Trigonometry; and the application of Co-ordinate Geometry to the Right Line and Circle. The Course in Mathematical Physics is the same as the Honor Course for the First University Examination in Arts (see p. 39).

The Course of Experimental Physics is represented by the easier portions of Everett's Deschanel.

The Examination in Zoology will include questions on the more important characters of the classes, Vertebrate and Invertebrate, of the Animal Kingdom. Huxley's Introduction to the Classification of Animals, and Nicholson's Manual of Zoology, are recommended as Text-Books.

Candidates in Botany will be examined in the general principles of the Structure and Classification of Plants. They may use as Text-Books Oliver's Lessons in Elementary Botany, and Parts I. and III. of Henfrey's Elementary Course of Botany (second edition, by Masters.) They will be expected to possess a practical acquaintance (that is, such a knowledge as can only be obtained by a study of the plants themselves) with the following natural orders, viz.:—Ranunculaceæ, Cruciferæ, Leguminosæ, Rosaceæ, Umbelliferæ, Compositæ, Scrophularineæ, Solaneæ, Borragineæ, Labiatæ, Euphorbiaceæ, Cupuliferæ, Coniferæ, Aroideæ, Orchideæ, Liliaceæ, and Gramineæ, in addition to what they may learn from Oliver's Lessons as to the structure of these and other orders described in Part II. of that work. Candidates will also bear in mind the necessity of being able to distinguish the orders named from the principal allied orders.

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The Examination in Greek will comprise—

In 1875.	In 1876.
Homer—Iliad, Book 10.	Homer—Iliad, Book 10.
Xenophon—Hellenica, Book 3.	Xenophon—Hellenica, Book 3.

with Prose Composition in Greek.

The Examination in Latin will comprise—

In 1875.	In 1876.
Sallust, Bellum Jugurthinum.	Sallust, Bellum Jugurthinum.
Virgil, Æneid, Books VII.–IX.	Virgil, Æneid, Books VII.–IX.

with Prose Composition in Latin.

In Modern Languages the Candidate will be required to translate an easy passage from an English author into the language or languages he selects. He will also be expected to possess an elementary knowledge of the literature of those languages.

The Course in Logic comprises Formal Logic, including the Laws of Terms, Propositions, and Inferences (Immediate and Mediate), Simple (Categorical) and Complex (Hypothetical)—especially the rules of Oppositions and Conversions, the Syllogistic Figures, Reduction, and the Sorites; the leading principles of Evidence Probable (including Circumstantial) and Demonstrative; Inductions; Analogy; and Fallacies, especially those incident to Formal Reasonings.

Candidates should read Bacon's *Novum Organum*, Book I., and Book II., Aphorisms, XI.–XXII., XXXVI.; and either Mill's Logic, Book III., chs. 7, 8, 10, 11, 20, 22, 23; or Fowler's "Inductive Logic."

The Course in Metaphysics comprises Psychology, including the Nervous System, Consciousness, Sensation and Perception, Muscularity, Memory, Imagination, Association, Comparison (Faculty of Relations), Belief, Emotion, and Volition; the leading questions of Metaphysics; and the prominent points of the systems of Philosophy from Bacon to the present time; in particular those of Descartes, Spinoza, Locke, Leibniz, Berkeley, Hume, Reid, Kant, Sir W. Hamilton, and J. S. Mill.

The portion appointed for the Examination in History is the History of Great Britain and Ireland during the 17th and 18th centuries.

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Examination for the Degree of B.A. with Honors.

Candidates who seek to graduate with Honors, may select for their Examination any one of the following groups:—

Greek and Latin.	Natural Science.
Mathematical Science.	Modern Continental Languages.
Experimental Science.	

Or any three of the following:—

English Language and Literature.	Metaphysics.
Logic.	History.
	Political Economy.

Candidates who graduate with Honors will be arranged in two classes. Candidates who take a First Class will receive a Medal and Prize: Candidates who take a Second Class will receive a Prize and Certificate of Honor.

The special regulations of the Examinations for the Degree of B.A., with Honors, are as follow:—

1.—Ancient Classical Languages.

Candidates for the Degree of B.A., with Classical Honors, will be examined in the following course:—

1875.	1876.
In Greek.	*In Greek.*
Herodotus—Book 2.	Herodotus—Book 2.
Thucydides—Book 3.	Thucydides—Book 3.
Plato—Protagoras.	Plato—Phaedon.
Homer—Iliad, Books 6–10 (inclusive); Odyssey, Books 6–10 (inclusive).	Homer—Iliad, Books 6–10 (inclusive); Odyssey, Books 6–10 (inclusive).
Aristophanes—Aves.	Aristophanes—Ranae.
Sophocles—Antigone.	Sophocles—Antigone.
Euripides—Iphigenia in Tauris.	Euripides—Phoenissae.
*In Latin.**	*In Latin.**
Plautus—Trinummus.	Plautus—Mostellaria.
Lucretius—I.–III.	Lucretius—I.–III.
Virgil—Æneid.	Virgil—Æneid.
The selections from Catullus, Ovid, Lucan, Valerius Flaccus, and Claudian, contained in Pinder's Selections from the less known Latin Poets.	The selections from Catullus, Ovid, Lucan, Valerius Flaccus, Claudian, and Martial, contained in Pinder's Selections from the less known Latin Poets.
Cicero—Pro Plancio; Philippica II.	Cicero—Academica; Philippica II.
Livy—Books I.–IV.	Livy—Books I.–IV.
Tacitus—Annals I.–IV.	Tacitus—Annals I.–VI.

With Latin and Greek Composition in Prose and Verse.

* Students are recommended to read Peile's Introduction to Greek and Latin Etymology, and Roby's Latin Grammar.

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2.—Mathematical Science.

Candidates for the Degree of B.A., with Honors in Mathematical Science, will be examined in the following Course of Mathematics:—

Euclid—Books 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, and the definitions of the 5th Book.
Algebra, including its Application to Questions of Probabilities and Annuities, the Theory and Solution of the Higher Equations, the Theory of Logarithms, and the Construction and Use of Logarithmic Tables.
Plane Trigonometry, including Demoivre's Theorem and its Applications, and the Construction and use of Trigonometrical Tables. Spherical Trigonometry.
Differential and Integral Calculus, including Differential Equations.
The first Section of the First Book of the "Principia."
Conic Sections.
Co-ordinate Geometry, of two and of three Dimensions.

And in the following course of Mathematical Physics:—

Mechanics, as represented by Todhunter's Analytical Statics, omitting the part relating to the attraction of Spheroids and Ellipsoids; and by Tait and Steele's Dynamics of a Particle, omitting the parts relating to motion in a Resisting Medium, to Stationary and Varying Action, and to Disturbed Motion. The course includes also the composition of Velocities of Translation and Rotation; the simpler cases of Moments of Inertia; the Compound Pendulum; and Centres of Percussion.

Newton's Principia, second and third sections.

Hydrostatics, including Centre of Pressure, Stability of Floating Bodies, Metacentre, Theory of Barometric Measurement of Heights.

Optics, as represented by Parkinson's Optics, or Lloyd's Light and Vision.

Astronomy, as represented by Godfray's, Brinkley's, or Hymer's Astronomy.

3.—Experimental Science.

The Examination of Candidates for the Degree of B.A., with Honors in Experimental Science, comprises Experimental Physics and Chemistry. The course in Experimental Physics is represented by Everett's Deschanel.

The subjects of Examination in Chemistry are—

Chemical Philosophy. Inorganic and Organic Chemistry. Crystallography.

4.—Natural Science.

Candidates for the Degree of B.A., with Honors in Natural Science, will be examined in—

The Principles of Animal Structure and Classification, so far as they apply to the primary divisions, classes, and orders of Vertebrate and Invertebrate animals.

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The Principles of Vegetable Structure and Classification.
The Principles of Geology and Palæontology.
The Principles of Physical Geography.

The Candidates for Honors will be expected to have a more intimate knowledge of the Pass Courses in Zoology and Botany (see page 41), and will be required to possess a practical acquaintance with the following additional orders, viz.:—Papaveraceæ, Caryophyllineæ, Malvaceæ, Geraniaceæ, Saxifrageæ, Primulaceæ, Ericaceæ, Campanulaceæ, Irideæ, Amaryllideæ, and Cyperaceæ.

They are recommended to read Henfrey's Elementary Course of Botany (Parts I. and III., and Rolleston's Forms of Animal Life (the Introduction only), together with Lyell's Principles of Geology, Lyell's Elements of Geology, and Herschel's Physical Geography.

5.—Modern Languages.

The Examination of Candidates for the Degree of B.A., with Honors in Modern Languages, will comprise the Literature, History, Philology, and Grammar of French, German, and Italian. Each Candidate must satisfy the Examiner in at least French and German. He will be required also to translate from English, and to write a short essay, in the languages which he selects. Candidates are requested to forward to the Secretary, on or before the 1st September, a list of the authors in which they wish to be examined.

6.—Any three of the following:—English Language and Literature; Logic; Metaphysics; History; Political Economy.

The Course in English comprises—

The History and Structure of the English Language;
The History of English Literature from the time of Chaucer; and
A Special Examination on Chaucer's Prologue to the Canterbury Tales; Shakespeare's Hamlet and Julius Cæsar; Milton's Paradise Lost, I. II.; Dryden's Absalom and Achitophel; Johnson's Lives of Milton and Dryden; Burke's Thoughts on the Cause of the Present Discontents, and two Speeches on America; Sir Walter Scott's Lady of the Lake; Dugald Stewart's Four Essays on Taste (in the volume of Philosophical Essays); Helps' Friends in Council, Series I.

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The Honor Course in Logic comprises the Pass subjects considered more fully and more exactly: also Thomson's Laws of Thought, Parts ii. and iii.; Mill's Logic, Books II., III., Chs. 1–16, 20–23, V.; and Whewell's History of Scientific Ideas, Book I., Chs. 5–7.

The Honor Course in Metaphysics comprises the Pass subjects considered more fully and more exactly: also Locke's Essay concerning Human Understanding, Books I., II., IV.; Hamilton's Metaphysics, Lectures xvii.–xl.; and Hamilton's Reid, Note A., §§ i.–v.

Candidates should use the latest editions of the works prescribed.

The Course in History comprises—

The History of Great Britain and Ireland, and France, from 1589 to 1830.

The Examination in Political Economy will be conducted in accordance with the courses of instruction given in the Queen's Colleges.

The Degree of Master in Arts.

Any Bachelor in Arts of the Queen's University of one year's standing may offer himself for Examination for the Degree of M.A.

The Senate reserves to itself the power to confer the Degree of Master in Arts, without Examination, upon Bachelors in Arts who obtained Honors with their Bachelor's Degree, and who are resident abroad, or in the colonies.

Candidates who seek the Master's Degree in this way shall apply for the Grace of the Senate before the first day of September, and shall support their application by evidence, of a kind which can be adjudicated on by the University Examiners, that they have successfully continued their study of some one or more of the subjects of the Arts Curriculum, or of subjects deemed by the Examiners sufficiently cognate, since taking their Bachelor's Degree. The Senate will decide on each application after receiving a report from the Examiners upon it, in which the grounds of their recommendation shall be set forth.

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Candidates who graduate with Honors, will be arranged in two classes. Candidates who take a first class will receive a Medal and Prize: Candidates who take a second class will receive a Prize and Certificate of Honor.

Each Candidate must forward to the Secretary, on or before the first of September, notice of his intention to offer himself as a Candidate, and of the course in which he wishes to be examined.

The Fee for the Degree of M.A. is Three Pounds. It must be lodged with the Secretary before the Examination begins.

Each Candidate may select for his Examination any one of the following courses:—

Greek and Latin.	Natural Science.
Mathematical Science.	Modern Continental Languages.
Experimental Science.	

Or any three of the following:—

English Language and Literature.	Metaphysics.
Logic.	History.
	Political Economy.

Candidates who adopt the Classical Course may select for their Examination any four Latin Authors out of the following list, provided that of the four authors in that language two shall be prose and two verse. (The Greek authors are fixed, and the full course is imperative on every candidate):—

1875.—*Greek.*	1876.—*Greek.*
Æschylus—Persæ and Septem c. Thebas.	Æschylus—Agamemnon and Eumenides.
Thucydides—Book 4.	Thucydides—Book 4.
Plato—Politeia, Book II.	Plato—Politeia, Book III.
Æschines—c. Ctesiphontem.	Demosthenes—De Corona.
Composition in Prose and Verse.	Composition in Prose and Verse.

Latin.

*Cicero—De Republicâ, De Legibus, De Oratore, De Officiis De Finibus, Disputationes Tusculanæ, De Naturâ Deorum. Epistles—Watson's Selections, Orations—for Cluentius, Milo, and Plancius, and Philippics I., II.—or the Verrines.

* Any one of Cicero's larger treatises will count as one of the four works which each Candidate may select for his examination, Cicero's Epistles will count as one work.

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Livy—First or third decade.	Horace.
*Tacitus.	Propertius.
Plautus.	Ovid—Fasti.
Terence.	†Juvenal and Persius.
Lucretius.	Composition in Prose and Verse.
Virgil.	

Candidates who select the Course in Modern Languages, are requested to forward to the Secretary, on or before the 1st September, a list of the books in which they wish to be examined.

Mathematical Science includes Mathematics, and Mathematical Physics.

The Honor Course in Mathematics comprises Algebra, including the Theory of Equations; Plane and Spherical Trigonometry; Analytical Geometry of two and three Dimensions; the Differential and Integral Calculus, including Differential Equations; and the Elements of the Calculus of Variations. Candidates for the Degree without Honors will not be required to answer in the Calculus of Variations, or the higher branches of Analytical Geometry.

The Honor Course in Mathematical Physics includes the Honor Course prescribed for the Degree of B.A., with the following additions, viz.:—

The Kinematics of a Rigid Body, so far as treated in Thomson and Tait, sections 78–107; and in Routh, sections 96–106, second edition.

Rigid Dynamics, so far as required for the solution of Walton's Problems.

General Equations of Equilibrium of Fluids, and Differential Equation of Continuity.

Donkin's Acoustics, first seven chapters.

Newton's Principia, Sections 9 and 11.

Godfray's Lunar Theory.

Candidates for the Degree without Honors will not be required to answer in these additional subjects.

The Honor Course in Experimental Physics includes the subjects of the Honor Course for the Degree of B.A., with the following additions, viz.:—

The Undulatory Theory of Light, as represented by Lloyd's treatise, or by the non-analytical parts of Airy's tract.

Helmholtz's Tonempfindungen, first twelve chapters.

* The Annals and the Histories will each count as one work.

† Juvenal and Persius will be taken together and regarded as constituting one work.

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Candidates for the Degree without Honors will not be required to answer in the additional subjects.

The Course in Natural Science will be the same as that prescribed for the Degree of B.A. with Honors (see p. 44). A more intimate acquaintance with the several subjects will be expected.

The Course in English comprises:—

The History and Structure of the English Language.
The History of English Literature from the time of Chaucer to the present day.
A Special Examination on Chaucer's Knightes Tale; Spenser's Faerie Queene, Book I.; Shakspere's King Lear and Coriolanus; Milton's Lycidas; Pope's Satires and Epistles; Swift's Drapier's Letters; The Letters of Junius; Wordsworth's Excursion, Book I., Laodamia, and Ode on Intimations of Immortality; Coleridge's Lectures and Notes on Shakspere; Shelley's Adonais; Carlyle's Essay on Burns.

The Course in Logic comprises the B.A. Honor subjects; Mansel's Aldrich, Appendix, Notes A, D, E, H, I, L, M; Mill's Logic, Books II.–V.; Whewell's History of Scientific Ideas, Book I., Chs. 1, 5–7; II., Chs. 4, 5; IX., Ch. 6; and Recent Discussions regarding Logical Forms and the Province of Logic (see Karslake's Aids to Logic, Introduction, and Book I., Part iii.; Mill's Examination of Hamilton, Chs. 20, 22; and Venn's Logic of Chance, Chs. 1, 3–5, 12).

The Course in Metaphysics comprises the B.A. Honor subjects; the essential points in the systems of Plato and Aristotle (see Stirling's Schwegler's History of Philosophy); Aristotle's Ethics, Books I., II., and Ferrier's Lecture on Aristotle (Remains, Vol. I.); Hamilton's Reid, Note D, § ii.; and J. S. Mill's Examination of Hamilton, Chs. 2, 3, 8–16.

N.B. Candidates should use the latest editions of the works prescribed.

The Course in History comprises the History of Great Britain and Ireland, France, and Germany, from 1589 to 1830.

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Faculty of Law.*

I.—CERTIFICATE OF THE LAW PROFESSORS.

Students intending to proceed for the Certificate of the Law Professors, so as to entitle them to serve an apprenticeship of *four* years instead of *five*, must enter their names with the Registrar of one of the Queen's Colleges of Belfast, Cork, and Galway, and pay the necessary College and Class Fees to the Bursar before the commencement of the Law lectures in each Session.

Such students need not pass the Matriculation Examination, but must attend the lectures and pass the College Examinations prescribed for the first and second years of the course of study for Candidates for the Diploma in Elementary Law.

II.—THE DIPLOMA IN ELEMENTARY LAW.

Candidates for the Diploma in Elementary Law must matriculate in the University, pursue subsequently in one of the Colleges of the University the curriculum prescribed by the College Council, and pass a University Examination.

Candidates who shall have passed the First and Second Sessions of the curriculum for the Degree of B.A., before entering on their legal studies, will be admitted to the Examination for the Diploma after attending a two years' curriculum in Law, if recommended by the Council of

* Graduates or Undergraduates are excepted from the operation of the rule of the Benchers requiring Law Students to pass an examination in the English Language and Literature, and the Latin Language. The rules of the Benchers of the King's Inns respecting the recognition of the legal instruction of the Queen's University will be found in the Appendix of the University Calendar.

Students preparing for the profession of Attorney or Solicitor in Ireland, or seeking to be admitted as Writers to the Signet, Solicitor in the Supreme Courts, &c., in Scotland, can save two years of their apprenticeship by taking the Degree of B.A. or of LL.B. in the Queen's University. *See* Appendix of the University Calendar.

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their College. Other Candidates shall attend Law Courses for three Sessions before presenting themselves.

Attendance on the various Courses includes passing such Examinations as may be appointed by the College Council, and the catechetical parts of the Courses of Lectures.

The University Examination for the Diploma in Elementary Law comprises the following subjects:—

Law of Property and Principles of Conveyancing.	Civil Law.
Jurisprudence.	Common and Criminal Law.
	Equity.

The following Text Books are recommended:—

In Civil Law—Sandars' Institutes of Justinian: in Jurisprudence—Maine's Ancient Law; Austin's Jurisprudence, Vol. I., 3rd Ed., by Campbell; and Stephen's Criminal Law.

Each Candidate must forward to the Secretary, on or before the first of September, notice of his intention to offer himself as a Candidate.

A Prize of £10 will be awarded to the best answerer in a more extended Examination in the same subjects, if he be recommended by the Examiners as possessed of sufficient absolute merit.

The subjects for the Pass and Honors in the Examination for the Diploma in Elementary Law, are the same; but the Examination for Honors will be more searching.

The Fee for the Diploma of Elementary Law is Two Pounds. It must be lodged with the Secretary before the Examination begins.

III.—THE DEGREE OF LL.B.

Graduates in Arts of at least one year's standing are admitted to the Examination for the Degree of LL.B., provided they have also completed in one of the Colleges of the University the curriculum for the Diploma in Elementary Law.

No Candidate will in future be admitted in the same year both to the Examination for the Degree of LL.B., and to the Examination for the Diploma in Elementary Law.

Each Candidate for the Degree of LL.B. must forward to the Secretary, on or before the first of September, notice of his intention to offer himself as a Candidate.

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The Examination for the Degree of LL.B. embraces the following subjects:—

Jurisprudence.
Civil Law.
Law of Property and Principles of Conveyancing.
Common and Criminal Law.—Equity.
Pleading, Practice, and Evidence.
Constitutional Law.

The following Text Books are recommended:—

In Civil Law—Sandars' Institutes of Justinian: in Jurisprudence—Maine's Ancient Law; Austin's Jurisprudence, Vol. I., 3rd Ed., by Campbell; Mill, J. S.; Dissertation on Austin on Jurisprudence, in Mill's Dissertations, Vol. III,; also in Edinburgh Review, Oct. 1, 1863; Stephen's Criminal Law: in Constitutional Law—Broom's Constitutional Law.

Additional for Honors:—

In Civil Law—Lord Mackenzie's Roman Law: in Jurisprudence—Austin's Jurisprudence, Vol. II., 3rd Ed., by Campbell; Spence's Equitable Jurisdiction of Chancery, Part the First: in Constitutional Law—Hallam's Constitutional History.

A Gold Medal and £10 will be awarded to the best answerer in the more extended Examination, if he be recommended as possessed of sufficient absolute merit.

The Fee for the Degree of LL.B. is One Pound. It must be lodged with the Secretary before the Examination begins.

IV.—THE DEGREE OF LL.D.

Graduates in Arts of at least three years' standing are admitted to Examination for the Degree of LL.D. at the expiration of one year after they have obtained the Degree of LL.B.

The Senate reserves to itself the power to confer the Degree of Doctor in Laws, without Examination, upon Bachelors in Laws who obtained Honors with their Bachelor's Degree, and who are resident abroad, or in the colonies.

Candidates who seek the Doctor's Degree in this way shall apply for the Grace of the Senate before the first day of September, and shall support their application by evidence, of a kind which can be adjudicated on by the University Examiners, that they have successfully continued their study of some one or more of the subjects of

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the Law Curriculum since taking their Bachelor's Degree. The Senate will decide on each application after receiving a report from the Examiners upon it, in which the grounds of their recommendation shall be set forth.

The Examination for the Degree of LL.D. comprises an advanced course in Constitutional Law, the Laws of the Admiralty Courts of England and Ireland, and International Law.

Each Candidate must forward to the Secretary, on or before the first of September, notice of his intention to offer himself as a Candidate.

The Fee for the Degree of LL.D. is Three Pounds. It must be lodged with the Secretary before the Examination begins.

Faculty of Medicine.

DEGREES OF M.D. AND M.CH., AND DIPLOMAS IN MIDWIFERY.*

Each Candidate for the Degree of Doctor in Medicine or Master in Surgery, or for the Diploma in Midwifery, is required—

1. To have passed in one of the Colleges of the Queen's University the Entrance Examination in Arts, and to have been admitted a Matriculated student of the University.
2. To have attended in one of the Queen's Colleges, lectures on one Modern Continental Language for six months, and lectures on Natural Philosophy for six months.
3. To have also attended, in some one of the Queen's Colleges, at least two of the courses of Lectures marked with an asterisk in the following lists. For the remainder of the courses, authenticated certificates will be received from the Professors or Lecturers in Universities, Colleges, or Schools, recognised by the Senate of the Queen's University in Ireland.†
4. To pass three University Examinations—the First University Examination, the Second University Examination, and the Degree Examination.

* The regulations under which degrees in Surgery and diplomas in Midwifery will be conferred on *graduates* in Medicine will be found in a footnote on page 58.

† For the Institutions from which the University receives Certificates, see page 59.

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The curriculum shall extend over at least four years, and shall be divided into Periods of at least two years each.

Candidates are recommended to pass the Matriculation Examination, prior to entering on the second Period.

It is recommended that the first Period shall comprise attendance on the following courses of Medical Lectures:—

*Chemistry.
*Botany, with Herborizations for practical study, and Zoology.
*Anatomy and Physiology.
*Practical Anatomy.
*Materia Medica and Pharmacy.

And that the second Period shall comprise attendance on the following courses of Medical lectures :—

Anatomy and Physiology.
Practical Anatomy
*Theory and Practice of Surgery.
*Midwifery.
*Theory and Practice of Medicine.
*Medical Jurisprudence.

In addition to the above courses of lectures, Candidates shall have attended, during either the first or second Period—

A Modern Continental Language (in one of the Colleges of the University).

Experimental Physics (in one of the Colleges of the University).

Also, during the first Period—

Practical Chemistry (in a recognised Laboratory).

Medico-Chirurgical Hospital (recognised by the Senate), containing at least sixty beds; together with the Clinical lectures therein delivered, at least two each week—a Winter Session of six months.

And during the second Period—

Practical Midwifery—A certificate of having attended at a recognised Midwifery Hospital, with the Clinical lectures therein delivered, for a period of three months; or of having attended a Midwifery Dispensary for the same period; or of having attended ten cases of Labour, under the superintendence of the Medical Officer of any Hospital or Dispensary where cases of Labour are treated.

Medico-Chirurgical Hospital (recognised by the Senate) containing at least sixty beds; together with the Clinical lectures therein delivered—eighteen months; including either three Winter Sessions of six months each, or two Winter Sessions of six months each, and two Summer Sessions of three months each.

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English Composition forms a part of all University Examinations.

Candidates for Honors must satisfy the Examiners at the Pass Examination before they can be admitted to compete for Honors; and their answering at the Pass Examination will be taken into account in determining the class of Honors which shall be awarded to them.

The Candidates who pass with Honors will be arranged in two classes.

Medical Examinations are held in June and in September and October.

The June Examinations are Pass Examinations: those held in September include both Honor and Pass Examinations.

Each Candidate for Examination in June must forward to the Secretary, on or before the first of June, notice of his intention to offer himself as a Candidate, along with his Certificates; and each Candidate for Examination in September must forward similar notice, along with his Certificates, on c before the first of September.

The First University Examination in Medicine.

The First University Examination may be passed either in June or September. It comprises the following subjects:—A Modern Language, Experimental Physics, Zoology and Botany.

It is competent for Students to present themselves for examination in this group of subjects at any time after the close of the first Winter Session. Before being admitted to Examination, each Candidate must produce satisfactory evidence of having completed the prescribed courses of study in the subjects of Examination.

The course of Experimental Physics includes the rudiments of Mechanics, Hydrostatics, Pneumatics, Acoustics, Optics, Heat, Electricity, and Magnetism, as represented by one of the following works, viz.:—Newth's First Book of Natural Philosophy, Stewart's Elementary Physics, and the easier parts of Everett's Deschanel or of Atkinson's Ganot.

The Honor Course in Experimental Physics is represented by Newth's First Book of Natural Philosophy and most of Everett's Deschanel, or most of Atkinson's Ganot,

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the parts to be omitted being those which involve an *extensive* use of Mathematics.

The Examination in Zoology will consist of questions on the anatomy and classification either of the Vertebrate or Invertebrate Animals—the selection between these two groups to be made by the candidate at the time of examination.

The Examination in Botany will be the same as that prescribed for the Examination for the Degree of B.A. without Honors (see p. 41). Oliver's Lessons in Elementary Botany, and Parts I. and III. of Henfrey's Elementary Course of Botany (Second Edition by Masters) are the text-books recommended.

The Orders of Plants to be practically studied are those specified on page 41.

The Candidates who pass with Honors will be arranged in two classes: they will receive Prizes and Certificates of Honor.

Two Exhibitions founded by public subscription, one consisting of two instalments of £20 each, the other of two instalments of £15 each, will be awarded to the best answerers at the Honor Examinations, if they be recommended by the Examiners as possessed of sufficient absolute merit. For further regulations regarding these Exhibitions, see the University Calendar.

Both Honor and Pass Examinations are held in September. The Examination held in June is a Pass Examination.

The Second University Examination in Medicine.

The Second University Examination may be passed either in June or September. It comprises the following subjects:—Anatomy, Physiology, Materia Medica, and Chemistry; to which will be added Zoology and Botany in the examination of Candidates who have not previously passed the First University Examination. Candidates who are in this position will be allowed either to undergo their Examination in Modern Languages and Experimental Physics as a part of the Second University Examination, or may present themselves for Examination in these subjects at any time between the Second University Examination and the Degree Examination.

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It is competent for students to present themselves for the Second University Examination at the termination of the First Period of the Curriculum, or at any subsequent period; but no Student will be allowed to postpone his Second University Examination until the time when he presents himself for his Degree Examination, unless the Senate shall have passed a grace giving him permission to do so.

Before being admitted to Examination, each Candidate must produce satisfactory evidence of having completed the course recommended for study during the First Period of the Curriculum.

In 1875 Candidates for Peel Exhibitions will be allowed to choose whether they shall compete for them under rules A or rules B. See the University Calendar.

Both Honor and Pass Examinations are held in September. The Examination held in June is a Pass Examination.

Degree Examinations in Medicine and Surgery, and Examination for the Diploma in Midwifery.

Examinations for the Degrees of M.D., M.Ch., and the Diploma in Midwifery, will be held in June and September.

The Fee for each Degree is Five Pounds, and the Fee for the Diploma in Midwifery is Two Pounds. Each Fee must be lodged with the Secretary before the corresponding Examination begins.

Each Candidate must be recommended by the President of his College, and produce certificates to the following effect:—

1. A certificate from the Secretary of the Queen's University, that he has passed the previous Examinations, unless the Senate has passed a Grace permitting the Candidate to present himself for the Examinations simultaneously.
2. From the Council of his College, that he has passed a full Examination in the subjects of study prescribed for the entrance course of the Faculty of Arts, and has been admitted a Matriculated student in the Faculty of Medicine.
3. That he has attended in the Colleges of the Queen's University two of the courses marked with an asterisk on p. 54, and also lectures on one Modern Language, and lectures on Experimental Physics.
4. Certificates that he has completed all other prescribed Courses.

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Degrees in Surgery and Diplomas in Midwifery will only be conferred on Candidates who hold the Degree of Doctor in Medicine of the University.

The Examination for the Degree of M.D. comprises the subjects recommended for study during the second Period of Medical Education.

The Examination for the Degree of M.Ch. comprises an examination in the Theory and Practice of Surgery, including Operative and Clinical Surgery.*

The Examination for the Diploma in Midwifery comprises an Examination in the Theory and Practice of Midwifery and the use of obstetrical instruments and appliances.†

Candidates who graduate with Honors will be arranged in two classes. Candidates who take a First Class will receive a Medal and Prize: Candidates who take a Second Class will receive a Prize and Certificate of Honor.

Both Honor and Pass Examinations are held in September. The Examination held in June is a Pass Examination.

Regulations as to the Reception of Certificates from Medical Lecturers and Hospitals.

1. Colleges or Schools seeking recognition from the Queen's University, are requested to send in the names and qualifications of the several Lecturers, with such particulars as the Senate may require. And in the event of the Lecturers being changed, a fresh recognition must be sought.

2. All Lecturers and Clinical Lecturers must transmit to the Secretary on every 25th November, and 1st May, or as often as required, a return, filled up according to a form transmitted, of the students in attendance upon such

* Candidates for the Degree of Master in Surgery, who obtained the Degree of M.D. in this University before the 1st of January, 1865, will be exempted from the Examination in Surgery. Candidates for the Degree in Surgery, who graduated in Medicine at a later period, will be required to undergo a paper and oral Examination in the Theory and Practice of Surgery, and an Examination in Operative and Clinical Surgery.

† Candidates for the Diploma in Midwifery who obtained the Degree of M.D. in the University before the 1st of January, 1872, will be exempted from this further Examination.

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Lectures or Hospital Practice. The Certificates of Lecturers not complying with this regulation will not be recognised.

Students who intend to present themselves for Examination for Medical Degrees in the Queen's University should ascertain that their names are returned for any Medical Lectures they may attend, lest in consequence of such returns not having been supplied, their qualifications should be deemed insufficient when they present themselves; and Lecturers who are willing to make the required returns, and who have not received the necessary forms through the Registrars of their respective Institutions, should cause application to be made for them.

Institutions from which the University receives Certificates for Degrees in Medicine.

IRELAND.

The Queen's Colleges in Ireland.
Belfast.—Belfast General Hospital.
Cork.—Cork North Infirmary.
Cork South Infirmary.
Galway.—County Galway Infirmary and Town Hospitals
Dublin.—University of Dublin.
Royal College of Surgeons.
Carmichael School.
Cecilia-street School.
Peter-street School.
Rotundo Hospital (for Midwifery).
School of Dr. Steevens's Hospital.
Adelaide Hospital.
City of Dublin Hospital.
Sir Patrick Dun's Hospital.
Jervis-street Hospital.
Mater Misericordiæ Hospital.
Meath Hospital.
Mercer's Hospital.
Richmond, Whitworth, and Hardwick Hospitals.
Dr. Steevens's Hospital.
St. Vincent's Hospital.
Coombe Lying-in Hospital.
Rotundo Lying-in Hospital.

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ENGLAND.

BATH.—Bath United Hospital.
BEDFORD.—General Infirmary and Fever Hospital.
BIRMINGHAM.—Queen's College. General Hospital. Sydenham College.
BRISTOL.—Medical School. Infirmary. St Peter's Hospital. General Hospital.
CAMBRIDGE.—University Medical School and Addenbrooke's Hospital.
EXETER.—Devon and Exeter Hospital.
HASLAR.—The Royal Naval Hospital.
HULL.—Hull and E. R. of York School of Medicine, &c.
LEEDS.—School of Medicine. General Infirmary.
LEICESTER.—Leicester Infirmary.
LIVERPOOL.—Royal Infirmary School of Medicine Royal Infirmary. Fever Hospital. Northern Hospital. Royal Southern Hospital.
LONDON.—University College.
King's College.
London Hospital.
Middlesex Hospital.
Charing Cross Hospital.
St. Thomas's Hospital.
St. Bartholomew's Hospital.
Westminster Hospital.
Guy's Hospital.
St. George's Hospital.
The Physicians of the St. Marylebone Infirmary.
The Royal College of Chemistry.
St. Mary's Hospital, Paddington.
LONDON.—Brompton Hospital for Consumption, for Three Months' Medical Hospital Practice.
Royal South London Dispensary.
Carey-street Dispensary.
MANCHESTER.—Royal School of Medicine and Surgery.
The Union Hospital. The Royal Infirmary.
School of Medicine in Chatham-street.
Owens College, for Instruction in Chemistry.
NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.—College of Medicine in Connexion with the University of Durham.
College of Medicine and Practical Science.
The Infirmary.
NORTHAMPTON.—The General Infirmary.
NORWICH.—Norfolk and Norwich Hospital.
NOTTINGHAM.—The General Hospital.
SHEFFIELD.—The Sheffield Medical Institution.

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SCOTLAND.

ABERDEEN.—King's College and University. Royal Infirmary.
EDINBURGH.—University of Edinburgh. Medical and Surgical School, Surgeon's Hall. Royal Infirmary.
GLASGOW.—University of Glasgow. Andersonian Institution. Royal Infirmary.

School of Civil Engineering.

Candidates for the Degree in Civil Engineering are required:—

1. To have been admitted Matriculated Students of the Queen's University in the Department of Civil Engineering.
2. To have subsequently studied in the Colleges of the Queen's University the Course herein prescribed.
3. To have passed two University Examinations.

Candidates for the Degree in Civil Engineering must enter their names with the Registrar of one of the Queen's Colleges of Belfast, Cork, and Galway, and pay to the Bursar the required College and Class Fees. They must also pass a Matriculation Examination.

The course for the Degree in Civil Engineering usually extends over three Sessions, and comprises attendance on the following Curriculum:—

FIRST SESSION.

Mathematics (*first course*).
Experimental Physics.
Chemistry.
Modern Languages.
Geometrical Drawing.
Office Work.

SECOND SESSION.

Mathematics (*second course*).
Mathematical Physics.
Mineralogy, Geology, and Physical Geography.
Civil Engineering.
Office Work.
Field Work.

THIRD SESSION.

Natural Philosophy (applied).
Civil and Mechanical Engineering.
Office Work.
Field Work.
Engineering Excursions.

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Attendance on these courses in all cases includes passing such Examinations as may be appointed by the College Council, as well as the catechetical parts of the courses of Lectures.

Engineering Students must reside at their respective Colleges during at least the first two Terms of each Session, and can be exempted from residence during the third Term also, only by a special grace of the College Council.

The study of the Engineering Curriculum may be extended over more than three Sessions, on the recommendation of the College Council, and under such regulations as the Council shall impose. Some relaxation of the order in which the subjects are studied will be admitted, on the recommendation of the Council.

Candidates will, on the special recommendation of the College Council, be admitted to the Degree after two years' residence instead of three, if their previous acquaintance with a sufficient group of the subjects above set down for study in the first and second Sessions is deemed by the Council satisfactory. In such cases the Certificate of the Council will be accepted in lieu of attendance upon these courses, but will not exempt Candidates from the University Examinations in them.

Candidates for the Degree in Civil Engineering are required to pass two University Examinations—the First University Examination and the Degree Examination—both of which are held in Dublin.

Students who have completed their second Session must attempt the First University Examination before rising to the third year, unless prevented by illness or other inevitable accident, in which case the Senate may admit them to a Supplementary Examination.

Candidates who have attempted, but failed to pass, the First University Examination in October, will be admitted to a Supplementary Examination.

The Supplementary Examination will be held in December or January.

Each Candidate must forward to the Secretary, on or before the 1st of December, notice of his intention to offer himself for Examination, stating the grounds upon which he applies to be admitted.

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First University Examination in Engineering.

The course for the First University Examination includes French; Geometrical Drawing; Mathematics (*first course*); Mathematics (*second course*); Mensuration, Levelling, and Mapping, and the elements of constructive and descriptive Architecture; Experimental Physics.

The first course of Mathematics is the same as the Pass Course for the First University Examination in Arts (see p. 38).

The second course of Mathematics is the same as the Honor Course for the First University Examination in Arts (see p. 39).

The course of Experimental Physics is represented by Everett's Deschanel.

The Examination will be held in October. Each Candidate must forward to the Secretary, on or before the 1st of September, notice of his intention to offer himself as a Candidate.

The Candidates who pass with Honors will be arranged in two classes. They will receive Prizes and Certificates of Honor.

Two Exhibitions founded by public subscription, one of the annual value of £20 for two years, the other of the annual value of £15 for two years, will be competed for at the Honor Examination. For the regulations regarding these Exhibitions see the University Calendar.

Examination for the Degree of Bachelor in Engineering.

The Examination for the Degree in Civil Engineering will embrace the following subjects:—Engineering; Mensuration, Levelling, and Mapping; Mathematical Physics; Natural Philosophy Applied; Chemistry; Mineralogy; Geology, and Physical Geography. The Examination in Mensuration, Levelling, and Mapping, will consist mainly of a practical Examination in the use of the different instruments, and of the actual performance of one or more pieces of office work: each Candidate will also be required to produce at this Examination the Field-notes and Drawings of a Survey made by him.

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Candidates who have completed the Engineering Course may present themselves as Candidates for the Degree, either with Honors or without Honors.

The Pass Course in Mathematical Physics is the same as the Honor Course for the First University Examination in Arts. See page 39.

The Pass Course in Natural Philosophy Applied includes—

APPLIED MECHANICS, as represented by Twisden's Treatise and Tate's Elements of Mechanism; and the rudiments of THERMO-DYNAMICS, as represented by Chapters 32–34 of Everett's Deschanel, with the necessary references to earlier chapters.

The Honor Course in Mathemetical Physics embraces, in addition to the Pass Course, the following subjects, viz. :—

Chapter VI. of Everett's Deschanel; the Catenary; Rectilinear Motion in a Non-resisting Medium; Central Forces; Calculation of Moments of Inertia; Simple and Compound Pendulum; Centre of Percussion.

The Honor Course in Natural Philosophy Applied includes a fuller treatment of the subjects of the Pass Course, with the addition of stress and strain, as treated by Thomson and Tait, sections 154–180, 658–694; and Clerk Maxwell's "Theory of Heat."

Each Candidate must forward to the Secretary, on or before the 1st of September, notice of his intention to offer himself as a Candidate.

The Candidates who pass with Honors will be arranged in two classes. Candidates who take a First Class will receive a Medal and Prize: Candidates who take a Second Class will receive a Prize and Certificate of Honor.

The Fee for the Degree in Civil Engineering is Three Pounds. It must be lodged with the Secretary before the Examination begins.

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EXAMINATIONS FOR WOMEN.

REGULATIONS FOR THE YEAR 1875.

TIME AND PLACE OF EXAMINATION.

Two Examinations will be held in June next, one for Senior, the other for Junior Candidates.

The Examination for Junior Candidates will be open to all who are not above eighteen years of age on the 1st of June.

Examinations will be held at any place where a Ladies' Superintending Committee shall be constituted, provided they can guarantee a suitable number of Candidates.

No head of any educational establishment shall be a member of a Ladies' Committee.

An Examiner will be sent to each place, who, in conjunction with the Ladies' Committee, will arrange the details of the Examination.

No Class Lists will be published, but the Certificate given to each successful Candidate will specify the subjects in which she has answered with credit, or satisfied the Examiners.

FEES

Every Candidate, whether Senior or Junior, will be required to pay a Fee of Twenty Shillings.

This Fee must be paid to the Secretary of the University on or before the first Saturday in May. It will not in any case be returned; but if notice of withdrawal be given fourteen days before the Examination begins, the sum paid will be allowed to stand to the Candidate's credit for a future Examination.

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Examination of Junior Candidates.

OBLIGATORY GROUP.

I. All Candidates will be required to satisfy the Examiners in—

1. Reading aloud a passage from some English author.
2. Writing a continuous passage and a list of difficult words from Dictation.
3. The analysis and parsing of a passage taken from Shakespeare's "Henry VIII." (Hunter's Edition.)

   A paper of questions suggested by the Play will be added. [The play to be prepared for the Examination of 1876 is "Richard II."]

4. Writing a short English Composition.
5. Arithmetic.

   No Candidate will be passed who cannot work the first four rules, simple and compound.

   Questions will also be set in Vulgar and Decimal Fractions, and in Proportion.

6. Geography.

   Every Candidate will be required to fill up an outline Map of either Ireland, England, Scotland, Europe, or Asia, by inserting the chief ranges of mountains, the chief rivers, and chief towns.

   Questions will also be set in Geography.

   Clyde's School Geography is recommended.

7. Outlines of English History, including the succession of sovereigns, the chief events, and the characters of the leading men, in each reign.

N.B.—The quality of the handwriting and the spelling in the several Exercises will be taken into account.

OPTIONAL SUBJECTS.

II. Every Candidate will be required, also, to offer herself for examination in one, at least, of the following subjects:—

1. Latin.

   Passages will be set from Cæsar's "Gallic War," Book II., chapters XV. to XXVIII., inclusive, and from Virgil's "Æneid," Book VI., from line 637 to the end; with grammatical and general questions. Candidates may take either of the two authors, or both. Good an-

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swering, however, in both authors will score twice as high marks as equally good answering in only one.

Also a passage of English (with the Latin words supplied) for translation into Latin.

[The portions to be prepared in 1876 are the same extract from the "Gallic War," and Book V. of the "Æneid," from line 104 to 484.]

2. Greek.

A passage will be set from Philpott's Selections from Xenophon, Section I, or "The Closing Scene of the Peloponnesian War," for translation into English, with grammatical and general questions.

[The portion to be prepared in 1876 is Section II. of the same selections, or "The Athenian Revolution."]

3. French.

A passage will be set from "Le Conscrit," by M. M. Erckmann-Chatrian, for translation into English, with grammatical and general questions.

A passage from a modern French author for translation into English.

English sentences for translation into French.

[The book to be prepared in 1876 is "Derrière les Haies," by M^me^. de Witt.]

4 German.

A passage will be set from Hauff—"Liechtenstein: Erstes Buch," for translation into English, with grammatical and general questions.

A passage from some other modern German author for translation into English.

English sentences for translation into German.

[The book to be prepared in 1876 is "Undine," by Fouqué.]

5. Italian.

A passage will be set from Pellico, "Le Mie Prigioni," cap. I.–XLVI.

A passage from some other modern Italian author for translation into English.

English sentences for translation into Italian.

6. Mathematics.

Euclid, Book I.

Arithmetic.

Algebra, to Simple Equations, inclusive.

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Examination of Senior Candidates.

OBLIGATORY GROUP.

1. All Candidates will be required to satisfy the Examiners in—

1. Writing a continuous passage and a list of difficult words from Dictation.
2. Analysis of English sentences and parsing, and correction of faulty sentences.
3. A short English Composition.
4. Arithmetic.
5. Geography.

Every Candidate will be required to fill up an outline Map of some country in Europe to be named by the Examiners, by inserting the chief ranges of mountains, the chief rivers, and the chief towns.

Questions will also be set in Geography.

Clyde's School Geography is recommended.

6. Outlines of English History, including the succession of sovereigns, the chief events, and the characters of the leading men, in each reign.

N.B.—The quality of the handwriting and the spelling in the several Exercises will be taken into account.

OPTIONAL SUBJECTS.

Every Candidate will also be required to satisfy the Examiners in two at least of the following sections, of which one shall be either A, B, or C.

Section A.—English.

A fair knowledge of one of the following subjects will enable a Candidate to pass in this section:—

1. English History from 1660 to 1783, and the outlines of the History of English Literature during this period.
2. English Language and Literature—the following course:—English Grammar; Spalding's History of English Literature; *Chaucer, "Prologue;" *Shakespeare, "Hamlet;" Hale's "Longer English Poems"—the selections from Spencer, Milton, Dryden, Johnson, Gray, Goldsmith, and Shelley; *Burke, "Thoughts on the Present Discontents," "Two American Speeches."

The following will be found useful books of reference for students in this subject: Marsh's Lectures on the English Language, edited by W. Smith; Trench's

* Clarendon Press Series.

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English Past and Present; Morris's Historical Outlines of English Accidence; and Hallam's History of English Literature, so far as relates to English writers.

[The portion of English History to be prepared in 1876 is the same as for 1875; and the course in the English Language and Literature to be prepared in 1876 is as follows:—English Grammar; Morley's First Sketch of English Literature, chapters IV., VII. sections 37-99, VIII., X., XI.; Chaucer, as before; *Shakespeare, "Tempest;" *Pope, "Essay on Man;" *Milton, "Areopagitica;" *Burke, as before.]

Section B.—Languages.

A fair knowledge of one of the following languages will enable a Candidate to pass in this section:—

1. Latin.

Any two of the following, provided that one of the books selected be in prose and the other in verse.

Virgil—The Georgics, Book IV., from line 281 to the end.

Virgil—The Æneid, Book V., from line 104 to line 361.

Cæsar—Gallic War, Book II.

Cicero—The first section of Part I., or "Greek Anecdotes," of "Walford's Extracts (Clarendon Press Series).

An easy passage from some other Latin author for translation into English.

A passage of English, with occasional Latin words or expressions supplied, for translation into Latin.

[The books between which a Candidate will be allowed to make her selection in 1876 are—

Virgil—Georgics, Book I.

Horace—Odes, Book II.

Cæsar, as before.

Cicero, as before.]

2. Greek.

Any two of the following, provided that one of the books selected be in prose, and the other in verse:—

Homer—Iliad, Book XVIII.

Sophocles—Ajax, omitting choral passages.

Plato—The Apology of Socrates.

Xenophon—Philpotts' Selections, Section VI., or "The Battles of Leuctra and Mantinea."

[The books between which a Candidate will be allowed to make her selection in 1876 are—

Homer—Iliad, Book VI.

Sophocles, as before.

Plato, as before.

Xenophon, as before.

* Clarendon Press Series.

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3. French.

Corneille—Le Cid.
Racine—Andromaque.
Molière—Le Misanthrope.
Sainte-Beuve, Portraits de Femmes.

A passage for translation into English will also be selected from some other modern French author, and a passage from a modern English author will be given for translation into French.

[The books to be prepared for the Examination of 1876 are—

Corneille—Polyeucte.
Racine—Britannicus.
Molière—Les Fourberies de Scapin, and L'Avare.
Ségur—Histoire de la Grande Armée.]

4. German.

Freytag—Soll und Haben.
Goethe—Iphigenie auf Tauris.

A passage for translation into English will also be selected from some other modern German author, and a passage from a modern English author will be given for translation into German.

[The books to be prepared for the Examination of 1876 are—

Freytag—Ingo and Ingraban.
Schiller—Jungfrau von Orleans.
Goethe—Hermann und Dorothea.]

5. Italian.

Grossi—Marco Visconti and Ildegonda.

A passage for translation into English will also be selected from some other modern Italian author, and a passage from a modern English author will be given for translation into Italian.

[The books to be prepared for the Examination of 1876 are—

Rosini—Lamonaca di Monza.
Dante—Inferno, I. to X. Fracticelli's edition is recommended.]

Section C.—Mathematics.

Euclid, Books I., II., III.
Algebra to the end of Quadratic Equations.

Section D.—Logic and Political Economy.

A fair knowledge of one of the following subjects will enable a Candidate to pass in this section :—

Logic—Fowler's Deductive Logic (Clarendon Press Series).

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Political Economy—Fawcett's Manual of Political Economy.

The following books will be found useful by Students in this group:—

Logic.—Jevon's Lessons in Logic; Whately's Logic, Books II., III.; Mill's Logic, Book III., chapters 1–14 inclusive, 20, 23, Book V.

Political Economy.—Mill's Political Economy; Cairnes's Some Leading Principles of Political Economy.

SECTION E.—NATURAL SCIENCES.

A fair knowledge of one of the following subjects will enable a Candidate to pass in this section:—

ASTRONOMY.—The first eleven chapters of Herschel's Outlines of Astronomy.

CHEMISTRY.—Text-books—Roscoe's Lessons in Elementary Chemistry; Williamson's Chemistry for Students (Clarendon Press Series); Galloway's First Step in Chemistry. For consultation—Miller's Elements of Chemistry.

HEAT.—Ganot's Physique, Book VI., or Everett's translation of Deschanel's Traité Elémentaire de Physique, Part II., or Balfour Stewart's Elementary Treatise on Heat.

SOUND.—Tyndall's Lectures on Sound.

BOTANY.—Text-books—Oliver's Lessons in Elementary Botany. For consultation—Asa Gray's Structural and Systematic Botany; Henfrey's Elementary Course of Botany, by Masters.

ZOOLOGY.—Text-books—Nicholson's Text-book of Zoology for the use of Schools; Huxley's Lessons in Elementary Physiology; Cleland's Physiology. For consultation—Milne Edwards' Cours Elémentaire de Zoologie, English translation; Huxley's Introduction to Classification of Animals.

PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.—Text-books—Maury's Physical Geography for Schools and General Readers; Young's Physical Geography, in Collins's Advanced Science Series; Johnston's School Atlas of Physical Geography. For consultation—Ansted's Physical Geography; Humboldt's Cosmos.

GEOLOGY.—Text-books—Jukes' School Manual of Geology; Tate's Rudimentary Geology; Page's Advanced Text-book in Geology. For consultation—Lyell's Students' Elements of Geology; Juke's Manual of Geology, by Geikie; Ramsay's Physical Geography and Geology of Great Britain.

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EXAMINATION OF CANDIDATES

WHO ARE

NOT MEMBERS OF THE UNIVERSITY,

Under the Ordinance of the 30th January, 1860.

REGULATIONS FOR THE YEAR 1875.

TIME AND PLACE OF EXAMINATION.

Examinations will be held next June in Dublin, in the Queen's Colleges at Belfast, Cork, and Galway, and simultaneously in other places, if it be requested and found expedient.

Every Candidate who passes will receive a Certificate in Arts, specifying the subjects in which he has satisfied the Examiners.

Local Committees wishing to have Examinations held in their several districts, may obtain all necessary information from the Secretary, Queen's University, Dublin Castle.

TIME OF APPLYING.

Candidates desirous of being examined in Dublin, or at Queen's College, Belfast, Cork, or Galway, must apply to the Secretary of the Queen's University, Dublin Castle.

Candidates desirous of being examined at any other place must apply to the Secretary of the Local Committee at such place.

All applications must be lodged on or before the first Saturday in May.

Local Committees desirous of having Examinations held in their several districts must apply on or before the first Saturday in April.

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EXAMINATION FOR THE CERTIFICATES IN ARTS AWARDED TO JUNIOR CANDIDATES.

Candidates must not be more than fifteen years of age *on the first day of June*, 1875.

Every Candidate will be required to pay a fee of *5s.*

This fee must be paid to the Secretary on or before the first Saturday in May. It will not be returned in case of the withdrawal or rejection of the Candidate, nor will it admit to any Examination except that of 1875.

I. All Candidates at this Examination will be required to satisfy the Examiners in—

1. Reading aloud a passage from some English author.
2. Writing a continuous passage and a list of difficult words from Dictation.
3. The analysis and parsing of a passage taken from Shakespeare's "Henry VIII." (Hunter's Edition).

   A paper of questions, suggested by the Poem, will be added. ["Richard II." is the play to be prepared for the Examination of 1876.]

4. Writing a short English Composition, such as a description of a place, an account of some useful natural or artificial product, or the like.

5. Arithmetic.

   No Candidate will be passed who cannot work the first four rules, simple and compound.

   Questions will be set also on Vulgar and Decimal Fractions, and on Proportion.

6. Geography.

   Every Candidate will be required to fill up an outline Map (of either England, Europe, or North America), by inserting the chief ranges of mountains, the chief rivers, and chief towns.

   Questions will also be set in Geography.

   Clyde's School Geography is recommended.

N.B.—The quality of the handwriting and the spelling in the several Exercises will be taken into account.

II. Every Candidate will be required, also, to offer himself for Examination in one, at least, of the following subjects:—

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1. Latin.

A passage will be given from Livy (Book I.), for translation into English, with grammatical and general questions.

A passage from the "Æneid," Book II., for translation into English.

A passage of English (with the Latin words supplied) for translation into Latin.

[The portions to be prepared for the Examination of 1876 are Book II. of Cæsar's "Gallic War," and Book V. of Virgil's "Æneid."]

2. Greek.

A passage will be given from Book III. of Xenophon's "Anabasis," for translation, with grammatical and general questions.

A passage, not lyrical, from the "Alcestis" of Euripides, for translation into English.

[The portions to be prepared for the Examination of 1876 are Book III. of Xenophon's "Anabasis" and a passage, not lyrical, from the "Medea" of Euripides, between lines 465 and 1080.]

3. French.

A passage will be set from "Le Conscrit," by M. M. Erckmann-Chatrian, for translation into English, with grammatical and general questions.

A passage from a modern French author for translation into English.

English sentences for translation into French.

[The book to be prepared in 1876 is "Derrière les Haies, by M^me^ de Witt.]

4. German.

A passage will be set from Hauff—"Liechtenstein; Erstes Buch," for translation into English, with grammatical and general questions.

A passage from some other modern German author for translation into English.

English sentences for translation into German.

[The book to be prepared in 1876 is "Undine," by Fouqué.]

5. Italian.

A passage will be set from Pellico, "Le Mie Prigioni," cap. I.—XLVI.

A passage from some other modern Italian author for translation into English.

English sentences for translation into Italian.

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6. Mathematics.

Euclid, Books I., II., III.
Arithmetic.
Algebra, to Simple Equations, inclusive.
This amount of knowledge will enable a Candidate to pass in this subject.
Questions will also be set in Euclid, Books IV. and VI., and in Quadratic Equations, Progressions, and Proportion.

The names of the successful Candidates who distinguish themselves will be arranged in two Honor Classes. The names of the other successful Candidates will be arranged in two Pass Divisions.

After each successful Candidate's name will be inserted his Age, the place of his Residence, and the School (if any) from which he comes to attend the Examination.

The Certificate given to each successful Candidate will specify the subjects in which he has satisfied the Examiners.

Examination for the Certificates conferring the Title of Associate in Arts of the University.

Every Candidate will be required to pay a fee of 10*s*.

This fee must be paid to the Secretary on or before the first Saturday in May. It will not be returned in case of the withdrawal or rejection of the Candidate, nor will it admit to any Examination except that of 1875.

I. All Candidates at this Examination will be required to satisfy the Examiners in—

1. Writing a continuous passage, and a list of difficult words from Dictation.
2. Analysis of English sentences and parsing, and correction of faulty sentences.
3. A short English Composition.
4. Arithmetic.
5. Geography.

Every Candidate will be required to fill up an outline Map of some country in Europe to be named by the Examiners, by inserting the chief ranges of mountains, the chief rivers, and the chief towns.
Questions will also be set in Geography.
Clyde's School Geography is recommended.

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6. Outlines of English History, including the succession of sovereigns, the chief events, and the characters of the leading men in each reign.

N.B.—The quality of the handwriting and the spelling in the several Exercises will be taken into account.

II. Every Candidate will also be required to satisfy the Examiners in two, at least, of the following Sections:—

Sect. A.—English.

This will include questions in—

1. English History, especially the period from 1660 to 1783; and the outlines of the History of English Literature during this period.
2. Shakespeare's "Hamlet" and Burke's "Thoughts on the Present Discontents," and Speech on "Conciliation with America."
3. Physical, Political, and Commercial Geography.

A fair knowledge of one of these three classes of subjects will enable a Candidate to pass in this Section.

[The courses to be prepared for the Examination of 1876 are—
1. English History, as before.
2. Shakespeare's "Tempest," and Burke, as before.
3. Geography, as before.]

Sect. B.—Languages.

1. Latin.

Passages will be given from the following course:—Livy (Book I.); Virgil's "Æneid" (Book V.); Horace's "Odes" (Book I.), for translation into English, with grammatical and general questions.

An easy passage from some other Latin author for translation into English.

A passage of English, with occasional Latin words or expressions supplied, for translation into Latin.

[The portions to be prepared for the Examination of 1876 are Book I. of Cæsar's "Gallic War," Book II. of Virgil's Æneid," and Book II. of Horace's "Odes."]

2. Greek.

A passage will be given from the following course:—Homer's "Iliad" (Book VI.); Xenophon's "Anabasis" (Book II.), for translation into English, with grammatical and general questions.

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Any passage not lyrical from the "Alcestis" of Euripides, for translation into English.

A passage of English for translation into Greek.

[The portions to be prepared for the Examinations of 1876 are Book VI. of Homer's "Iliad," Book III. of Xenophon's "Anabasis," and the "Ajax" of Sophocles, omitting choral passages.]

3. French.

Corneille—Le Cid.
Racine—Andromaque.
Moliere—Le Misanthrope.
Saint-Beuve—Portraits de Femmes.

A passage for translation into English will also be selected from some other modern French author, and a passage from a modern English author, will be given for translation into French.

[The books to be prepared for the Examination of 1876 are—

Corneille—Polyeucte.
Racine—Britannicus.
Moliére—Les Fourberies de Scapin, and L'Avare.
Ségur—Histoire de la Grande Armée.]

4. German.

Freytag—Soll und Haben.
Goethe—Iphigenie auf Tauris.

A passage for translation into English will also be selected from some other modern German author, and a passage from a modern English author will be given for translation into German.

[The books to be prepared for the Examination of 1876 are—

Freytag—Ingo and Ingraban.
Schiller—Jungfrau von Orleans.
Goethe—Hermann und Dorothea.]

5. Italian.

Grossi—Marco Visconti and Ildegonda.

A passage for translation into English will also be selected from some other modern Italian author, and a passage from a modern English author will be given for translation into Itatian.

[The books to be prepared for the Examination of 1876 are—

Rosini—La Monaca di Monza.
Dante—Inferno, I. to X. Fratricelli's edition is recommended.]

A fair knowledge of one of these languages will enable a Candidate to pass in this Section.

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Sect. C.—Mathematics.

Questions will be set in Geometry, Algebra, Trigonometry (Plane and Spherical), Mechanics, and Hydrostatics.

Algebra, to the end of Quadratic Equations, and Euclid (Books I., II., III., IV., VI.) will enable a Candidate to pass in this Section.

The names of the successful Candidates who distinguish themselves will be arranged in two Honor Classes. The names of the other successful Candidates will be arranged in two Pass Divisions.

After each successful Candidate's name will be inserted the School (if any) from which he comes to attend the Examination.

Every Candidate who passes will receive a Certificate specifying the subjects in which he has satisfied the Examiners.

Directions given to all Candidates under Examination.

I. Look carefully at the Time Table, in which the hours are fixed for the subjects of Examination on each day, and always *be at the place of Examination some minutes before the time.*

II. When the questions are given you, read them over carefully, and *mark those which you think you can answer best; and do them first.* If, after that, you still have time to spare, try some of the others.

III. If the questions be distributed into sections, you are recommended not to confine your attention to any one division, but to endeavour to answer some of the questions in each.

IV. Before you begin to write your answers, fill up the Forms which you will find on the covers of the blank-books provided for your answers

V. In writing your answers—

1. Do not write on the paper of questions issued to you, or on any other paper than that provided for your answers.
2. Write on the *ruled* side of the paper whatever you wish the Examiner to read, using the unruled pages for rough work only.
3. Put in the margin *the number of the question* before each answer.
4. Leave a blank space *after* each answer.
5. Be careful to use a distinct blank-book for your answers to each Examiner, if you find that the Examination Paper contains questions set by more than one.
6. If the blank-books given to you be tied together, do not separate them.

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VI. As soon as notice is given (which will be five minutes before the end of the time), finish your papers, and take them to the Examiner.

Cautions.

Candidates are strictly forbidden to communicate in any way with each other while under Examination.

Any candidate detected in taking any unfair advantage, such as getting others to help him in answering his questions, or using any Book or Written Paper for the purpose, will be turned out with disgrace. And any Candidate detected in helping another to take any unfair advantage will be subject to the same penalty.

No Candidate is permitted to have in his possession, while he is in the Examination Room, any Book or Memorandum whatsoever. In case he may have brought any such Book or Papers with him to the Examination Room, he must deliver them up to the Examiner before the Examination commences. He will otherwise render himself liable to the same penalty with those who may be detected in taking unfair advantages.

Notice.

No Candidate will obtain leave to withdraw from the Examination Room until he shall have handed in his papers.

TABLE OF UNIVERSITY FEES.

The following University Fees are to be paid by the respective Candidates to the Secretary, before Examination; they will not be returned in case of rejection:—

Degrees.		Diploma of Elementary Law, . .	£2
LL.D., . . .	£3	Diploma in Midwifery, .	£2
M.D., . . .	5		
M.A., . . .	3		
M.Ch., . . .	5	Associates in Arts, .	10*s.*
LL.B., . . .	1	Junior Certificates in Arts, . . .	5*s.*
B.A., . . .	1	Examinations for Women	£1,
B.E., . . .	3		

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PRIZES FOUNDED BY PUBLIC SUBSCRIPTION.

At a Public Meeting of the University in October, 1861, Sir Robert Peel offered the sum of £1,200 to found three exhibitions* of £40 each, to be competed for annually for ten years; and he expressed his desire that these prizes should be tenable along with the small scholarships attached to the Queen's Colleges, in order that his benefaction might have the effect of increasing the value of the rewards provided for the most deserving students.

When announcing this munificent gift, Sir Robert Peel invited others to co-operate with him in thus endeavouring to promote United Education, without adding to the burden on the public purse; and his invitation met with so ready a response that it became necessary to form a committee, which should take charge of the subscriptions, and make regulations for the proper allocation of the funds. This committee consisted of Sir Robert Peel, bart., M.P., (*Chairman*); the Duke of Leinster; the Lord Talbot de Malahide, F.R.S.; the Right Honorable Abraham Brewster, M.A., Q.C.; Sir James Emerson Tennent, LL.D.; James Naper, D.L.; Alexander Thom, esq.; Benjamin Lee Guinness, esq.; William Malcomson, esq.; and G. Johnstone Stoney, M.A., F.R.S., (*Honorary Secretary*).

The annexed list contains the names of the subscribers, with the sums contributed by each:—

	£	s.	d.
His Grace the Duke of Leinster, . . £300, ...	300	0	0
Viscount Palmerston, ... £100, ...	100	0	0
His Excellency the Earl of Carlisle, *Lord Lieutenant of Ireland*, £100, ...	100	0	0
The Earl of Clarendon, *Chancellor of the University*, *Ex-Viceroy of Ireland*, . . . £20, for five years, . .	100	0	0
The Marquess of Lansdowne, . . . £25, for five years, . .	125	0	0
Sir Robert Peel, bart., *Chairman of Committee*, £120, for ten years, . .	1,200	0	0
Alexander Thom, esq., ... £60, for ten years, . .	600	0	0
Lord Talbot de Malahide, . . . £5, for five years, . .	25	0	0
The Right Hon. A. Brewster, Q.C., . . £50, ...	50	0	0
Sir J. Emerson Tennent, . . . 5 guineas, for ten years, .	52	10	0
James Naper, esq., D.L., . . . £5, for five years, . .	25	0	0
William Malcomson, esq., . . . £60, for ten years, . .	600	0	0
Benjamin Lee Guinness, esq., . . £25, for ten years, . .	250	0	0
John William Carleton, esq., Q.C., . . £10, ...	10	0	0
Allan Pollock, esq., ... £25, ...	25	0	0
Henry H. Stewart, esq., M.D., . . £120, ...	120	0	0

* This allocation was afterwards changed, and Sir Robert Peel's benefaction merged in the general fund, in order that it might aid in establishing the connected series of prizes which the support of the public enabled the Committee to found.

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		£	s.	d.
Sir Edward Coey,	£10, for ten years,	100	0	0
G. J. Stoney, esq., F.R.S., *Hon. Sec. of Committee*,	£30,	30	0	0
Henry Harding, esq., J.P.,	£25, for five years,	125	0	0
Richard Owen O'Conor, esq.,	£1,	1	0	0
Robert Sullivan, esq., LL.D.,*	£60 a-year during his life.			
Thomas Casement, esq., J.P.,	£20, for at least five years,	100	0	0
Robert Saunderson, esq., M.D.,	£2,	2	0	0
J. Macnamara Cantwell, esq.,	£5,	5	0	0
Lieutenant-Colonel Barton, D.L.,	£2, for ten years,	20	0	0
George Orr Wilson, esq.,	£40, for five years,	200	0	0
Stephen Roche, esq., J.P.,	£10,	10	0	0
Rev. George Harrisson Reade,	£1, for five years,	5	0	0
John M'Evoy, esq.,	£1,	1	0	0
T. S. Lindsey, esq., sen., D.L.,	£5, for five years,	25	0	0
John Ross Mahon, esq., J.P.,	£25,	25	0	0
William Forster, esq., D.L.,	£5,	5	0	0
Lord Oranmore,	£5, for five years,	25	0	0
Vere Foster, esq.,	£10, for ten years,	100	0	0
The Very Rev. the Dean of Waterford,	£3	3	0	0
Vaughan Montgomery, esq.,	£2,	2	0	0
Lieutenant-General Hall, C.B., J.P.,	£5, for five years,	25	0	0
Ynyr H. Burges, esq., J.P.,	£5,	5	0	0
John Ryall, esq., LL.D.,	£25,	25	0	0
Robert Mackay Wilson, esq.,†	£20, for ten years,	200	0	0
J. P. H. Kennedy, esq.,	2 guineas,	2	2	0
John Franks, esq., J.P.,	£5,	5	0	0
Q.C., "Ex-Scholar, T.C.D."	£10,	10	0	0
Lord Dunalley,	£10, for ten years,	100	0	0
P. C. Howley, esq., R.M.,	£1, for five years,	5	0	0
Sir Robert Kane, F.R.S.,	£20, for five years,	100	0	0
G. F. Brady, esq.,	£1. for five years,	5	0	0
The Lord Bishop of Derry,	£50,	50	0	0
William R. La Touche, esq.,	£10,	10	0	0
George Warner Slator, esq.,	2 guineas, for five years,	10	10	0
Thomas Hutton, esq., D.L.,	£5, for five years,	25	0	0
Robert Galloway, esq., F.C.S.,	£5,	5	0	0
Rev. C. S. Langley,	£5, for five years,	25	0	0
S. Hanna, esq., R.M.,	£5,	5	0	0
Henry Thomas Hope, esq., J.P.,	£25, for two years,	50	0	0
Wainright Crowe, J.P.,	£2,	2	0	0
Sir James Murray, M.D.,	£5 a-year during his life.			
Rev. Arthur G. Ryder, D.D.,	£30,	30	0	0
Francis Ryan, esq., Mayor of Clonmel,	£5,	5	0	0
Thomas Andrews, esq., M.D., F.R.S.,	£200,	200	0	0
Richard Dawson, esq., J.P.,	£2, for ten years,	20	0	0
Sir Richard Musgrave, bart., D.L.,	£5, for five years,	25	0	0
John Brown, esq., J.P.,	£2, for five years,	10	0	0
Very Rev. Viscount Mountmorres,	£3, for five years,	15	0	0
J. H. Swanton, esq., J.P.,	£2, for ten years,	20	0	0
Maurice Fitzgerald, esq.,	2 guineas, for five years,	10	10	0
Wm. R. Starkie, esq., R.M.,	£3,	3	0	0
Hon. Dudley F. Fortescue, J.P.,	£5, for five years,	25	0	0
Bolton J. Waller, esq., J.P.,	£10,	10	0	0
Henry Griffith, esq., D.L., J.P.,	£1, for five years,	5	0	0
Sir Robert Lynch Blosse, bart.,	£10, for five years,	50	0	0
Edward Berwick, esq.,	£10, for ten years,	100	0	0
Joseph O'Leary, esq.,	£1, for ten years,	10	0	0
William Nesbitt, esq.,	£1, for ten years,	10	0	0
Thomas W. Moffett, esq., LL.D.,	£1, for ten years,	10	0	0

* Dr. Sullivan had previously allocated his subscription, but he has placed at the disposal of the Committee any balances which may lapse from time to time, and is, therefore, to this extent, a contributor to the prizes enumerated below.

† Mr. R. M. Wilson subscribed independently of the Committee; but his name is published here, inasmuch as he has intimated to them that he was prompted to offer his prize by the movement set on foot by Sir Robert Peel.

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		£	s.	d.
Charles Croker King, esq., M.D.,	£1, for ten years,	10	0	0
Augustus Bensbach, esq., M.D.	£1, for ten years,	10	0	0
Edward Townsend, esq.,	£1, for ten years,	10	0	0
Arthur Hill Curtis, esq.,	£1, for ten years,	10	0	0
Thomas H. Rowney, esq.,	£1, for ten years,	10	0	0
William King, esq.,	£1, for ten years,	10	0	0
James V. Browne, esq., M.D.,	£1, for ten years,	10	0	0
Richard B. Bagley, esq.,	£1, for ten years,	10	0	0
W. B. Campion, esq.,	£1, for ten years,	10	0	0
A. G. Melville, esq., M.D.,	£1, for ten years,	10	0	0
Thomas Skilling, esq.,	£1, for ten years,	10	0	0
N. Colahan, esq., M.D.,	£1, for ten years,	10	0	0
John Richardson, esq.,	£1, for ten years,	10	0	0
Arthur Ireland, esq.,	£1, for ten years,	10	0	0
William Lupton, esq.,	£1, for ten years,	10	0	0
Edward Divers, esq., M.D.,	£1, for at least five years,	5	0	0
James Gibson, esq.,* Chairman of Queen's County,	£10, for five years,	50	0	0
William Pennefather, esq., J.P.,	£1, for five years,	5	0	0
Joseph Cox, esq., R.M.,	£1,	1	0	0
Marcus Goodbody, esq., J.P.,	£25,	25	0	0
T. B. Toulon, J.P.,	£2,	2	0	0
Wm. James Shaw, esq., J.P.,	2 guineas,	2	2	0
Rev. Abraham S. Fuller, M.A.,	£2, for five years,	10	0	0
James A. Lawson, esq., Q.C., Solicitor-General,	£25,	25	0	0
George J. Allman, esq., LL.D.,	£1, for ten years,	10	0	0
Richard Doherty, esq., M.D.,	£1, for ten years,	10	0	0
Lord Leconfield,	£100,	100	0	0
Wm. O'Connor Morris, esq., J.P.,	£1, for five years,	5	0	0
Thomas De Moleyns, esq., J.P.,	£10,	10	0	0
Charles Arabin, esq., R.M.,	£3,	3	0	0
Francis Goold Moreny, J.P.,	£2,	2	0	0
Echlin Molyneux, esq., Q.C., Chairman of County Meath,	£10, for ten years,	100	0	0
William Scott, esq., M.D.,	£1, for at least three years,	3	0	0
John E. Cairnes, esq.,	£1, for ten years,	10	0	0
Lord Cremorne,	£30,	30	0	0
John R. Corballis, esq., Q.C., Chairman of County Kilkenny,	£10,	10	0	0
Rev. E. F. Day, J.P.,	£3,	3	0	0
Rev. W. Maziere Brady,	£1, for five years,	5	0	0
Robert Peel Dawson, esq., M.P.,	£5, for two years,	10	0	0
William Coates, esq., J.P.,	£5, for ten years,	50	0	0
Lieut.-General J. Dawson Rawdon, J.P.,	£25,	25	0	0
John Elliott, esq., M.D., by the Dean of Waterford,	£1,	1	0	0
Henry R. Turner, esq., J.P.,	£5,	5	0	0
Viscount Massereene and Ferrard,	£20, for five years,	100	0	0
George H. Lindsay, D.L.,	£5,	5	0	0
Thomas Jennings, esq.,	£10,	10	0	0
T. C. Stewart Corry, esq., M.D.,	£1, for five years,	5	0	0
H. G. Curran, esq., R.M.,	£2, for five years,	10	0	0
The Hon. Judge Hargreave, LL.D.,	£10, for three years,	30	0	0
Charles Putland, esq.,	£10,	10	0	0
Rev. William Studdert Kennedy,	£1,	1	0	0
The Honorable Judge Kelly, LL.D	1 guinea, for ten years,	10	10	0
Henry M'Cormac, esq., M.D.,	£1, for five years,	5	0	0
"A Friend," by Sir J. Emerson Tennent,	£5, for five years,	25	0	0
John Wilson, J.P.,	£10,	10	0	0
Pilsworth Whelan, esq., R.M.,	£5,	5	0	0
John Rintoul, esq., M.A.,	£2, for five years,	10	0	0

* Mr. Gibson's original subscription was £25, subjected to a special allocation which he described; but when he afterwards saw the more comprehensive arrangements made by the Committee, he doubled his subscription in order that he might also be a contributor to the prizes founded by them.

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		£	s.	d.
The Honorable Judge Berwick,	£10, for ten years,	100	0	0
James Flynn, esq., a donation of £2, and	£1, for three years,	5	0	0
The Very Rev. the Dean of Elphin,	£2, for five years,	10	0	0
Rev. John Edgar, D.D.,	£1, for ten years,	10	0	0
James L. M'Cance, esq., R.M.,	£5,	5	0	0
Rev. John Fitzgerald Day,	£1, for five years,	5	0	0
Alexander Findlater, esq.,	£50, for four years,	200	0	0
Sir John Macneill, J.P.,	£5 a-year during his life.			
Frederick John Foster, esq., D.L.,	£5,	5	0	0
John Shuldham, esq., D.L.,	£5, for five years,	25	0	0
"M. D.,"	£5,	5	0	0
Frederick H. Henry, esq., J.P.,	£10,	10	0	0
David Fielding Jones, esq., J.P.,	£5,	5	0	0
The Hon. David Plunket,	£5, for five years,	25	0	0
Sir Charles H. Coote, bart., D.L.,	£10, for five years,	50	0	0
Lord Blayney,	£20 a-year until further notice.			
The Marquess of Headfort,	£10, for five years,	50	0	0
M. L. L.,	£5,	5	0	0
J. W. Browne, esq.,	£5,	5	0	0
Thomas Dunphy, esq., J.P.,	£1, for five years,	5	0	0
John Evans Delmege, esq., J.P.,	£1, for five years,	5	0	0
W. Knaresborough, esq., R.M.,	£2, for three years,	6	0	0
Michael Galwey, R.M.,	£1, for five years,	5	0	0
Arthur French, esq., R.M.,	£1, for five years,	5	0	0
J. Little, esq., R.M.,	5 guineas,	5	5	0
John O'Donohue,	£1,	1	0	0
Francis Harding, J.P.,	£3, for five years,	15	0	0
——— Edgeworth, esq.,	£5,	5	0	0
W. H. Hardinge, esq.,	£2 a-year during his life.			
Mr. Sergeant Sullivan,	£25,	25	0	0
Ed. Falconer Litton, esq.,	£2, for five years,	10	0	0
Daniel O'Riordan, esq.,	£10,	10	0	0
Right Honble. Alexander Macdonnell,	£10, for five years,	50	0	0
John M'Donnell, esq., M.D.,	£5, for five years,	25	0	0
James M'Donnell, esq.,	£2, for five years,	10	0	0
Robert M'Donnell, esq., M.D.,	£2, for five years,	10	0	0
William Drennan, esq.,	£1, for five years,	5	0	0
Charles Taaffe, esq.,	£25,	25	0	0
Hugh Law, esq., Q.C.,	£25,	25	0	0
Richard Dowse, esq.,	£5,	5	0	0
William J. Chamney, esq.,	2 guineas, for at least ten years,	21	0	0
Edmund Meares Kelly, esq.,	£2, for five years,	10	0	0
The Baron de Robeck,	£5,	5	0	0
H. B. Coddington, esq.,	£5,	5	0	0
Robert Taylour, esq., LL.D.,	£1, for five years,	5	0	0
Samuel Ferguson, esq., Q.C.,	£3,	3	0	0
William R. Cusack Smith, esq.,	£2, for five years,	10	0	0
The Rev. P. S. Henry, D.D.,	£15 a-year during his life.			
Joseph Dunbar, esq.,	£1,	1	0	0
William Talbot Crosbie, esq., D.L.,	£5,	5	0	0
William A. Hunter, esq.,	£5, for ten years,	50	0	0
William Allen, esq., J.P.,	£10, for six years,	60	0	0
Alderman Roe, D.L.,	£20,	20	0	0
Langford Rae, esq.,	£1, for six years,	6	0	0
Bartholomew M'Corkell, esq.,	£50,	50	0	0
General Sir George Brown, G.C.B.,	£20,	20	0	0
Wyville Thomson, esq., LL.D.,	5 guineas, for six years,	31	10	0
H. Sadleir Ridings, esq.,	£1,	1	0	0
John Kenny, esq.,	£1,	1	0	0
Martin J. Crean, esq., M.D.,	£1,	1	0	0
Barry Delany, esq., M.D.,	1 guinea, for five years,	5	5	0
John Duggan, esq.,	£1, for six years,	6	0	0
Joseph H. Corbett, esq., M.D.,	£5, and £1 for five years,	10	0	0
Lord Ashtown,	£100,	100	0	0
John Drummond, esq.,	£10,	10	0	0
Alderman Atkinson,	£20, for five years,	100	0	0

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		£	s.	d.
Robert R. Kane, esq.,	£1,	1	0	0
J. A. Millar, R.E.,	£5,	5	0	0
John Moorhead, esq., M.D.,	£1, for five years,	5	0	0
Lancelot Studdert, LL.D.,	£1, for three years,	3	0	0
Colonel Harrison,	£3,	3	0	0
J. W. Hatchell, esq., M.D.,	£1, for ten years,	10	0	0
Michael M. Gould, esq.,	£10,	10	0	0
H. M. Jones, esq.,	£100,	100	0	0
His Grace the Duke of Wellington,	£50,	50	0	0
G. W. Hemans, esq.,	£3, for seven years,	21	0	0
Rev. Moffatt Jackson,	£2,	2	0	0
William Lover, esq., M.D.,	£1,	1	0	0
George L. Craik, esq., LL.D.,	£1 a-year till further notice.			
Miss Hamilton,	£1,	1	0	0
John Jameson, esq.,	£25,	25	0	0
William J. Martin, esq., M.D.,	£1, for eleven years,	11	0	0
Waldron Burrowes, esq., J.P.,	£1, for five years,	5	0	0
T. O. Lees, esq.,	£5,	5	0	0
Y. Z.,	£1, for twenty years,	20	0	0
Charles Hopes, esq.,	£50,	50	0	0
Colonel John Kelsall,	£1,	1	0	0
William M'Creedy, esq.,	£3, for five years,	15	0	0
Edward Smith, esq.,	£5,	5	0	0
John Kane, esq.,	£10,	10	0	0
Charles C. Connor, esq.,	£3,	3	0	0
Henry Bruen, esq., M.P., D.L.,	£10, for five years,	50	0	0
Rev. Charles E. Tisdall, D.D.,	£1, for five years,	5	0	0
Henry Thynne, esq.,	£1, for five years,	5	0	0
George Chapman, esq.,	£1,	1	0	0
James Wilson, esq.,	£2, for ten years,	20	0	0
Rev. Robert Vance,	£3,	3	0	0
Lieutenant-General Young,	£5,	5	0	0
John J. Lloyd, esq., J.P.,	£5,	5	0	0
Edward Russell, esq.,	£5,	5	0	0
Brinsley Marlay, esq., D.L.,	£25,	25	0	0
John Addey, esq.,	£1 a-year till further notice.			
Samuel H. Gowan, esq.,	£1,	1	0	0
Arthur P. Cleary, esq.,	£1, for ten years,	10	0	0
Sadleir Stoney, esq., J.P.,	£1,	1	0	0
William Barker, esq., M.D.,	£3,	3	0	0
Robert Nesbitt, esq.,	£1,	1	0	0
The Earl Fortescue,	£25, for three years,	75	0	0
Gilbert Weir, esq.,	£1, for ten years,	10	0	0
S. A. Cochrane, esq.,	£1 a-year till further notice.			
Charles Hurst, esq., M.D.,	1 guinea for ten years,	10	10	0
Richard Barrington, esq.,	£5 a-year until further notice.			
John Busteed, esq.,	£1, for five years,	5	0	0
Richard Dowd, esq.,	£1, for five years,	5	0	0
Thomas Wilson, esq.,	£5,	5	0	0
"A Friend," by James Wilson, esq.,	£2,	2	0	0
"A Country Parson,"	£1,	1	0	0
J. B. Ball, esq.,	£100,	100	0	0
Michael T. Bass, esq., M.P.,	£20, for five years,	100	0	0
Rev. Richard Wrightson,	£1,	1	0	0
William O'Halloran, esq.,	£5,	5	0	0
Edward Hutton, esq., M.D.,	£10,	10	0	0
Per Gilbert Weir, esq.:—				
City of Glasgow Bank,	2 guineas,	2	2	0
James Pritchard, esq.,	2 guineas,	2	2	0
Alexander Hayes, esq.,	£1,	1	0	0
Robert M'Cowan, esq.,	£1, for three years,	3	0	0
J. and C. Browne & Co.,	£1, for five years,	5	0	0
William Barrett, esq.,	£1,	1	0	0
Peter Redfern, esq., M.D.,	£10,	10	0	0
Lieut.-Colonel J. Roxburgh,	£2,	2	0	0
Rev. Samuel Moore,	£2,	2	0	0

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		£	s.	d.
R. Waters, esq., M.D.,	£2,	2	0	0
William G. Andrews, esq.,	£5,	5	0	0
Thomas Fitzgerald, esq., J.P.,	£5,	5	0	0
William Molony, esq.,	£1,	1	0	0
Edward J. M'Sheehy, M.D.,	3 guineas,	3	3	0
C. Joynt, esq., M.D.,	£5 a-year until further notice.			
R. N. Matheson, esq.,	£5,	5	0	0
Captain Norton,	£100,	100	0	0
John Purser, esq., M.A.,	£1, for ten years,	10	0	0
John Duggan, esq., M.A.,	£1, for six years,	6	0	0

Prizes which have been Founded.

This munificence on the part of the public has enabled the Committee to found the following prizes, to be competed for annually for ten years; and to place at interest a considerable sum,* which will accumulate and form the nucleus of a fund for continuing these most useful aids to learning beyond that time.

Exhibitions in the Faculty of Arts.

Three exhibitions of £20 a-year for three years, three exhibitions of £15 a-year for three years, and two exhibitions of £10 a-year for three years, will be competed for annually in the Faculty of Arts. The three £20 exhibitions will be awarded to the candidates who stand foremost in order of merit from each college at the First University Examination in Arts; and the three £15 exhibitions to the candidates who stand second in order of merit from each college: provided that their names appear in the First Class of the Division List at that examination. Of the two £10 exhibitions, one will be awarded to the best answerer in Mathematical Science, and the other to the best answerer in the Ancient Classics at the First University Examination. The £10 exhibitions are open to the competition of candidates from all the colleges, and may be held along with one of the larger exhibitions.

Each candidate will be deemed a student of that college in which he shall have attended the lectures of the second session; and no student will be admitted to the competition who shall have allowed more than one academic year to intervene between the time that he entered upon the studies of the second session and the time of competition.

* £3,408 has been already invested. It is the intention of the Committee to add to the reserve fund whatever further sums may be at their disposal from lapsed exhibitions or other sources; as it is very important that the assistance which is now being afforded for ten years to students in the Queen's Colleges should not be allowed to come abruptly to an end at the close of that period.

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The first instalment of each exhibition will be paid at the time of competition; the second when the exhibitioner takes the Degree of B.A. in the Queen's University, provided he graduate with honors, and within two academic years; and the third when he takes the Degree of M.A. in the Queen's University, provided he obtain it within three academic years from the time of competition.

Exhibitions in the Faculty of Medicine.

Regulations A.—Two exhibitions, one consisting of two instalments of £20 each, and the other of two instalments of £15 each, will be competed for annually in the Faculty of Medicine. These exhibitions will be awarded at the First University Examination in Medicine: the £20 exhibition to the best answerer absolutely, in whichever of the colleges he may have been educated; and the £15 exhibition to the candidate who is first in order of merit of the competitors from the other two colleges: provided that their names appear in the First Class of the Division List at that examination.

Each candidate will be deemed a student of that college in which he shall have attended the lectures of the first session in the Faculty of Medicine; and no student will be admitted to the competition who shall have allowed more than one academic year to intervene between the time that he entered upon the studies of the first session and the time of competition.

The exhibitions in Medicine will be paid in two equal instalments: one at the time of competition; the other when the exhibitioner takes the Degree of M.D. in the Queen's University, provided that he graduate with honors, and within four academic years from the time of competition.

Regulations B.—In 1874 and 1875 Peel Exhibitions will be offered for competition at the Second University Examination in Medicine under the regulations heretofore in force. Candidates who shall have previously passed the First University Examination will not be admitted to this competition.

Exhibitions in the School of Engineering.

Two exhibitions, one of £20 a-year for two years, and the other of £15 a-year for two years, will be competed for annually in the School of Engineering. These exhibi-

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tions will be awarded at the First University Examination in Engineering: the £20 exhibition to the best answerer absolutely, in whichever of the colleges he may have been educated; and the £15 exhibition to the candidate who is first in order of merit of the competitors from the other two colleges: provided that their names appear in the First Class of the Division List at that examination.

Each candidate will be deemed a student of that college in which he shall have attended the lectures of the second session; and no student will be admitted to the competition who shall have allowed more than one academic year to intervene between the time that he entered upon the studies of the second session and the time of competition.

The first instalment of each exhibition will be paid at the time of competition; the other when the exhibitioner takes the Degree in Engineering of the Queen's University, provided that he take honors with it, and obtain it within two academic years from the time of competition.

Prizes in Composition, open to the competition of Graduates and Undergraduates.

Two prizes for English prose composition, one of £10 worth of books, and the other of £5 worth of books, have been founded, and are open to the competition of all members of the University who shall not have been graduates for more than three years at the time of competition, and who shall not have already twice obtained one or other of these prizes.

Prizes in Composition, open to the competition of all Undergraduates.

Two prizes in composition, one for English prose, the other for Greek or Latin prose, and each consisting of £5 worth of books, have been founded, and are open to the competition of all undergraduates, provided that neither the English nor the Classical prize be awarded oftener than twice to any student.

Prize in Composition, limited to the competition of Undergraduates in Medicine.

A prize of £5 worth of books has been founded, for a thesis on a subject to be prescribed, and is limited to the competition of the undergraduates in Medicine who shall not have already twice received the prize.

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The subjects on which the competitors for composition prizes are to write will be announced on or before the first of June in each year; the compositions, with fictitious signatures, are to be sent in to the Secretary of the University, on or before the first of the following September, and the successful competitors will be declared at the next Public Meeting of the University.

Prizes at Entrance.

Two prizes for English prose composition, and two prizes for Geometry, have been founded in each college, to be awarded annually at entrance: first prize for English prose composition, £3 worth of books; second do., £2 worth of books: first prize for Geometry, £3 worth of books; second do., £2 worth of books.

All the exhibitions and prizes now founded by public subscription shall be tenable along with any other scholarships, exhibitions, or prizes to which the successful competitors may be otherwise entitled.

Persons who wish to add to this Fund may find the following forms of use :—

FORM OF DONATION.

I enclose Pounds sterling, and desire that this sum be expended in founding Exhibitions or other Prizes to encourage learning and promote industry among the Students and Graduates of the Queen's University in Ireland.

Dated at this day of 18

(Signed),

To the Right Honorable
Sir ROBERT PEEL, Bart..
Chairman of the Committee for augmenting the Endowments of the Queen's Colleges.

FORM OF SUBSCRIPTION FOR A TERM OF YEARS.

I enclose as the First Instalment of my Subscription to the *Fund for the Endowment of Prizes, in connexion with the Queen's University in Ireland*, and I will cause an equal sum to be lodged in the Bank of Ireland, to the credit of the same Fund, before the first of January in *each* of the next years.

Dated at this day of 18

(Signed),

To the Right Honorable
Sir ROBERT PEEL, Bart.,
Chairman of the Committee for augmenting the Endowments of the Queen's Colleges.

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THE QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY IN IRELAND.

Visitor.—The Queen.

Chancellor.—His Grace the Duke of Leinster, M.A. (Oxon.)

Vice-Chancellor.—Sir Dominic J. Corrigan, Bart., M.D., Physician in Ordinary to the Queen in Ireland.

Senate.

The Rev. P. Shuldham Henry, D.D., M.R.I.A., President, Q.C., Belfast.
Edward Berwick, B.A., President, Queen's College, Galway.
Sir Richard Griffith, Bart., LL.D., Commissioner of Public Works.
The Right Hon. Major-Gen. Sir Thos. A. Larcom, Bart., R.E., K.C.B., LL.D., F.R.S., &c.
James Gibson, M.A., Q.C.
The Right Honorable James Henry Monahan, Chief Justice of the Common Pleas.
The Right Honorable Sir Robert Peel, Bart., G.C.B., M.P., &c., &c.
The Right Rev. William, Lord Bishop of Killaloe, D.D., &c.
His Grace Richard C., Archbishop of Dublin, D.D., &c.
The Lord Talbot De Malahide, F.R.S., M.R.I.A.
The Lord Clermont, D.L.
The Right Hon. the Lord Emly.
The Right Hon. the Lord O'Hagan.
Thomas William Moffett, LL.D.
David Ross, M.A., LL.B.
William K. Sullivan, PH.D., President, Q.C., Cork.
William MacCormac, M.A., F.R.C.S., M.R.I.A.
Peter Redfern, M.D.
Maxwell Simpson, M.D., F.R.S.
Sir Robert Kane, LL.D., F.R.S.
Rev. R. Scott, D.D.
Andrew M. Porter, M.A., Q.C.

Secretary to the University.

G. Johnstone Stoney, M.A., F.R.S., F.R.A.S., &c.

Assistant-Secretary.—R. Owen O'Conor, B.A.

Clerk.—William P. North.

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Annual Committee of Convocation for the Year 1874–75.

Ex-officio Members.

The Chancellor.
The Vice-Chancellor.
The President of Queen's College, Belfast.
The President of Queen's College, Cork.
The President of Queen's College, Galway
The Secretary of the University.
The Clerk of Convocation.

Elected Members.

Allman, George J., LL.D.
Atkinson, John, LL.B.
Campion, William B., B.A., Q.C.
Cummins, Andrew, M.A.
England, John, M.A.
Hyndman, Hugh, LL.B.
Kane, Sir Robert, LL.D., F.R.S.
Kane, Robert R., M.A., LL.B.
MacCormac, William, M.A., F.R.C.S., M.R.I.A.
M'Kane, John, M.A.
Mills, Richard H., M.A.
Moffett, Thos. W., LL.D.
Monroe, John, M.A., LL.B.
Nesbitt, William, M.A.
O'Conor, Aylward O'B., B.A.
Petticrew, Rev. Francis, B.A.
Porter, Andrew M., B.A.
Redfern, Peter, M.D.
Roe, William, M.D.
Ross, David, M.A., LL.B.
Seeds, Robert, LL.D.
Wall, Thomas J., B.A.
Weir, Isaac, B.A.

Clerk of Convocation.

James Wilson, M.A., LL.B.

Representative on the Medical Council.

Sir Dominic J. Corrigan, Bart., M.D.

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PROFESSORS AND EXAMINERS OF THE UNIVERSITY.

PROFESSORS AND EXAMINERS.

Name.	Professor of	Queen's College.	Date of Appointment.
Thos. Andrews, M.D., F.R.S., Vice-President, Q.C., Belfast.	Chemistry, . . .	Belfast,	2nd Nov. 1849.
John Ryall, LL.D., Vice-President, Q.C., Cork.	Greek, ...	Cork,	,,
William King, D.Sc., . .	Geology, ...	Galway,	,,
Charles MacDouall, LL.D., M.R.A.S.	Greek, ...	Belfast,	,,
Alexander G. Melville, M.D., M.R.I.A.	Natural History, . .	Galway,	,,
Richard H. Mills, M.A., .	Jurisprudence and Political Economy.	Cork,	,,
Thomas Wm. Moffett, LL.D.,	History, English Literature, & Mental Science.	Galway,	,,
Echlin Molyneux, M.A., Q.C.,	English Law, . . .	Belfast,	,,
William Nesbitt, M.A., .	Latin, ...	Belfast,	,,
John England, M.A., . .	Natural Philosophy, .	Cork,	27th Apr. 1853.
Robt. Harkness, F.R.S.L.&E., F.G.S.	Geology, ...	Cork,	,,
Thos. E. Cliffe Leslie, LL.B.,	Jurisprudence and Political Economy.	Belfast,	17th Oct. 1853.
George J. Allman, LL.D., .	Mathematics, . . .	Galway,	19th Dec. 1853.
J. Henry Corbett, M.D., .	Anatomy and Physiology,	Cork,	15th Apr. 1854.
Alexander Jack, M.A., .	Civil Engineering, . .	Cork,	28th Aug. 1855.
Thomas H. Rowney, PH.D.,	Chemistry, . . .	Galway,	2nd Apr. 1856.
Arthur Hill Curtis, M.A., LL.D.	Natural Philosophy, .	Galway,	19th Aug. 1857
Joseph Reay Greene, B.A., M.D., F.L.S.	Natural History, . .	Cork,	2nd Jan. 1858.
William B. Campion, B.A.,	English Law, . . .	Galway,	5th Feb. 1859.
Peter Redfern, M.D., . .	Anatomy and Physiology,	Belfast,	15th May, 1860.
Edward Townsend, M.A., .	Civil Engineering, . .	Galway,	10th Nov. 1860.
John Purser, M.A., M.R.I.A.,	Mathematics, . . .	Belfast,	9th July, 1863.
John Cleland, M.D., . .	Anatomy and Physiology,	Galway,	1st Dec. 1863.
D'Arcy Wentworth Thompson, M.A.	Greek, ...	Galway,	28th Oct, 1864.
Albert L. Meissner, PH.D., .	Modern Languages, .	Belfast,	6th Oct. 1865.
C. Duke Yonge, B.A., (Oxon.',	History and English Literature.	Belfast,	6th Oct. 1866.
Joseph D. Everett, M.A., D.C.L.,	Natural Philosophy, .	Belfast,	5th Nov. 1867.
Charles Niven, M.A., . .	Mathematics, . . .	Cork,	5th Nov. 1867.
John Park, M.A., . .	Logic and Metaphysics, .	Belfast,	1st Oct. 1868.
Charles Geisler, . .	Modern Languages, .	Galway,	20th Oct. 1868.
Thomas Maguire, LL.D., .	Latin, ...	Galway,	28th Sep. 1869.
Mark S. O'Shaughnessy, .	English Law, . . .	Cork,	9th Oct. 1869.
William Lupton, M.A., .	Jurisprudence and Political Economy.	Galway,	2nd Dec. 1870.
Robert O. Cunningham, M.D.,	Natural History, . .	Belfast,	23rd Mar. 1871.
George F. Armstrong, M.A.,	History and English Literature.	Cork,	16th Oct. 1871.
Maxwell Simpson, M.D., F.R.S.	Chemistry, . . .	Cork,	19th Feb. 1872.
George Fuller, M.A., . .	Civil Engineering, . .	Belfast,	1st Sep. 1873.

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OTHER PROFESSORS.

Name.	Professor of	Queen's College.	Date of Appointment.
James V. Browne, B.A., M.D.,	Surgery, ...	Galway,	2nd Nov. 1849.
	Midwifery, . . .	Belfast,	
Nich. Colahan, M.D., F.R.C.S.E.	Medicine, . . .	Galway,	,,
Raymond De Vericour, D. es L.	Modern Languages, .	Cork,	,,
Richard Doherty, M.D., V.P., Dub. Obst. Society.	Midwifery, . . .	Galway,	,,
Alexander Gordon, M.D., .	Surgery, ...	Belfast,	,,
Joshua R. Harvey, L.A., M.D.,	Midwifery, . . .	Cork,	,,
John F. Hodges, M.D., .	Agriculture, . . .	Belfast,	,,
Bunnell Lewis, M.A., .	Latin, ...	Cork,	,,
Denis C. O'Connor, B.A., M.D.,	Medicine, . . .	Cork,	,,
George S. Read, . . .	Logic and Metaphysics, .	Cork,	,,
Geo. Purcell O'Leary, M.A., M.D.	Materia Medica, . .	Cork,	19th Oct. 1857.
James Seaton Reid, M.D., .	Materia Medica, . .	Belfast,	,,
Wm. K. Tanner, M.D., .	Surgery, ...	Cork,	20th July, 1864
James Cumisg, M.D., . .	Medicine, . . .	Belfast,	26th Aug. 1865.
R. F. Dill, M.D., . .	Midwifery, . . .	Belfast,	1st Feb. 1868.
J. P. Pye, M.D., . . .	Materia Medica, . .	Galway,	26th Nov. 1873.

OTHER EXAMINERS.

Name.	Examiners in	Date of Appointment.
J. Rutherfoord Kirkpatrick, M.B.,	Midwifery, ...	16th Nov. 1873.
Henry Kennedy, M.D., . .	Medicine, ...	,,
James V. Browne, M.D., . .	Surgery, ...	,,
J. Emerson Reynolds, M.C.S., .	Medical Jurisprudence, .	,,
Walter G. Smith, M.D., . .	Materia Medica, . . .	,,

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LIST

OF

CANDIDATES WHO HAVE PASSED IN 1874,

FOR

DEGREES, DIPLOMAS, CERTIFICATES, &c.

The names in each class are arranged alphabetically.

The Degree of LL.D.

Christian Name.	Surname.	College.
Alexander	Gray,	of Queen's College, Belfast.
Thomas Miller	Maguire,	of Queen's College, Galway.
James Owens	Wylie,	of Queen's College, Belfast.
Matthew	Wylie,	of Queen's College, Belfast.
Robert Beatty	Wylie,	of Queen's College, Belfast.

For the Degree of Doctor in Medicine.

October, 1874.

First Honor Class.

P. Johnson	Freyer, B.A.,	of Queen's College, Galway.
William John	Le Grand,	of Queen's College, Cork.
Charles James	Plumer,	of Queen's College, Belfast.

Second Honor Class.

Joseph	Henry,	of Queen's College, Galway.
Joseph	Parker,	of Queen's College, Belfast.

Upper Pass Division.

Arthur Robert	Campbell,	of Queen's College, Belfast.

Also Passed.

James Franklin	Allen,	of Queen's College, Cork.
Hugh De Vaux	Balbirnie,	of Queen's College, Belfast.
John J.	Blackall,	of Queen's College, Cork.
Ludlow Tonson	Colthurst, B.A.,	of Queen's College, Cork.
Maurice C.	Daly, B.A.,	of Queen's College, Cork.
William	Graham,	of Queen's College, Belfast.
James	Guthrie,	of Queen's College, Belfast.
William	Jennings,	of Queen's College, Cork.
William Joseph B.	Lyons,	of Queen's College, Belfast.
Henry	M'Clure,	of Queen's College, Belfast.
Charles Ferdinand	Marks,	of Queen's College, Galway.
Samuel Edgar	Martin, M.A.,	of Queen's College, Belfast.
Thomas	Neville,	of Queen's College, Cork.
Norman	Pollock,	of Queen's College, Belfast.

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FOR THE DEGREE OF DOCTOR IN MEDICINE.—*continued.*

Christian Name.	Surname.	College.
James	Ross,	of Queen's College, Belfast.
Michael Richard	Ryan,	of Queen's College, Cork.
William Savage	Speer,	of Queen's College, Belfast.
John Monteith	Warren,	of Queen's College, Galway.

JUNE, 1874.

John	Adderley,	of Queen's College, Cork.
William Edwards	Breton,	of Queen's College, Cork.
William	Brooke, B.A.,	of Queen's College, Galway.
Charles	Cooper,	of Queen's College, Cork.
James	Crofts,	of Queen's College, Cork.
William	Davis,	of Queen's College, Galway.
Alexander	Dempsey,	of Queen's College, Galway.
Gerald	Fitzgerald,	of Queen's College, Cork.
John Philip	Greany,	of Queen's College, Cork.
Christopher	Gunn,	of Queen's College, Cork.
Charles A.	Harvey, B.A.,	of Queen's College, Cork.
Thomas	Loane,	of Queen's College, Cork.
David	M'Coubrey,	of Queen's College, Belfast.
William	M'Iver,	of Queen's College, Belfast.
Timothy	Mullane,	of Queen's College, Cork.
Michael	Munro,	of Queen's College, Belfast.
P. P. Fenelon	O'Connor, B.A.,	of Queen's College, Galway.
William	Ross, M.A.,	of Queen's College, Belfast.
William M.	Rosten,	of Queen's College, Galway.
Robert	Tidbury,	of Queen's College, Cork.

THE DEGREE OF MASTER IN ARTS.

First Honor Class.

James Joseph O'Donoghue, of Queen's College, Cork, First Class in Classics.

George Pritchard Taylor, of Queen's College, Belfast, First Class in Experimental Science.

Second Honor Class.

John Clarke, of Queen's College, Belfast, Second Class in Natural Science.

Charles Victor Coates, of Queen's College, Belfast, Second Class in Mathematical Science.

Patrick Concannon, of Queen's College, Galway, Second Class in English, Metaphysics, and Political Economy.

W. J. S. Dickey, of Queen's College, Belfast, Second Class in Mathematical Science.

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THE DEGREE OF MASTER IN ARTS.—*continued.*

W. H. Maxwell, of Queen's College, Galway, Second Class in Classics.
Archibald Smylie, of Queen's Colleges, Galway and Belfast, Second Class in Classics.
John Stuart, of Queen's College, Belfast, Second Class in Logic, Metaphysics, and Political Economy.

Upper Pass Division.

Thomas Irvine, of Queen's College, Belfast.
James O'Neill, of Queen's College, Belfast.

Also Passed.

Elijah M'Mordie, of Queen's Colleges, Belfast and Galway.
James Meeke, of Queen's College, Belfast.
Robert Moore, of Queen's College, Belfast.

MASTERS IN SURGERY.

OCTOBER, 1874.

Christian Name.	Surname.	College.
James Franklin	Allen,	of Queen's College, Cork.
Hugh de Vaux	Balbirnie,	of Queen's College, Cork.
Robert Talbot	Beamish, M.D.,	of Queen's College, Cork.
Albert J.	Clapp, M.D.,	of Queen's College, Cork.
James	Crofts, M.D.,	of Queen's College, Cork.
Maurice C.	Daly, B.A.,	of Queen's College, Cork.
P. Johnson	Freyer, B.A.,	of Queen's College, Galway.
John Philip	Greany, M.D.,	of Queen's College, Cork.
J. Wilson	Hamill. M.D.,	of Queen's College, Belfast.
William	Jennings,	of Queen's College, Cork.
William John	Le Grand,	of Queen's College, Cork.
Henry	M'Clure,	of Queen's College, Belfast.
Thomas	Neville,	of Queen's College, Cork.
Joseph	Parker,	of Queen's College, Galway.
Norman	Pollock,	of Queen's College, Belfast.
Michael Richard	Ryan,	of Queen's College, Cork.
William Savage	Speer,	of Queen's College, Belfast.
Robert	Tidbury, M.D.,	of Queen's College, Cork.
John Monteith	Warren,	of Queen's College, Galway.

JUNE, 1874.

James	Moran, M.D.	B.E., of Queen's College, Cork.
Charles J.	M'Cartie, M.D.,	of Queen's College, Cork.
John James	Morris, M.D.,	of Queen's College, Galway.

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MASTERS IN SURGERY—*continued.*

Christian Name.	Surname.	College.
John	Adderley,	of Queen's College, Cork.
William Edwards	Breton,	of Queen's College, Cork.
Christopher	Gunn,	of Queen's College, Cork.
Charles A.	Harvey, B.A.,	of Queen's College, Cork.
Thomas	Loane,	of Queen's College, Cork.
David	M'Coubrey,	of Queen's College, Belfast.
Timothy	Mullane,	of Queen's College, Cork.
P. P. Fenelon	O'Connor, B.A.,	of Queen's College, Galway.
William	Ross, M.A.,	of Queen's College, Belfast.

THE DEGREE OF LL.B.

First Honor Class.

Joseph Robert	Sheil,	of Queen's College, Galway.

Second Honor Class.

Jas. Alexander	Rentoul,	of Queen's College, Galway.

Also Passed.

Henry Haslett	Beattie,	of Queen's College, Cork.
John	M'Lean,	of Queen's College, Belfast.
John	Stuart,	of Queen's College, Belfast.

THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR IN ARTS.

First Honor Class.

John William Byers, of Queen's College, Belfast, First Class in Natural Science.

John Clarke, of Queen's College, Belfast, First Class in Classics.

Robert H. Frederick Dickey, of Queen's College, Belfast, First Class in Experimental Science.

Michael Kelly, of Queen's College, Galway, First Class in Mathematical Science.

Joseph Larmor, of Queen's College, Belfast, First Class in Mathematical Science, and First Class in Experimental Science.

Adam John M'Elwaine, of Queen's College, Belfast, First Class in Classics.

George O'Connor, of Queen's College, Galway, First Class in Modern Languages.

Peter O'Kinealy, of Queen's College, Galway, First Class in Mathematical Science, and Second Class in English, Metaphysics, and History.

John Bruce Wallace, of Queen's College, Belfast, First Class in Modern Languages.

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THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR IN ARTS.—*continued.*

Second Honor Class.

Charles Warke Allison, of Queen's College, Cork, Second Class in Experimental Science.
Arthur Henry Bates, of Queen's College, Belfast, Second Class in English, Metaphysics, and Political Economy.
Joseph William Robert Campbell, of Queen's College, Belfast, Second Class in Natural Science.
Robert James Hamill, of Queen's College, Belfast, Second Class in Experimental Science.
James Hanna, of Queen's Colleges, Belfast and Galway, Second Class in English, Metaphysics, and History.
James Hickman, of Queen's College, Galway, Second Class in Experimental Science.
James Watt M'Ninch, of Queen's College, Belfast, Second Class in English History, and Political Economy.
James Mullin, of Queen's College, Galway, Second Class in English, Metaphysics, and History.
George Gardner Parkinson, of Queen's College, Belfast, Second Class in Classics.
Edward Alexander White, of Queen's College, Belfast, Second Class in Experimental Science.

Upper Pass Division.

Christian Name.	Surname.	College.
James	Barron,	of Queen's College, Belfast.
Alexander	Henderson,	of Queen's College, Belfast.
Joseph Chris.	M'Namara,	of Queen's College, Galway.
John	Moloney,	of Queen's College, Cork.
David	Steen,	of Queen's College, Belfast.
William	Stoops,	of Queen's College, Cork.
Rutherford	Waddell,	of Queen's College, Belfast.
Samuel	Walker,	of Queen's College, Belfast.

Also Passed.

Thomas Gelston	Atkins,	of Queen's College, Cork.
Robert Charles	Black,	of Queen's College, Cork.
Samuel G. Breton	Clarke,	of Queen's College, Belfast.
John	Dickson,	of Queen's College, Galway.
Isaac C.	Dundee,	of Queen's College, Galway.
Samuel Rea	Henry,	of Queen's College, Belfast.
Charles Mason	Johnston,	of Queen's College, Cork.
John	Johnston,	of Queen's College, Belfast.
James	Magowan,	of Queen's College, Belfast.
John S.	Molony,	of Queen's College, Galway.

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The Degree of Bachelor in Engineering.

First Honor Class.

Christian Name.	Surname.	College.
John	Horan,	of Queen's College, Belfast.
William	Kingston,	of Queen's College, Cork.

Second Honor Class.

Alexander	Wilson,	of Queen's College, Belfast.
Richard John	Woods,	of Queen's College, Galway.

Upper Pass Division.

Robert Inkerman	Calwell,	of Queen's College, Belfast.

Also Passed.

William Valentine	Miller,	of Queen's College, Cork.

Diploma in Elementary Law.

Second Honor Class.

William Charles	Taylor,	

Also Passed.

John	M'Lean,	of Queen's College, Belfast.

Diplomas in Midwifery.

October, 1874.

James Franklin	Allen,	of Queen's College, Cork.
John J.	Blackall,	of Queen's College, Cork.
David Graham	Browne, B.A., M.D.	of Queen's College, Belfast.
Ludlow Tonson	Colthurst, B.A.,	of Queen's College, Cork.
Maurice C.	Daly, B.A.,	of Queen's College, Cork.
Richard J.	Drury, B.A., M.D.	of Queen's College, Galway.
P. Johnson	Freyer, B.A.,	of Queen's College, Galway.
J. Wilson	Hamill, M.D.,	of Queen's College, Belfast.
William	Jennings,	of Queen's College, Cork.
William John	Le Grand,	of Queen's College, Cork.
Henry	M'Clure,	of Queen's College, Belfast.
Thomas	Neville,	of Queen's College, Cork.
Norman	Pollock,	of Queen's College, Belfast.
William Savage	Speer,	of Queen's College, Belfast.

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DIPLOMAS IN MIDWIFERY.—*continued.*

JUNE, 1874.

Christian Name.	Surname.	College.
James	Moran, B.E., M.D.	of Queen's College, Cork.
John	Adderley,	of Queen's College, Cork.
William Edwards	Breton,	of Queen's College, Cork.
James	Crofts,	of Queen's College, Cork.
John Philip	Greany,	of Queen's College, Cork.
Christopher	Gunn,	of Queen's College, Cork.
Charles A.	Harvey, B.A.,	of Queen's College, Cork.
David	M'Coubrey,	of Queen's College, Belfast.
William	M'Iver,	of Queen's College, Belfast.
Timothy	Mullane,	of Queen's College, Cork.
P. P. Fenelon	O'Connor, B.A.,	of Queen's College, Galway.
William	Ross, M.A.,	of Queen's College, Belfast.
Robert	Tidbury,	of Queen's College, Cork.
Charles H.	Haines, B.A., M.D.	of Queen's College, Cork.
James	Magill, B.A., M.D.	of Queen's College, Cork.

SECOND UNIVERSITY EXAMINATION IN MEDICINE.

OCTOBER, 1874.

First Honor Class.

Richard Francis	Starkie,	of Queen's College, Cork.
John Jagoe	Welply,	of Queen's College, Cork.
Arthur A.	Woods,	of Queen's College, Belfast.

Second Honor Class.

Gilbert	Kirker,	of Queen's College, Belfast.
William	M'Geagh,	of Queen's College, Belfast.

Upper Pass Division.

Charles Henry	Bennett,	of Queen's College, Cork.
Francis	Conolly,	of Queen's College, Galway.
William	Corry,	of Queen's College, Belfast.
John	Davies,	—
Hugh Latimer	Donovan,	of Queen's College, Cork.
Richard	Jennings,	of Queen's College, Cork.
Edward J.	Kennedy,	of Queen's College, Cork.
Robert	M'Ivor,	of Queen's College, Belfast.
Charles	Magill,	of Queen's College, Belfast.
Patrick Joseph	O'Sullivan,	of Queen's College, Galway.

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SECOND UNIVERSITY EXAMINATION IN MEDICINE.—*con.*

Christian Name.	Surname.	College.
Turner W.	Pooler,	—
Henry	Tomkins,	—
Francis Henry	Walmsley,	of Queen's College, Belfast.

Also Passed.

William	Allen,	of Queen's College, Galway.
Robert Allen	Brannigan,	of Queen's College, Belfast.
Daniel	Burdon,	of Queen's College, Cork.
William	Crofts,	of Queen's College, Cork.
James Carroll	Daly,	of Queen's College, Cork.
Arthur	Derham,	of Queen's College, Cork.
John Dunbar	Dickson,	of Queen's Colleges, Galway and Belfast.
John T.	Dillon,	of Queen's College, Cork.
John Stephen	Dobbyn,	of Queen's College, Galway.
Justin F.	Donovan,	of Queen's College, Cork.
Robert E.	Donovan,	of Queen's College, Cork.
Michael	Dundon,	of Queen's College, Cork.
Robert	Eccles, M.A.,	of Queen's College, Belfast.
Charles J.	Fahie,	of Queen's College, Cork.
John Curten	Harnett,	of Queen's College, Cork.
Denis	Harrington,	—
William	Hayes,	of Queen's College, Cork.
William John	Irvine,	of Queen's College, Belfast.
Robert J.	Kennedy,	of Queen's College, Cork.
William	Leonard,	of Queen's College, Galway.
George Stanley	Murray,	—
John Richard	Oliver,	of Queen's College, Cork.
Michael U.	O'Sullivan,	of Queen's College, Cork.
Robert H.	Robinson,	—
William John	Stevenson,	of Queen's College, Belfast.
David	Taylor,	of Queen's College, Belfast.
John Frederick	Wales, B.A.,	of Queen's College, Belfast.
Archibald	Wallace,	of Queen's College, Belfast.
John	Wilson,	of Queen's College, Cork.

JUNE, 1874.

John P.	Balbirnie,	of Queen's College, Belfast.
Robert	Beattie,	of Queen's College, Galway.
David	Bradley,	of Queen's College, Belfast.
James F.	Brodie,	of Queen's College, Galway.
George H.	Bull,	of Queen's College, Cork.
William F.	Carmody,	of Queen's College, Cork.
William	Coates,	of Queen's College, Cork.

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SECOND UNIVERSITY EXAMINATION IN MEDICINE.—*con.*

Christian Name.	Surname.	College.
Jephson	Connell,	of Queen's College, Cork.
John J. P.	Cornilliac,	of Queen's College, Cork.
Patrick	Dempsey	of Queen's College, Belfast.
Robert	Esler,	of Queen's College, Belfast.
Francis Meagher	Geoghegan,	of Queen's College, Galway.
George T.	Goggin,	of Queen's College, Cork.
Charles	Good,	of Queen's College, Belfast.
James J.	Gorham, B.A.,	of Queen's College, Galway.
H. C.	Kirkpatrick,	of Queen's College, Belfast.
George	Latour,	of Queen's College, Cork.
William	M'Afee	of Queen's College, Galway.
James Thomas	M'Namara,	of Queen's College, Galway.
Edward Geo. K.	Marks,	of Queen's College, Galway.
Charles F.	Marks,	of Queen's College, Galway.
Samuel D.	Martin,	of Queen's College, Belfast.
Robert	Moore, B.A.,	of Queen's College, Belfast.
James	Moorehead,	of Queen's College, Belfast.
Edmund	Murphy,	of Queen's College, Belfast.
Francis H. S.	Murphy,	of Queen's College, Cork.
Channing	Neill,	of Queen's College, Belfast.
George F.	Nicholson,	of Queen's College, Galway.
Michael R.	O'Connor,	of Queen's College, Cork.
William S.	Paterson,	of Queen's College, Cork.
William D.	Power,	of Queen's College, Cork.
William A.	Quayle,	of Queen's College, Belfast.
Charles K.	Tanner, B.A.,	of Queen's College, Cork.
William H.	Thornhill, B.A.,	of Queen's College, Cork.
John	Wade,	of Queen's College, Galway.
James O'B.	Williams,	
William C.	Williamson,	of Queen's College, Cork.
Daniel	Wilson, B.A.,	of Queen's College, Cork.

FIRST UNIVERSITY EXAMINATION IN ARTS.

OCTOBER, 1874.

First Class.

Andrew J. C.	Allen,	of Queen's College, Belfast.
William	Beatty,	of Queen's College, Belfast.
Thomas Boyle	Brookes,	of Queen's College, Belfast.
Hugh Alexander	Clarke,	of Queen's College, Belfast.
Joseph	Hall,	of Queen's College, Belfast.
J. Howard	Murphy,	of Queen's College, Belfast.
Robert	Shore,	of Queen's College, Galway.

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FIRST UNIVERSITY EXAMINATION IN ARTS—*continued.*

Second Class.

Christian Name.	Surname.	College.
Samuel Lombard	Brown,	of Queen's College, Cork.
William J.	Johnston,	of Queen's College, Belfast.
Annesley Ashworth	Somerville,	of Queen's College, Cork.
Alex. Chambers	Tate,	of Queen's College, Belfast.

Upper Pass Division.

Robert N. T.	Belcher,	of Queen's College, Cork.
Richard	Belton,	of Queen's College, Cork.
Hamilton	Benson,	of Queen's College, Cork.
Thomas Martin	Corker,	of Queen's College, Cork.
Denis Francis	Hannigan,	of Queen's College, Cork.
John	MacMillan,	of Queen's College, Galway.
David	Parke,	of Queen's College, Belfast.
William James	Pennell,	of Queen's College, Belfast.
Samuel Law	Wilson,	of Queen's College, Galway.

Also Passed.

William	Barry,	of Queen's College, Cork.
William	Black,	of Queen's College, Belfast.
Francis	Chambers,	of Queen's College, Belfast.
Robert	Dickey,	of Queen's College, Belfast.
Thomas	Dorman,	of Queen's College, Cork.
Walter C.	Johnson,	of Queen's College, Cork.
William	Kelly,	of Queen's Colleges, Galway and Cork.
Charles	Lavertine,	of Queen's College, Galway.
John Andrew	M'Mordie,	of Queen's College, Belfast.
William Thomas	Orr,	of Queen's College, Belfast.

JANUARY, 1874.

James	Barron,	of Queen's College, Belfast.
James	Curry,	of Queen's College, Belfast.
Isaac C.	Dundee,	of Queen's College, Galway.
John Killips	Greenfield,	of Queen's College, Galway.
Alexander	Henderson,	of Queen's College, Belfast.
William	Hennessy,	of Queen's College, Cork.
Samuel Rea	Henry,	of Queen's College, Belfast.
John	Johnston,	of Queen's College, Belfast.
James	Knowles,	of Queen's College, Belfast.
George Basil	M'Leavy,	of Queen's College, Belfast.
James	Magowan,	of Queen's College, Belfast.
William	Moran,	of Queen's College, Belfast.
James	Mullin,	of Queen's College, Galway.
John William	Parker,	of Queen's College, Galway.
Christopher Jas.	Street,	of Queen's College, Belfast.
William	Watters,	of Queen's College, Galway.
Edward A.	White,	of Queen's College, Cork.

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First University Examination in Medicine.

October, 1874.

Second Honor Class.

Christian Name.	Surname.	College.
Michael Joseph	M'Carthy,	of Queen's College, Cork.

Upper Pass Division.

Samuel	Alexander,	of Queen's College, Belfast.
Samuel	Bateman,	of Queen's College, Belfast.
Henry C.	Brannigan,	of Queen's College, Belfast.
John R.	Galvin,	of Queen's College, Cork.
Charles	Graham,	of Queen's College, Belfast.
Jeremiah	Mullane,	of Queen's College, Cork.

Also Passed.

William Henry	Bracken,	of Queen's College, Belfast.
John	Cahill,	of Queen's College, Cork.
Thomas Paterson	Devlin,	of Queen's College, Belfast.
James A.	Gordon,	of Queen's Colleges, Belfast and Galway.
Robert J.	Hamill,	of Queen's College, Belfast.
James Palmer	Hanrahan,	of Queen's College, Cork.
John	Leonard,	of Queen's College, Cork.
Henry	M'Cormick,	of Queen's College, Galway.
Thomas Fred.	MacNeece,	of Queen's College, Belfast.
Henry M.	Madden,	of Queen's College, Cork.
James	Mathews,	of Queen's College, Belfast.
John Wesley	Megarry,	of Queen's College, Belfast.
Thomas	Newburgh,	of Queen's College, Cork.
Daniel	O'Connor,	of Queen's College, Cork.
Henry	O'Neill,	of Queen's College, Belfast.
Gervase Robert	Percy,	of Queen's College, Belfast.
Samuel	Philips,	of Queen's College, Cork.
J. C. Greatrakes	Sandiford,	of Queen's College, Cork.
John	Sheedy,	of Queen's College, Cork.
William John	Sprott,	of Queen's College, Belfast.
John Edward	Walsh,	of Queen's College, Cork.

June, 1874.

Charles	Allen,	of Queen's College, Belfast.
Alfred	Allen,	of Queen's College, Belfast.
William	Allen,	of Queen's College, Galway.
Thomas	Archer,	of Queen's College, Belfast.
Charles Henry	Bennett,	of Queen's College, Cork.
Archibald	Bland,	of Queen's College, Cork.
William A.	Bracken,	of Queen's College, Belfast.

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FIRST UNIVERSITY EXAMINATION IN MEDICINE—*con.*

Christian Name.	Surname.	College.
John	Carmody,	of Queen's College, Cork.
Michael	Collins,	of Queen's College, Cork.
Peter	Cullinane,	of Queen's College, Cork.
J. Dunbar	Dickson,	of Queen's Colleges, Galway and Belfast.
John S.	Dobbyn,	of Queen's College, Galway.
Robert E.	Donovan,	of Queen's College, Cork.
Hugh Latimer	Donovan,	of Queen's College, Cork.
Michael	Dundon,	of Queen's College, Cork.
Charles	Fenwick,	of Queen's College, Belfast.
Alexander	Fraser,	of Queen's College, Belfast.
Charles	Hall,	of Queen's College, Belfast.
Patrick C.	Hickey,	of Queen's College, Cork.
Augustus P.	Hills,	of Queen's College, Cork.
Edwin John	Kennedy,	of Queen's College, Cork.
Michael J.	Lyden,	of Queen's College, Galway.
Sydney W.	M'Ilwaine,	of Queen's College, Belfast.
Samuel J. B.	M'Kinney, B.A.,	of Queen's College, Galway.
Lysander	Maybury,	of Queen's College, Galway.
Alfred H.	Miller,	of Queen's College, Cork.
Hugh	Montgomery,	of Queen's College, Belfast.
Edward H.	Moore,	of Queen's College, Galway.
Albert E.	O'Connell,	of Queen's College, Cork.
Patrick	O'Connor,	of Queen's College, Galway.
Jerome Eugene	O'Sullivan,	of Queen's College, Cork.
Thomas F.	Riordan,	of Queen's College, Cork.
William	Rowney,	of Queen's College, Belfast.
John T.	Thomas,	—

FIRST UNIVERSITY EXAMINATION IN ENGINEERING.

OCTOBER, 1874.

First Honor Class.

Robert	Coey,	of Queen's College, Belfast.
Daniel	Connery,	of Queen's College, Cork.
John M.	Fisher,	of Queen's College, Galway.

Upper Pass Division.

Charles A.	Chesney,	of Queen's College, Belfast.
John	Dickson,	of Queen's College, Belfast.
James Randal A.	Ferguson,	of Queen's College, Belfast.

Also passed.

Ernest	Cochrane,	of Queen's College, Belfast.
O'Byrne	Crowe,	of Queen's College, Cork.
Foster	Nolan,	of Queen's College, Belfast.

JANUARY, 1874.

William Valentine	Miller,	of Queen's College, Cork.

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Prizes founded by Public Subscription.

Exhibitions Awarded at First University Examination in Arts.

James Campbell Allen, First from Queen's College, Belfast, £17 10*s.* a year for three years; and £10 a year for three years, as the best answerer in Mathematical Science.

Hugh Alexander Clarke, First from Queen's College, Belfast, £17 10*s.* a year for three years; and £10 a year for three years, as the best answerer in Ancient Classics.

Robert Shore; First from Queen's College, Galway; £20 a year for three years.

Exhibitions awarded at the Second University Examination in Medicine.

John J. Welply, of Queen's College, Cork; First; £20 a year for two years.

Arthur A. Woods, of Queen's College, Belfast; Second; £15 a year for two years.

Exhibitions Awarded at First University Examination in Engineering.

Robert Coey, of Queen's College, Belfast; First; £20 a year for two years.

Daniel Connery, of Queen's College, Cork; Second; £15 a year for two years.

Second or Third Instalments of Exhibitions.

Name.	Condition.	Exhibition awarded.
C. V. Coates,	M.A.,	. October, 1871.
J. J. O'Donoghue,	M.A.,	. October, 1871.
W. H. Maxwell,	M.A.,	. October, 1871.
W. J. Steele Dickey,	M.A.,	. October, 1872.
J. B. Wallace,	B.A. with Honors,	. October, 1872.
J. Clarke,	B.A. with Honors,	. October, 1873.
P. O'Kinealy,	B.A. with Honors,	. October, 1873.
J. Larmor	B.A. with Honors,	. October, 1873.
G. O'Connor,	B.A. with Honors,	. October, 1873.
J. Horan,	B.E. with Honors,	. October, 1873.
R. J. Woods,	B.E. with Honors,	. October, 1873.

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Postponed Medical Examinations.

October, 1874.

Upper Pass Division.

Christian Name.	Surname.	College.
William Francis	Carmody,	of Queen's College, Cork.
Samuel	Fergus,	of Queen's College, Belfast.
Charles	Good,	of Queen's College, Cork.
William Thomas	Johnston,	of Queen's College, Belfast.
Joseph	M'Clelland,	of Queen's College, Belfast.

Also Passed.

James Joseph	Blackall,	of Queen's College, Cork.
James Fitzgerald	Brodie,	of Queen's College, Galway.
Stanley B.	Coates,	of Queen's College, Belfast.
Frank	Davison,	of Queen's College, Belfast.
Robert	Esler,	of Queen's College, Belfast.
Jonas	Howe,	of Queen's College, Cork.
R. D.	M'Master,	of Queen's College, Belfast.
George Flood	Nicholson,	of Queen's College, Galway.
Michael U.	O'Sullivan,	of Queen's College, Cork.
John Philip	Park,	of Queen's College, Belfast.
Edward	Phillips,	of Queen's College, Galway.
James	Tidbury,	of Queen's College, Cork.

January, 1874.

Passed.

Richard C.	Burke,	of Queen's College, Cork.
James	Crofts,	of Queen's College, Cork.
James C.	Gray,	of Queen's College, Belfast.
George	Laffan,	of Queen's College, Cork.
Thomas	M'Laughlin,	of Queen's College, Belfast.

June, 1874.

John J.	Adams,	of Queen's College, Belfast.
James Franklin	Allen,	of Queen's College, Cork.
James Fisher	Anderson,	of Queen's College, Belfast.
Henry B.	Beamish,	of Queen's College, Cork.
Roger	Bickerstaffe,	of Queen's College, Belfast.
William A.	Burgess,	of Queen's College, Cork.
Robert J.	Camac,	of Queen's College, Belfast.
Martin F.	Cleary,	of Queen's College, Cork.
George	Comyn,	of Queen's College, Galway.
J. L.	Curtin,	of Queen's College, Cork.
George	Dougan,	of Queen's College, Galway.

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POSTPONED MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.—*continued.*

Christain Name.	Surname.	College.
Thomas G.	Emerson,	of Queen's College, Galway.
Turner J.	Fisher,	of Queen's College, Belfast.
James	Guthrie,	of Queen's College, Belfast.
James	Hamilton,	of Queen's College, Belfast.
John Shaw	Hayes,	of Queen's College, Galway.
Joseph	Henry,	of Queen's College, Belfast.
John	Holmes,	of Queen's College, Cork.
Jonas	Howe,	of Queen's College, Cork.
John	Hughes,	of Queen's College, Belfast.
William S.	Irwin,	of Queen's College, Galway.
William	Jennings,	of Queen's College, Cork.
John Isaac	Lynham,	of Queen's College, Galway.
Edward C.	M'Cartie,	of Queen's College, Cork.
Henry	M'Clure,	of Queen's College, Belfast.
Mark Anthony	M'Donnell,	of Queen's College, Galway.
Alfred H.	Miller,	of Queen's College, Cork.
John	Mulrennan,	of Queen's College, Cork.
Joseph	Parker,	of Queen's College, Galway.
John F. Fitzgerald	Parr,	of Queen's College, Belfast.
Thomas D.	Popham,	of Queen's College, Cork.
Martin	Quirk,	of Queen's College, Galway.
David R.	Ross,	of Queen's College, Galway and Belfast.
Michael R.	Ryan,	of Queen's College, Cork.

EXAMINATION OF CANDIDATES FOR THE TITLE OF ASSOCIATE IN ARTS.

First Honor Class, arranged alphabetically.

John Alexander Boyd, First Class in Latin and Greek, Second Class in Geography. Royal School, Dungannon; Rev. H. Ringwood, M.A., Master.

George Smith Sterling, First Class in Algebra, Second Class in Geometry and Trigonometry. Santry School; David E. Allen, Master.

Second Honor Class.

Vernon Davys Despard, Second Class in Latin. Hillbrook School, Belfast; Richard Farrell, LL.B., T.C.D., Master.

Upper Pass Division.

Joseph Fleming, Upper Division in Geography, Geometry, and Algebra. Hillbrook School, Belfast; Richard Farrell, LL.B., T.C.D., Master.

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James Charles Kelly, Upper Division in Geography. Erasmus Smith's School, Great Brunswick-street, Dublin; George Porte, M.R.I.A., Master.

Francis Robert Storey, Upper Division in Geometry, Algebra, and Trigonometry. Santry School; David E. Allen, Master.

Also Passed.

Robert Ardill. Hillbrook School, Belfast; Richard Farrell, LL.B., T.C.D., Master.

James Duncan. Santry School; David E. Allen, Master.

EXAMINATION OF BOYS UNDER FIFTEEN YEARS OF AGE.

First Honor Class.

Robert Shepherd, First Class in Arithmetic, Second Class in Geometry. Hillbrook School, Belfast; Richard Farrell, LL.B., T.C.D., Master.

Second Honor Class.

Charlton Ernest Bain, Second Class in Arithmetic. Hillbrook School, Belfast; Richard Farrell, LL.B., T.C.D., Master.

Henry George Johnston, Second Class in Latin. Hillbrook School Belfast; Richard Farrell, LL.B., T.C.D., Master.

Arthur Wilkinson, Second Class in Latin. Hillbrook School, Belfast; Richard Farrell, LL.B., T.C.D., Master.

Upper Pass Division.

Frederick Falkiner Minchin, Upper Division in Arithmetic and Algebra. Chesterfield School, Parsonstown; Richard Biggs, M.A., Master.

John Wright Moore, Upper Division in Geometry. Erasmus Smith's School, Great Brunswick-street; George Porte, Master.

Charles Henry Wiber, Upper Division in Arithmetic. Hillbrook School, Belfast; Richard Farrell, LL.B., T.C.D., Master.

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LIST OF GRADUATES
AND
MATRICULATED UNDER-GRADUATES.

Names.	Matriculated.	Queen's College.	Graduated.
Abernethy, Jas. M'L.	1849	Belfast,	B.A. 1854.
Adair, James J. .	1853	Galway,	B.A. 1858, M.D. 1861.
Adair, Thomas, .	1867	Belfast,	B.A. 1871.
[1]Adams, Archibald,	1869	Galway & Belfast,	M.D. 1872, M.CH. 1872.
Adams, David O. .	1868	Belfast & Galway,	B.A. 1873.
Adams, Hugh Thos.	1863	Belfast,	M.D. 1869, M.CH. 1869.
Adams, John James,	1868	Belfast,	2nd Med. Ex. 1873.
Adamson, John G.	Glas.	Belfast,	M.D. 1872, M.CH. 1872, Dip. Mid. 1872.
Adams, Robert G. .	1868	Cork.	
Adderly, John, .	1867	Cork,	M.D. 1874, M.CH. 1874, Dip. Mid. 187.
Addey, George, .	1865	Cork,	B.E. 1870.
Agnew, Samuel, .	1861	Belfast and Galway,	B.A. 1868, M.D. 1871, M.CH. 1872, Dip. Mid. 1872.
Ahern, Michael, .	1867	Cork,	2nd Med. Ex. 1870.
Aherne, John L. .	1869	Cork,	B.A. 1873.
Aickin, William, .	1849	Belfast,	M.D. 1855.
Alexander, John, .	1864	Belfast,	B.A. 1869.
Alexander, Samuel,	1873	Belfast,	1st Med. Ex. 1874.
Alexander, Thomas,	1863	Belfast,	B.A. 1872.
[2]Alexander, William,	1861	Belfast,	M.D. 1865.
Alexander, William,	1866	Belfast,	M.D. 1870, M.CH. 1870.
Allen, A. J. Campbell,	1872	Belfast,	1st Arts Ex. 1874.
Allen, Alfred, .	1872	Gal. & Belf.	1st Med. Ex. 1874.
Allen, Charles, .	1872	Gal. & Belf.	1st Med. Ex. 1874.
Allen, Charles, .	1872	Galway.	
Allen, Hamilton L.	1858	Belfast,	B.A. 1862, M.A. 1863.
Allen, James F. .	1869	Cork,	M.D. 1874, M.CH. 1874, Dip. Mid. 1874.
Allen, Robert, .	1864	Cork,	B.A. 1868, LL.B. 1870, LL.D. 1872.

[1] Naval Medical Service, by competition.
[2] Army Medical Service, by competition.

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Names.	Matriculated.	Queen's College.	Graduated.
Allen, William, .	1872	Galway,	2nd Med. Ex. 1874.
Allison, Charles W.	1871	Cork,	B.A. 1874.
Allison, Hazlett, .	1866	Belfast,	M.D. 1871, M.CH. 1871.
Allison, Robert, .	1872	Belfast.	
[1]Allman, Geo. Johnston,	LL.D.	Univ. of Dub.,	ad eund., 1863.
Ambrose, Daniel, .	1864	Galway,	M.D. 1865.
Ambrose, John, .	1867	Galway and Cork,	2nd Med. Ex. 1869.
Ambrose, John D. .	1858	Cork,	B.A. 1861, M.D. 1862.
Ambrose, Michael,	1872	Galway and Cork.	
Ambrose, Robert, .	1871	Galway and Cork.	
Anderson, Adam, .	1868	Galway,	1st Arts Ex. 1870, 2nd Med. Ex. 1873.
Anderson, Edward,	1864	Galway,	M.D. 1867.
Anderson, Isaac H.	1864	Belfast,	M.D. 1869.
Anderson, Jas. Fisher,	1870	Belfast,	2nd Med. Ex. 1873.
[2]Anderson, John A. .	1861	Belfast,	M.D. 1866.
Anderson, John, .	1855	Belfast,	B.A. 1860.
Anderson, Richd. J.	1866	Belfast,	B.A. 1869, M.A. 1870, M.D. 1872.
Anderson, Walter, .	1860	Belfast,	B.A. 1866.
Anderson, Wm. John,	1871	Belfast,	1st Arts Ex. 1873.
[2]Anderson, Wm. W.	1861	Belfast,	M.D. 1867.
Andrews, Samuel, .	1861	Belfast and Cork,	B.A. 1865, M.A. 1866.
Andrews, Thomas J.	1872	Belfast.	
[3]Anglin, Arthur H. .	1864	Cork,	B.A. 1867, M.A. 1868.
[4]Anglin, Samuel, .	1863	Cork,	Dip. Eng. 1866.
[2]Anthony, Mark Ed.	1863	Cork,	M.D. 1867.
Archer, Thomas, .	1872	Belfast,	1st Med. Ex. 1874.
Archibald, William,	1863	Belfast,	1st Arts Ex. 1865.
Armour, Jas. Brown,	1860	Belfast and Cork,	B.A. 1864, M.A. 1865.
Armstrong, G. W. F.	1867	Cork,	M.D. 1872, M.CH. Dip. Med. 1873.
Armstrong, John, .	1865	Belfast,	B.A. 1869, M.A. 1870.
Armstrong, Thos. M.	1868	Galway,	M.D. 1869.
Arnold, Pierce, .	1852	Galway,	B.A. 1856.
Arnold, Robert Jas.	1849	Belfast,	B.A. 1855.

[1] Professor of Mathematics, Queen's College, Galway.
[2] Army Medical Service, by competition.
[3] Mathematical Master, Wesleyan College, Sheffield.
[4] Whitworth Scholarship, by competition.

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Names.	Matriculated.	Queen's College.	Graduated.
Arnold, William,	1859	Belfast,	B.A. 1862, M.A. 1865.
Aston, John C.	1862	Belfast,	B.A. 1868.
[1]Aston, Wm. George,	1859	Belfast,	B.A. 1862, M.A. 1863.
Atkins, Ringrose,	1867	Cork,	B.A. 1870, M.A. 1871, M.D. 1873, M.CH. 1873, Dip. Mid. 1873.
Atkins, Thomas G.	1870	Cork,	B.A. 1874.
Atkinson, John,	1858	Galway,	B.A. 1861, Dip. El. Law, 1864, LL.B. 1865.
Ayre, Geo. James,	1873	Belfast.	
Babington, William,	1859	Cork,	B.A. 1862.
Badham, Henry,	1859	Belfast,	B.A. 1863.
[2]Bagley, R. Blair,	1849	Cork,	B.A. 1852, M.A. 1853.
Bailey, James B.	1867	Belfast,	M.D. 1872.
Bailey, Robert Wm.	1872	Galway and Belfast.	
Bailey, William H.	1866	Belfast,	B.A. 1870, M.A. 1872.
Baird, John,	1867	Cork,	2nd Med. Ex. 1872.
Baker, Alfred B.	1869	Cork.	
Balbirnie, Hugh DeV.	1870	Belfast,	M.D. 1874, M.CH. 1874.
Balbirnie, John P.	1871	Belfast,	2nd Med. Ex. 1874.
Baldwin, Henry S.	1862	Belfast,	M.D. 1866.
Baldwin, Robert W.	1866	Cork,	B.E. 1870.
Ballantine, Caldwell,	1873	Belfast.	
Barbour, David M.	1858	Belfast,	B.A. 1862.
Barker, Alexander Arbuthnot,	1873	Belfast.	
[3]Barker, Fred. Chas.	1864	Belfast,	M.D. 1868.
[4]Barkley, David G.	1851	Belfast,	B.A. 1854, M.A. 1855.
Barkley, George,	1866	Belfast,	B.A. 1871, M.D. 1872, M.CH. 1872.
Barklie, Robert,	1862	Belfast.	
Barnes, Isaac,	1860	Cork,	B.A. 1863.
Barnes, Leopold J. J.	1868	Galway,	M.D. 1869.
Barnett, Henry K.	1851	Belfast,	1st Arts Ex. 1862.
[5]Barrett, John,	1850	Cork,	B.A. 1853.
Barrett, Richard,	1853	Cork,	M.D. 1861.
Barron, James,	1871	Belfast,	B.A. 1874.
Barry, Daniel F.	1870	Cork,	1st Arts Ex. 1873.

[1] Consular Service, Japan, by competition.
[2] Late Professor of Latin, Queen's College, Galway.
[3] Army Medical Service, by competition.
[4] Civil Service of India, by competition.
[5] Inspector of National Schools.

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Names.	Matriculated.	Queen's College.	Graduated.
Barry, Garrett S.	1854	Cork,	M.D. 1858.
[1]Barry, James,	1859	Cork,	M.D. 1863.
[1]Barry, John,	1861	Cork,	M.D. 1867.
Barry, John A.	1871	Cork.	
Barry, John J.	1854	Cork,	B.A. 1861, M.A. 1862.
Barry, Michael F.	1861	Cork,	1st Arts Ex. 1864.
[2]Barry, Michael R.	1854	Cork,	Dip. El. Law, 1860.
Barry, Philip,	1852	Cork,	B.E. 1871.
[3]Barry, Richd. John,	1865	Cork,	2nd Med. Ex. 1869.
Barry, Robert,	1866	Cork,	2nd Med. Ex. 1868.
Barry, William,	1872	Cork,	1st Arts Ex. 1874.
Barry, William M.	1859	Cork,	1st Arts Ex. 1862.
[1]Bartley, Acheson G.	1853	Belfast,	B.A. 1856, M.A. 1857, M.D. 1861.
Bateman, Richd. C.	1854	Galway,	B.A. 1857.
Bateman, Samuel,	1872	Belfast,	1st Med. Ex. 1874.
Bates, Arthur Hen.	1871	Belfast,	B.A. 1874.
Baxter, William,	Lond.	Belfast.	
Baylor, Robert J.	1873	Cork.	
Beamish, Henry B.	1867	Cork,	2nd Med. Ex. 1873.
[1]Beamish, James M.	1860	Cork,	B.A. 1863, M.A. 1865, M.D. 1868, M.CH. 1868.
Beamish, John,	1873	Cork.	
Beamish, Robert T.	1867	Cork,	M.D. 1873, M.CH. 1874.
Beamish, Thos. M.	1860	Cork,	1st Eng. Ex. 1862.
Beattie, Henry H.	1860	Belfast and Cork,	B.A. 1867, L.L.B. 1874.
Beattie, Robert,	1872	Belfast and Galway,	2nd Med. Ex. 1874.
Beattie, William,	1858	Belfast,	B.A. 1862.
[4]Beatty, Thomas,	1861	Belfast,	Dip. Eng. 1864.
Beatty, William,	1872	Belfast,	1st Arts Ex. 1874.
Beck, Fredk. Emmet,	1859	Belfast,	2nd Med. Ex. 1867.
Beck, John F.	1859	Belfast,	B.A. 1864, M.A. 1865, M.D. 1868, M.CH. 1868.
Belcher, John F.	1872	Cork.	
Belcher, John H.,	1873	Cork.	
Belcher, Robt. N. T.	1871	Cork,	1st Arts Ex. 1874.
Belcher, Thomas,	1862	Cork,	1st Eng. Ex. 1866.

[1] Army Medical Service, by competition.
[2] Late Chief Justice, Gold Coast.
[3] Naval Medical Service, by competition.
[4] Engineer, Public Works of India by competition.

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Names.	Matriculated.	Queen's College.	Graduated.
Bell, John, . .	1853	Belfast,	B.A. 1858.
Bell, William John,	1864	Belfast,	B.A. 1867.
Bellis, Samuel A. .	1855	Belfast,	B.A. 1859, M.A. 1861, LL.B. 1862, LL.D. 1865.
Belton, Richard, .	1872	Cork,	1st Arts Ex. 1874.
Belton, Robert W. .	1872	Cork.	
Bennett, Charles H.	1869	Cork,	2nd Med. Ex. 1874.
Bennett, John Edgar,	1871	Belfast.	
Bennett, Thomas, .	1867	Cork,	M.D. 1871, M.CH. 1871.
[1]Bennett, William F.	1864	Cork,	M.D. 1867, M.CH. 1867.
Benson, Hamilton, .	1871	Cork,	1st Arts Ex. 1874.
[1]Benson, Philip L. .	1866	Cork,	B.A. 1870, M.A. 1871, M.D. 1872, Dip. Mid. 1872, M.CH. 1873.
[2]Beresford, John S. .	1862	Belfast,	Dip. Eng. 1865.
Bergin, Stephen, .	1861	Cork.	B.A. 1864.
[3]Bernal, Robert A. .	1870	Cork.	M.D. 1871, M.CH. 1871.
Berry, Johnston, .	1870	Belfast.	
Berryhill, Robt. H.	1866	Belfast,	B.A. 1870, M.A. 1872.
Best, Edwin, .	1871	Belfast.	
Bewley, E. T. B.A. .	=	Univ. of Dublin, ad eundem,	1861, M.A. 1861.
Bickerstaffe, Roger,	1871	Belfast,	2nd Med. Ex. 1873.
Bigger, James L. .	1872	Belfast.	
Bingham, The Hon. B. J.	1860	Galway,	2nd Med. Ex. 1860.
[4]Birkmyre, James .	1857	Belfast,	B.A. 1861.
Black, James, .	1853	Belfast,	B.A. 1857.
Black, James, .	1873	Belfast.	
Black, Moses, .	1865	Belfast,	M.D. 1871, M.CH. 1872, Dip. Mid. 1872.
Black, Robert C. .	1871	Cork,	B.A. 1874.
Black, Robert John,	1849	Belfast,	M.D. 1852.
Black, Samuel, .	1871	Belfast,	1st Arts Ex. 1873.
Black, William, .	1871	Belfast,	1st Arts Ex. 1874.
Black, Wm. George,	1873	Belfast.	
Blackall, John J., .	1868	Cork,	M.D. 1874, Dip. Mid. 1874.
Blackett, Edw. R. .	1860	Belfast,	M.D. 1861.
Blair, Robert, .	1872	Belfast.	

[1] Army Medical Service, by competition.
[2] Engineer, Public Works of India, by competition.
[3] Naval Medical Service, by competition.
[4] Civil Service of India, by competition.

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Names.	Matriculated.	Queen's College.	Graduated.
Blair, William Park,	1873	Belfast.	
[1]Blakely, Edmund B.,	1863	Belfast,	2nd Med. Ex. 1869.
Blakely, Thomas E.	1860	Belfast,	B.A. 1864.
Bland, Archibald, .	1872	Cork,	1st Med. Ex. 1874.
Bland, Llewellyn, .	1858	Cork,	Dip. Agric. 1860.
Bligh, John, . .	1856	Galway,	M.D. 1865, M.CH. 1865
[2]Blood, Robert, .	1867	Galway,	M.D. 1871, M.CH. 1871
Blyth, William D. .	1868	Cork,	B.A. 1871.
Bodel, James, .	1865	Belfast,	B.A. 1868.
Bodkin, William, .	1863	Belfast,	M.D. 1867, M.CH. 1867.
[3]Bole, William, .	1850	Belfast,	B.A. 1853, M.A. 1855.
[2]Bolster, Thomas G.	1861	Cork,	M.D. 1863.
Bolton, Charles P. .	1868	Cork,	1st Eng. Ex. 1873.
Bolton, Reuben, .	1859	Belfast,	M.D. 1865, M.CH. 1865.
[4]Bottomley, James T.	1861	Belfast,	B.A. 1866, M.A. 1867.
Bottomley, William,	1866	Belfast,	B.E. 1869.
Bouchier, Joseph E.	1871	Cork.	
Bourke, Charles, .	1860	Cork,	1st Eng. Ex. 1862.
Bourke, Matthew J.	1865	Cork,	B.A. 1868, M.A. 1869.
Bournes, Wm. H. .	1855	Galway,	M.D. 1859.
Boyd, John, .	1867	Belfast,	B.A. 1873.
Boyd, John S. .	1862	Belfast and Galway,	2nd Med. Ex. 1866.
Boyd, Sml. Barnside,	1866	Belfast,	M.D. 1870.
Boyd, Saml. Thos.	1867	Belfast,	B.A. 1870.
Boyd, Thomas, .	1871	Belfast.	
Boyd, Thomas, .	1872	Belfast.	
Boyd, William S. .	1855	Belfast,	B.A. 1860.
Boyle, Arthur Robt.,	1873	Belfast.	
Boyle Thomas, .	1870	Belfast.	
Bracken, James J.,	1873	Galway and Belfast.	
Bracken, Wm. A. .	1870	Belfast,	1st Med. Ex. 1874.
Bracken, Wm. Henry,	1872	Belfast,	1st Med. Ex. 1874.
Bracken, Wm. Henry,	1873	Belfast.	
Bradford, Robt. Dickie,	1873	Belfast.	
Bradley, David, .	1872	Belfast,	2nd Med. Ex. 1874.
Brady, Edward, .	1873	Cork.	
Brady, Frederick, .	1873	Cork.	

[1] Lecturer in Botany, Carmichael School of Medicine.
[2] Army Medical Service, by competition.
[3] Inspector of National Schools.
[4] Assistant Professor of Chemistry, King's College, London.

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Names.	Matriculated.	Queen's College.	Graduated.
Bradshaw, Geo. B. .	1855	Galway,	Dip. Agric. 1857.
Brannigan, H. Cooke,	1872	Belfast,	1st Med. Ex. 1874.
Brannigan, Robt. A.	1871	Belfast,	2nd Med. Ex. 1874.
[1]Breakey, John, .	1852	Belfast,	M.D. 1853.
Breen, John, . .	1851	Galway & Cork,	B.A. 1857.
Breen, Michael, .	1851	Galway & Cork,	B.A. 1857, M.D. 1861.
Brennan, Samuel, .	1864	Belfast,	B.A. 1869.
Breton, William E. .	1865	Cork,	M.D. 1874, M.CH. 1874. Dip. Mid. 1874.
Brett, James R. .	1865	Cork,	B.A. 1869.
Bricknell, Edwd. S.	1871	Cork.	
Brigham, John King,	1862	Belfast,	B.A. 1865, M.A. 1867, M.D. 1871, M.CH. 1871.
Broderick, Hen. W.	1871	Cork.	
Brodie, James F. .	1871	Galway,	2nd Med. Ex. 1874.
[1]Brodie, John F. .	1859	Galway,	2nd Med. Ex. 1863.
Brodie, Terence, .	1867	Galway,	2nd Med. Ex. 1871.
Broe, John, . .	1873	Galway.	
[1]Bromlow, Thos. D. .	1862	Galway,	M.D. 1863.
Brooke, John, .	1863	Galway,	B.A. 1867, M.A. 1870.
Brooke, William, .	1863	Galway,	B.A. 1867, M.D. 1874.
Brookes, Thomas B.	1872	Belfast,	1st Arts Ex. 1874.
Brooks, Elijah P. .	1872	Belfast.	
Brown, Henry J. .	1860	Cork,	M.D. 1865.
Brown, James, .	1860	Belfast,	B.A. 1865.
[2]Brown, J. M'Leavy,	1852	Belfast,	B.A. 1868.
Brown, J. M'Mahon,	1862	Cork,	M.D. 1868, M.CH. 1869, Dip. Mid. 1872.
Brown, Saml. Edgar,	1851	Belfast,	B.A. 1854.
Browne, Andrew, .	1863	Galway,	M.D. 1864.
[3]Browne, A. Lang, .	1868	Belfast,	M.D. 1871, M.CH. 1871.
Browne, Daniel P. .	1855	Cork and Belfast,	B.A. 1860, M.A. 1861.
Browne, David G. .	1861	Belfast,	B.A. 1866, M.D. 1871, M.CH. 1871, Dip. Mid. 1874.
[4]Browne, Jas. Val. M.D.	=	Univ. of Aberdeen,	ad eundem, 1860.

[1] Naval Medical Service, by competition.
[2] Assistant Chinese Secretary, British Legation, Pekin; Chinese Secretary to the Chinese Embassy to Europe and the United States (1868).
[3] Army Medical Service, by competition.
[4] Professor of Surgery Queen's College, Galway.

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Names.	Matriculated.	Queen's College.	Graduated.
Browne, John M. .	1867	Galway,	2nd Med. Ex. 1868.
Browne, John Walton,	1860	Belfast,	B.A. 1863, M.D. 1867.
Browne, S. Lombard,	1872	Cork,	1st Arts Ex. 1874.
Browne, Samuel, .	1867	Belfast,	M.D. 1872, M.CH. 1872.
[1]Browne, Samuel H.	1866	Belfast,	M.D. 1870, M.CH. 1870.
Browne, Thomas, .	1864	Belfast,	1st Arts Ex. 1867.
[2]Browne, Thomas, .	1857	Belfast,	M.D. 1862.
Browne, William A.	1858	Belfast,	M.D. 1863.
Browne, William A.	1850	Galway,	B.A. 1853.
Browne, William R.	1870	Belfast,	M.D. 1871, M.CH. 1871.
Browne, Wm. Wallace,	1867	Belfast,	B.A. 1871, M.A. 1872.
Bryans, John, .	1866	Belfast,	M.D. 1872, M.CH. 1872, Dip. Mid. 1872.
Buchanan, L. Dobbin,	1858	Galway,	M.D. 1861.
Buckley, Cornelius F.	1860	Cork,	B.A. 1865, M.D. 1865.
Buckley, Daniel F.	1861	Cork,	B.A. 1864.
Budd, William, .	1864	Belfast,	2nd Med. Ex. 1867.
Buick, David, .	1859	Belfast,	B.A. 1862.
Buick, George R. .	1858	Belfast,	B.A. 1861, M.A. 1862.
Buicke, John James,	1864	Belfast,	B.A. 1870.
Bull, George H. .	1869	Cork,	2nd Med. Ex. 1874.
Bull, James A. .	1869	Cork,	B.E. 1872.
Bull, Ralph A. .	1868	Cork.	
[3]Bullen, Richard, .	1849	Cork,	B.A. 1853.
[4]Burden, Henry, .	1850	Belfast,	B.A. 1859, M.D. 1860, M.A. 1861.
Burdon, Daniel, .	1864	Cork,	2nd Med. Ex. 1874.
Burges, R. Evans, .	1867	Cork,	B.A. 1871, M.D. 1872, M.CH. 1872, Dip. Mid. 1872.
Burgess, Robert, .	1868	Belfast,	2nd Med. Ex. 1871.
Burgess, Wm. A. .	1868	Cork,	2nd Med. Ex. 1873.
[5]Burke, Chas. Toler,	1860	Cork,	B.E. 1870.
Burke, Edward, .	1859	Galway,	B.E. 1870.
[5]Burke, George, .	1859	Cork,	Dip. Eng. 1862.
Burke, John, . .	1862	Cork,	B.A. 1866.
Burke, John, . .	1861	Galway & Cork,	B.A. 1865, M.D. 1872.
Burke, John, . .	1861	Galway,	1st Eng. Ex. 1863.

[1] First place Naval Medical Service, by competition.
[2] Naval Medical Service, by competition.
[3] Royal Engineers, by competition.
[4] Demonstrator of Anatomy, Queen's College, Belfast.
[5] Engineer, Public Works of India, by competition.

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Names.	Matriculated.	Queen's College.	Graduated.
Burke, John P.	1854	Galway,	M.D. 1861.
[1]Burke, John R.	1856	Galway,	M.D. 1861.
[1]Burke, Martin J.	1854	Galway,	B.A. 1858, M.D. 1859.
Burke, Michael,	1861	Galway,	B.A. 1866.
[2]Burke, Michael J.	1858	Galway,	B.A. 1863, M.D. 1867.
Burke, Richard C.	1866	Cork,	2nd Med. Ex. 1872.
Burke, William,	1873	Galway.	
Burnett, Lawson,	1862	Belfast,	B.A. 1867.
Burns, Patrick H.	1871	Belfast,	1st Arts Ex. 1873.
Burns, P. Hamilton,	1871	Belfast,	1st Arts Ex. 1873.
Burrows, Andrew,	1857	Belfast,	B.A. 1863.
[3]Busteed, Henry E.	1852	Cork,	M.D. 1864.
[4]Busteed, Thomas M.	1849	Cork,	B.A. 1854.
Busteed, William J.	1854	Cork,	M.D. 1860.
Butcher, Arthur H.	1872	Cork.	
Butler, Francis J.	1870	Cork,	2nd Med. Ex. 1870.
Butler, Michael,	1870	Galway and Cork.	
Byers, John Wm.	1870	Belfast,	B.A. 1874.
Cahill, John,	1872	Cork,	1st Med. Ex. 1874.
Cairns, Hugh,	1873	Belfast.	
Cairnes, John,	1855	Belfast,	1st Arts Ex. 1862.
Caldwell, Thomas,	1873	Galway.	
Calvert, Joseph W.	1865	Belfast,	2nd Med. Ex. 1870.
Calwell, Robert I.	1871	Belfast,	B.E. 1874.
Camac, John,	1849	Belfast,	B.A. 1853.
Camac, Robert John,	1870	Belfast,	2nd Med. Ex. 1873.
Campbell, Arthur R.	1872	Belfast,	M.D. 1874.
Campbell, G. Stuart,	1864	Belfast,	B.A. 1869.
[5]Campbell, John,	1862	Belfast,	1st Eng. Ex. 1864.
Campbell, Jos. W. R.	1870	Belfast.	B.A. 1874.
Campbell, Robert,	1869	Belfast,	M.D. 1872.
Campion, Richard,	1873	Cork.	
Card, Thomas David,	1869	Belfast,	B.A. 1873.
Carey, Patrick,	1862	Galway,	B.A. 1868.
Cargin, James,	1860	Belfast,	B.A. 1861.
Carleton, Patrick M.	1872	Belfast.	
Carlile, James M.	1859	Belfast,	B.A. 1866.

[1] Army Medical Service, by competition.
[2] Naval Medical Service, by competition.
[3] Assistant Assay Master of the Mint, Calcutta.
[4] Formerly Assistant Secretary Endowed Schools Commission, and Barrington Lecturer. Chief Judge, Small Cause Court, Madras.
[5] Engineer, Public Works of India, by competition

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Names.	Matriculated.	Queen's College.	Graduated.
Carmichael, Thomas,	1860	Belfast,	M.D. 1866.
Carmody, William F.	1873	Cork,	2nd Med. Ex. 1874.
[1]Carpenter, William,	1859	Galway,	M.D. 1862.
Carr, John Mitchell,	1873	Galway.	
Carroll, Richard,	1857	Galway and Cork,	M.D. 1862.
Carse, Stewart,	1872	Belfast.	
Carson, Alexander,	1873	Galway and Belfast.	
Carson, Henry,	1872	Belfast.	
Carson, James,	1866	Belfast.	B.A. 1869.
Carson, William,	1855	Belfast & Cork,	B.A. 1862.
Casey, Edward J.	1850	Cork,	B.A. 1854.
Cassidy, Robert,	1873	Belfast.	
Cather, W. Stewart,	1859	Belfast,	Dip. Eng. 1861.
Catherwood, W. A.	1858	Belfast,	M.D. 1865.
Chabrel, Marceline J.	1868	Cork,	B.E. 1872.
Chambers, Andrew,	1861	Belfast,	B.A. 1864.
Chambers, Francis,	1869	Belfast,	1st Arts Ex. 1874.
Chambers, John,	1862	Belfast,	M.D. 1868, M.CH. 1868.
[2]Chambers, Rbt. M'C.	1862	Belfast,	B.A. 1865, M.A. 1866.
Charles, Daniel A.	1870	Belfast,	2nd Med. Ex. 1873.
[3]Charles, John Jas.	1861	Belfast,	M.D. 1865, M.CH. 1865, B.A. 1867, M.A. 1868.
Charles, T. W. Cranstoun,	1864	Belfast,	M.D. 1869, M.CH. 1869.
Charters, Wm. E. D.	1866	Cork,	2nd Med. Ex. 1869.
Chartres, William,	1852	Galway,	B.A. University of Dublin, ad eundem, 1856.
[4]Chatterton, James,	1862	Cork,	B.A. 1865, M.D. 1868, M.CH. 1868.
Chearnley, William J.	1873	Galway.	
Chesney, Charles A.	1872	Belfast,	1st Eng. Ex. 1874.
Chestnut, Ezekiel,	1873	Belfast.	
Chestnut, Joseph W.	1853	Belfast, Galway, and Cork,	B.A. 1860, M.D. 1865.
Chestnut, John,	1866	Cork,	B.A. 1869.
Clancy, John J.	1862	Galway,	B.A. 1866, M.A. 1868.
Clanchy, John Edw.	1860	Cork,	B.A. 1863, Dip. Eng. 1866.

[1] Army Medical Service, by competition.
[2] Head Master, Royal Academic Institution, Londonderry
[3] Demonstrator of Anatomy, Queen's College, Belfast.
[4] Army Medical Service, by competition, 1869—First Place at First and Final Examinations.

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Names.	Matriculated.	Queen's College.	Graduated.
[1]Clapp, Albert J. .	1860	Cork,	M.D. 1864, M.CH. 1874.
[1]Clapp, Wm. H. B. .	1856	Cork,	M.D. 1860.
Clarke, Hugh A. .	1872	Belfast,	1st Arts Ex. 1874.
Clarke, James, .	1867	Belfast,	B.E. 1870.
Clarke, James, .	1870	Belfast.	
Clarke, James, .	1873	Belfast.	
Clarke, Jas. Hamill,	1870	Belfast.	
Clarke, John, . .	1868	Belfast,	B.A. 1871.
Clarke, John, .	1869	Belfast,	B.A. 1873, M.A. 1874.
Clarke, John, .	1871	Belfast,	B.A. 1874.
Clarke, J. Courtney,	1867	Belfast.	B.A. 1873.
Clarke, John F. .	1854	Cork,	B.A. 1858.
Clarke, Samuel G. B.	1870	Belfast,	B.A. 1874.
Clarke, Thomas, .	1863	Belfast,	M.D. 1871.
Clarke, Thompson R.	1861	Galway,	M.D. 1866, M.CH. 1866
Clarke, William, .	1850	Belfast & Galway,	B.A. 1859.
Clayton, Nicholas G.	1860	Galway,	2nd Med. Ex. 1868.
Cleary, Arthur P. .	1856	Cork & Belfast,	B.A. 1860.
Cleary, Martin F. .	1869	Cork,	2nd Med. Ex. 1872.
Cleeland, Robert, .	1857	Belfast,	B.A. 1862.
Cleeland, Robert, .	1861	Belfast,	B.A. 1864, M.A. 1865.
Cleland, Thomas, .	1865	Belfast,	B.A. 1868.
Clements, Robert, .	1868	Galway & Belfast,	M.D. 1873.
Clendinnen, Wm. E.	1862	Galway,	2nd Med. Ex. 1864.
Clerke, Thos. St. J. .	1861	Cork,	M.D. 1866.
[1]Climo, William H. .	1856	Galway,	M.D. 1860.
Clinch, Patk. Jos. .	1862	Galway,	Dip. Eng. 1867.
Clugston, Robert S.	1868	Belfast,	1st Arts Ex. 1871.
[2]Coates, Charles V. .	1869	Belfast,	B.A. 1873, M.A. 1874.
Coates, John M. .	1851	Belfast,	M.D. 1855.
Coates, Stanley B. .	1870	Belfast,	2nd Med. Ex. 1873.
Coates, William, .	1873	Galway,	2nd Med. Ex. 1874.
Cochrane, Ernest, .	1871	Belfast,	1st Eng. Ex. 1874.
Cochrane, Robert, .	1864	Belfast,	1st Eng. Ex. 1868.
Coen, Brian, . .	1861	Galway,	1st Eng. Ex. 1868.
Coey, Robert, .	1872	Belfast.	1st Eng. Ex. 1874.
Cogan, John H. .	1868	Cork,	2nd Med. Ex. 1871.
Cogan, Philip E. .	1864	Cork,	M.D. 1869, M.CH. 1869.
Coghlan, Edward, .	1873	Galway.	

[1] Army Medical Service, by competition.
[2] Royal Scholarship, 1871, by competition.

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Names.	Matriculated.	Queen's College.	Graduated.
Coghlan, W. Boyle,	1849	Cork,	B.A. 1852, M.A. 1853, M.D. 1868.
[1]Colahan, John, .	1851	Galway,	M.D. 1857.
Colahan, Nichs. W.	1864	Galway,	M.D. 1872, M.CH. 1872 Dip. Mid. 1872.
[1]Colahan, Wm. H. W.	1865	Galway,	M.D. 1870, M.CH. 1870
[1]Colan, Thomas, .	1850	Cork,	M.D. 1853.
Collier, John Thos.	1873	Belfast.	
Collins, James T. .	1859	Belfast,	B.A. 1863.
[2]Collins, John W. .	1853	Cork,	M.D. 1857.
Collins, Michael, .	1872	Cork.	1st Med. Ex. 1874.
[2]Collins, William,	1861	Cork,	M.D. 1866, M.CH. 1866.
Collis, Edward P. .	1868	Cork,	2nd Med. Ex. 1872.
Collis, John George,	1868	Cork,	M.D. 1872, M.CH. 1872, Dip. Mid. 1872.
Colquhoun, Robert,	1860	Belfast,	B.A. 1864.
Colthurst, Ludlow T.	1868	Cork,	B.A. 1871, M.D. 1874. Dip. Mid. 1874.
Colvin, William, .	1864	Belfast,	B.A. 1868.
Comerford, George,	1872	Galway.	
[2]Comerford, Henry,	1859	Galway,	M.D. 1865, M.CH. 1865
Comerford, Michael,	1858	Galway,	2nd Med. Ex. 1861.
Commins, Andrew,	1850	Cork,	B.A. 1853, M.A. 1854, Dip. El. Law, 1854.
Comyn, George, .	1868	Galway,	2nd Med. Ex. 1871.
Concannon, Patrick,	1866	Cork and Galway,	B.A. 1871. M.A. 1874.
Concanon, Wm. Augt.	1867	Galway,	2nd Med. Ex. 1869.
Condon, William R.	1873	Galway.	
Connell, Jephson J.	1871	Cork,	2nd Med. Ex. 1874.
[3]Connellan, Owen, LL.D., =		Honoris Causâ, 1868.	
Connery, Daniel, .	1871	Cork,	1st Eng. Ex. 1874.
Connolly, Daniel J.	1871	Cork.	
Connolly, Francis, .	1871	Galway,	2nd Med. Ex. 1874.
Connolly, Redmond,	1867	Galway.	
Connolly, Wm. E. S.	1870	Galway and Belfast.	
Connor, Charles C. .	1857	Belfast,	B.A. 1860.
Connor, Foster, .	1862	Belfast,	1st Eng. Ex. 1864.

[1] Naval Medical Service, by competition.
[2] Army Medical Service, by competition.
[3] Late Professor of Celtic Queen's College, Cork; Translator of the Annals of the Four Masters, and of the "Book of Conquests."

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Names.	Matriculated.	Queen's College.	Graduated.
Connor, Francis M'C.	1872	Cork.	
Connor, John, .	1861	Cork,	B.A. 1865.
Connor, William, .	1873	Cork.	
Conolly, James, .	1853	Galway,	B.A. 1858, M.D. 1866.
[1]Conolly, Patrick W.	1856	Galway,	B.A. 1861, M.A. 1865.
Constable, John, .	1873	Galway.	
Constable, Samuel, .	1873	Galway.	
[2]Conway, John K. .	1861	Galway,	M.D. 1866.
Cook, John Home,	1862	Belfast,	1st Arts Ex. 1864.
Cook, Henry, .	1860	Cork,	M.D. 1864.
Cooper, Charles, .	1864	Cork,	M.D. 1874.
Cooper, George, .	1855	Cork,	M.D. 1860.
[2]Coppinger, Richd. W.	1868	Cork,	M.D. 1870, M.CH. 1870.
Corban, Laurence, .	1860	Cork,	M.D. 1864.
[4]Corbett, John L. .	1869	Cork,	M.D. 1873, M.CH. 1873, Dip. Mid. 1873.
[3]Corbett, J. Henry, M.D.	=	Edin. ad eundem, 1856.	
Corbett, Michael, .	1867	Cork,	2nd Med. Ex. 1869.
[4]Corbett, Robt. de la C.	1863	Cork,	M.D. 1867, M.CH. 1867.
Corby, Henry, .	1865	Cork,	B.A. 1869, M.D. M.CH. 1873.
Core, William Scott,	1863	Belfast,	M.D. 1867.
Corker, Thomas M.	1870	Cork,	1st Arts Ex. 1874.
Corker, William H.	1873	Cork.	
[5]Corkey, Joseph, .	1851	Belfast,	B.A. 1856, M.A. 1857, LL.B. 1859.
[6]Corley, A. H. .	1862	Galway,	M.D. 1863.
Cornilliac, John J. .	1873	Cork,	2nd Med. Ex. 1874.
Corr, William Richd.	1868	Belfast.	B.A. 1872, M.A. 1873.
Corry, Patrick, .	1873	Galway.	
Corry, William, .	1872	Belfast,	2nd Med. Ex. 1874.
Coskery, Alexander,	1871	Belfast.	
Coulter, David S. Kerr,	1869	Belfast,	B.A. 1873.
Coulter, John, .	1858	Belfast,	B.A. 1865.
Coulter, Jn. Gordon,	1858	Belfast,	M.D. 1863.
Coulter, William, .	1865	Belfast,	M.D. 1870, M.CH. 1870.

[1] Civil Service of Ceylon, second place, by competition.
[2] Naval Medical Service, by competition.
[3] Professor of Anatomy and Physiology, Queen's College, Cork
[4] Army Medical Service, by competition.
[5] Late Barrington Lecturer.
[6] Lecturer in Surgery, Carmichael School of Medicine, Dublin; Surgeon to Jervis-street Hospital.

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Names.	Matriculated.	Queen's College.	Graduated.
Cowan, Henry,	1851	Belfast,	B.A. 1854, M.A. 1856.
Cowan, James,	1865	Belfast,	B.A. 1868, M.A. 1870.
Cox, Henry A. H.	1864	Cork,	2nd Med. Ex. 1867.
Cox, William S.	1855	Cork,	Dip. Eng. 1859.
Craig, James,	1856	Belfast,	Dip. Eng. 1858.
[1]Craig, John,	1849	Belfast,	B.A. 1852.
Craig, Jno. Walker,	1864	Belfast,	B.A. 1867, M.A. 1869.
Craig, Robert,	1872	Belfast.	
Craig, Samuel R.	1864	Galway & Belfast,	B.A. 1869.
Craig, Wm. Watters,	1873	Belfast.	
[2]Craik, Geo. Lillie, LL.D.	=	St. Andrew's,	ad eun. 1861.
Crampton, Jno. Saml.	1871	Galway,	2nd Med. Ex. 1872.
Cranston, William,	1869	Belfast,	2nd Med. Ex. 1872.
Crawford, Alexander,	1873	Belfast.	
Crawford, Alex. Ross,	1860	Belfast,	B.A. 1862, M.A. 1863.
[3]Crawford, John T.	=	Belfast,	B.A. Univ. of Edin. ad eundem, 1862, M.A. 1862.
Crawford, Samuel G.	1872	Belfast.	
Crean, Martin J.	1853	Galway,	M.D. 1857.
Cremen, Maurice,	1869	Cork,	2nd Med. Ex. 1872.
Cremen, Patrick J.	1863	Cork,	M.D. 1867.
Cremin, Maurice,	1873	Galway.	
Crofts, Aylmer,	1870	Cork.	
Crofts, James,	1870	Cork,	M.D. 1874, M.CH. 1874, Dip. Mid. 1874.
Crofts, William,	1872	Cork,	2nd Med. Ex. 1874.
Croke, J. O'Byrne,	1868	Galway,	B.A. 1871, M.A. 1874.
Croly, Daniel,	1870	Cork,	B.A. 1873.
Croly, Thomas H.	1871	Cork.	
Cromie, Mortimer,	1873	Belfast.	
Crooke, William T.	Melb.	Belfast and Cork.	
Crooks, William,	1860	Galway,	B.A. 1865.
Crookshank, Chas. H.	1865	Cork,	B.A. 1868, M.A. 1870.
Crossit, Richard,	1872	Belfast.	
Crothers, Robert, M.D.	=	Glasgow,	ad eundem, 1855.
Crothers, Samuel J.	1872	Belfast.	
Crotty, Richard D.	1858	Galway,	B.A. 1861.
Crowe, John C.	1873	Cork.	
Crowe, Jn. O'Beirne,	1850	Belfast,	B.A. 1853.

[1] Inspector of National Schools.
[2] Late Professor of English Literature, Queen's College, Belfast.
[3] Civil Service of India, by competition.

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Names.	Matriculated.	Queen's College.	Graduated.
Crowe, O'Byrne, .	1869	Cork,	1st Eng. Ex. 1874.
Crowley, Timothy,	1864	Cork,	M.D. 1868, M.CH. 1869.
Crowly, Timothy, .	1866	Cork,	M.D. 1872, M.CH. 1872, Dip. Mid. 1872.
Crozier, J. Armstrong,	Dub.	Belfast,	B.A. 1854.
Cullin, Henry C. .	1867	Galway,	B.A. 1871.
Cullinan, Charles, .	1873	Cork.	
Cullinan, Michael, .	1864	Cork,	M.D. 1869, M.CH. 1869.
Cullinane, Peter, .	1874	Cork,	1st Med. Ex. 1874.
Cuming, Edward, .	1870	Belfast,	B.A. 1873.
[1]Cuming, James, .	1849	Belfast,	B.A. 1854, M.A. 1855, M.D. 1855.
Cummins, Wm. E. A.	1872	Cork.	
Cuningham, Jno. S. A.	1861	Galway,	M.D. 1863.
Cunningham, Henry,	1867	Belfast,	B.A. 1870, M.A. 1872.
Cunningham, Josias,	1868	Belfast,	B.A. 1871, M.A. 1872.
Cunningham, Wm. .	1857	Galway,	B.A. 1861.
Cuppage, William B.	1866	Belfast & Galway,	M.D. 1871, M.CH. 1871.
Currie, Robert, .	1873	Belfast.	
Curry, James, .	1871	Belfast,	1st Arts Ex. 1874.
Curtin, J. L. .	1868	Cork,	2nd Med. Ex. 1873.
Curtin, Maurice D. .	1870	Cork,	2nd Med. Ex. 1872.
[2]Curtis, A. Hill, M.A.	=	Univ. of Dub.,	ad eun., 1861.
Cuthbert, Alex. .	1850	Belfast,	M.D. 1856.
Dale, Andrew B. .	1863	Cork,	B.A. 1866.
Daly, James C. .	1870	Cork,	2nd Med. Ex. 1874.
Daly, Frederick, .	1861	Cork,	M.D. 1864.
Daly, George W. .	1865	Belfast,	M.D. 1869.
Daly, Maurice C. .	1865	Cork,	B.A. 1868, M.D. 1874, M.CH. 1874, Dip. Mid. 1874.
Daly, William, .	1859	Galway,	1st Arts Ex. 1864.
Dann, Alfred Geo. .	1862	Cork,	B.A. 1865, B.E. 1869.
[3]Dann, Edward, .	1853	Cork,	M.D. 1859.
[3]Dann, Henry Talbot,	1853	Cork,	2nd Med. Ex. 1856, B.A. 1857.
Darcy, William E. .	1866	Galway,	1st Eng. Ex. 1870.
D'Arcy, Patrick, .	1873	Galway.	

[1] Professor of Medicine, Queen's College, Belfast; formerly Examiner in Medicine, Queen's University.
[2] Professor of Natural Philosophy, Queen's College, Galway.
[3] Army Medical Service, by competition.

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Names.	Matriculated.	Queen's College.	Graduated.
Davern, John P. .	1873	Galway.	
[1]Davidson, Bennett C.	1852	Cork,	B.A. 1856.
Davidson, Chas. J. L.	1873	Cork.	
Davidson, John, .	1852	Belfast,	B.A. 1857, M.A. 1858.
[2]Davidson, Richd. B.	1854	Belfast,	M.D. 1860.
Davidson, Thomas,	1852	Belfast,	B.A. 1857, M.A. 1858.
Davis, Francis E. .	1870	Cork,	M.D., 1873, M.CH. 1873.
[2]Davis, George M'B.	1861	Belfast,	M.D. 1866, M.CH. 1866.
Davis, Henry Wm.	1873	Galway.	
Davis, Hugh Alex.	1868	Cork and Belfast,	M.D. 1872, M.CH. 1872, Dip. Mid. 1872.
[2]Davis, John Norman,	1857	Galway,	M.D. 1862.
Davis, John W. .	1865	Cork & Galway,	M.D. 1869.
Davis, Richard, .	1866	Belfast,	M.D. 1872, M.CH. 1872, Dip. Mid. 1872.
Davis, Wm. Hancock,	1858	Belfast,	M.D. 1862.
Davis, William, .	1870	Galway,	M.D. 1874.
Davison, Francis, .	1869	Galway,	2nd Med. Ex. 1872.
Davison, James, .	1864	Belfast,	M.D. 1869.
Davy, Alfred, .	1864	Galway,	Dip. Eng. 1867. M.D. 1870, M.CH. 1870,
[2]Davy, Francis A. .	1862	Galway,	M.D. 1867.
Davys, Frank, .	1852	Galway,	B.A. 1858.
Dawson, James, .	1867	Cork,	M.D. 1871.
[2]Dawson, Louis R. .	1869	Belfast,	M.D. 1873, M.CH. 1873, Dip. Mid. 1873.
Daxon, William, .	1861	Galway,	M.D. 1862.
Day, Richard, .	1850	Cork,	M.D. 1856.
Day, Robert, . .	1873	Cork.	
Deane, Henry, .	1862	Galway,	B.A. 1865.
Delahunt, James J.	1873	Galway.	
[3]Delany, Barry, .	1850	Cork,	M.D. 1853, M.CH. 1866.
Delany, Richard, .	1873	Galway.	
[4]Delmege, Alfred G.	1864	Galway,	M.D. 1868.
[2]Delmege, J. P. De G.	1861	Galway,	M.D. 1862.
Dempsey, Alexander,	1872	Galway,	M.D. 1874.
Dempsey, Patrick J.	1872	Belfast,	2nd Med. Ex. 1874.

[1] Incumbent of St. John's, Sandymount.
[2] Army Medical Service, by competition.
[3] Resident Physician, District Asylum, Kilkenny.
[4] Naval Medical Service, by competition.

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Names.	Matriculated.	Queen's College.	Graduated.
[1]Denham, John, M.D.	=		Univ. Edin., ad eund. 1864.
Denham, Thos. Reid,	1869	Belfast.	
[2]Denniston, James L.	1863	Belfast.	
Derham, Arthur, .	1871	Cork,	2nd Med. Ex. 1874.
Derham, Benjamin,	1867	Cork,	M.D. 1871, M.CH. 1871.
Derham, Thomas, .	1867	Cork,	M.D. 1871, M.CH. 1871.
Derham, William, .	1867	Cork,	2nd Med. Ex. 1869.
Dewar, Elliott P. .	1866	Belfast,	B.A. 1870, M.A. 1871.
Dewar, James, .	1862	Belfast,	B.A. 1868.
Dick, Andrew, .	1864	Belfast,	2nd Med. Ex. 1868.
Dick, James, .	1861	Belfast & Galway,	B.A. 1864, M.A. 1866.
[3]Dick, John, . .	1865	Galway & Belfast,	M.D. 1869,
Dick, John, .	1869	Belfast,	B.A. 1872.
Dick, Robert, .	1849	Belfast,	M.D. 1853.
Dick, Robert, .	1861	Belfast,	B.A. 1865.
Dick, William, .	1864	Belfast,	B.A. 1867, M.A. 1871.
[4]Dickenson, Fred. F.	1859	Galway,	M.D. 1863.
Dickey, Conly, .	1862	Belfast,	B.A. 1866.
Dickey, David, .	1862	Belfast,	B.A. 1866.
Dickey, Robt. H. F.	1871	Belfast,	B.A. 1874.
Dickey, W. Jas. Steele,	1870	Galway & Belfast,	B.A. 1873, M.A. 1874.
Dickie, Robert, .	1871	Belfast,	1st Arts Ex. 1874.
Dickie, Ths. Coulter,	1855	Belfast,	B.A. 1858.
Dickson, James, .	1849	Belfast,	M.D. 1852.
Dickson, Jas. Reid,	1860	Belfast,	M.D. 1866, M.CH. 1868.
Dickson, John, .	1871	Belfast,	B.A. 1874.
Dickson, John,	1871	Belfast,	1st Eng. Ex. 1874.
Dickson, John Dunbar,	Dub.	Gal. & Belf.	2nd Med. Ex. 1874.
Dill, James Scott, .	1866	Belfast,	M.D. 1872, M.CH. 1872.
Dill, John, . .	1870	Galway and Cork.	
[5]Dill, Samuel, . .	1860	Belfast,	B.A. 1864.
Dill, Samuel M. .	1861	Belfast,	B.A. 1864, M.A. 1866.
Dillon, John T., .	1872	Cork,	2nd Med. Ex. 1874.
[6]Divers, Edward, .	1855	Galway,	M.D. 1860.

[1] Late Master, Rotundo Hospital.
[2] Civil Service of India, by competition.
[3] Surgeon, Mount Ida District Hospital, Otago, New Zealand.
[4] Army Medical Service, by competition.
[5] Fellow of Corpus Christi, and Lecturer at Lincoln College, Oxford.
[6] Late Assistant to the Professor of Chemistry, Queen's College, Galway; Professor of Materia Medica, Queen's College, Birmingham.

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Names.	Matriculated.	Queen's College.	Graduated.
Dixon, William, .	1858	Belfast,	B.A. 1862, M.A. 1863.
Doake, Samuel,	1855	Belfast,	B.A. 1861, M.D. 1862, M.A. 1863.
Dobbin, William, .	1860	Belfast,	B.A. 1864, M.A. 1866, M.D. 1867.
Dobbyn, John S. .	1874	Galway,	2nd Med. Ex. 1874.
[1]Dodd, William H. .	1859	Belfast,	B.A. 1863, M.A. 1864.
[2]Dods, Robert, .	1853	Belfast,	B.A. 1861.
[3]Doherty, R. M.D. .	=	Edinburgh,	ad eund. 1862.
Donaldson, Robert D.	1868	Cork,	B.A. 1873.
Donaldson, Samuel,	1864	Belfast,	B.A. 1870.
Donegan, Stephen, .	1850	Cork,	M.D. 1852.
[4]Donnell, Robert, .	1856	Belfast,	B.A. 1860, M.A. 1863.
Donnell, William, .	1872	Belfast.	
[5]Donnelly, John M'N.	1851	Cork,	M.D. 1855.
Donnelly, Richd. H.	1854	Cork,	Dip. Eng. 1858.
Donnelly, Thos. J.	1865	Belfast,	M.D. 1871.
[6]Donovan, Daniel, .	1858	Cork,	M.D. 1862.
Donovan, Edwin S.	1872	Cork.	
Donovan, Henry, .	1851	Cork,	B.A. 1855.
Donovan, Henry, .	1862	Cork,	2nd Med. Ex. 1864.
Donovan, Hugh L.,	1871	Cork,	2nd Med. Ex. 1874.
Donovan, Humphrey,	1860	Cork,	B.A. 1863, M.D. 1869, M.CH. 1869.
Donovan, John, .	1864	Cork,	M.D. 1868, M.CH. 1868.
Donovan, Justin J.	1871	Cork,	2nd Med. Ex. 1874.
Donovan, Robert E.	1871	Cork,	2nd Med. Ex. 1874.
Dooley, John L. .	1865	Galway,	B.A. 1873.
Dooley, Michael S.	1861	Galway,	B.A. 1865, Dip. Eng. 1865.
Dorman, Charles, .	1872	Cork.	
Dorman, Richard H.	1873	Cork.	
Dorman, Thomas, .	1872	Cork,	1st Arts Ex. 1874.
Dougan, George, .	1869	Galway,	2nd Med. Ex. 1872.
Dougherty, Jas. B. .	1860	Belfast,	B.A. 1864, M.A. 1865.
Douglas, William, .	1864	Belfast,	M.D. 1869.

[1] Head Master, Endowed School, Bangor, Co. Down.
[2] Head Master, School of Modern Languages, Royal Academical Institution, Belfast.
[3] Professor of Midwifery, &c., Queen's College, Galway.
[4] Professor of Political Economy in the University of Dublin.
[5] Army Medical Service, by competition.
[6] Naval Medical Service, by competition

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Names.	Matriculated,	Queen's College.	Graduated.
Dowling, Edward Jas.	1871		Galway & Belfast, 2nd Med. Ex. 1870.
Dowling, Edward P.	1871		Cork.
Dowling, Jeremiah J.	1850		Cork and Galway, B.A. 1853, M.D. 1858.
Doyle, Bernard, .	1860		Belfast, M.D. 1871.
Doyle, Patrick, .	1866		Belfast, M.D. 1870, M.CH. 1870.
Drinan, Charles, .	1863		Cork, B.A. 1866.
Dripps, James T. .	1873		Galway.
Droughton, Edward,	1861		Galway, 1st Arts Ex. 1863.
Druitt, Arthur B. .	1871		Belfast.
Drummond, Michael,	1866		Galway & Cork, B.A. 1869, M.A. 1870.
Drummond, Wm. .	1872		Belfast.
Drury, Richard J. .	1866		Galway, B.A. 1869, M.D. 1873, Dip. Mid. 1874.
[1]Drury, Robert, .	1867		Galway, M.D. 1870.
Duffin, Adam, .	1858		Belfast, B.A. 1862, LL.B. 1864.
Duffy, Francis, .	1855		Galway, M.D. 1864, M.CH. 1865
[2]Duggan, Charles W.	1849		Galway, B.A. 1852, M.A. 1853, 2nd Med. Ex. 1854.
Duggan, John, .	1851		Cork, B.A. 1854, M.A. 1855, 1st Eng. Ex. 1873.
[1]Duke, Alexander W.	1864		Galway, M.D. 1867.
Duke, Charles H. H.	1868		Galway, 2nd Med. Ex. 1871.
[2]Dunbar, Frederick H.	1856		Cork, M.D. 1862.
Duncan, Thomas, .	1867		Galway and Belfast, 2nd Med. Ex. 1871.
Dundee, Isaac C. .	1871		Galway. B.A. 1874.
Dundee, John, .	1861		Belfast, 2nd Med. Ex. 1866.
Dundon, Michael, .	1873		Cork, 2nd Med. Ex. 1874.
Dunlop, Archibald,	1851		Belfast, M.D. 1857.
Dunlop, David, .	1872		Belfast.
[3]Dunlop, James, .	1864		Belfast, M.D. 1868.
[3]Dunlop, Jas. Clarke,	1863		Belfast, 2nd Med. Ex. 1867.
Dunlop, Peter, .	1873		Belfast.
Dunlop, Robert, .	1849		Belfast, B.A. 1852, M.A. 1853.
Dunn, David Simpson,	1873		Belfast.
Dunn, Walter A. .	1867		Cork, 1st Arts Ex. 1869.
Dwyer, J. Jameson,	1860		Galway, 2nd Med. Ex. 1869.

[1] Army Medical Service, by competition.
[2] Inspector of National Schools, by competition.
[3] Naval Medical Service, by competition.

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Names.	Matriculated.	Queen's College.	Graduated.
Dwyer, Peter J. .	1858	Galway,	M.D. 1869.
Dysart, Thomas, .	1864	Belfast,	1st Arts Ex. 1863.
Eakins, George R. .	1873	Galway.	
[1]Eaton, Richard, .	1849	Galway,	M.D. 1855.
Eaton, Thomas, .	1865	Galway,	B.A. 1868, MA. 1871.
Eaton, Usher Beere,	1854	Cork,	M.D. 1860.
Eccles, John, . .	1873	Belfast.	
Eccles, Robert, .	1869	Belfast,	B.A. 1872, M.A. 1873, 2nd Med. Ex. 1874.
Eccles, R. Kerr, .	1864	Belfast,	M.D. 1873, Dip. Mid. 1873.
Edgar, Alfred, .	1850	Belfast,	B.A. 1854.
Edgar, Hugh, .	1855	Belfast,	B.A. 1864.
Edgar, R. M'Cheyne,	1858	Belfast,	B.A. 1862, M.A. 1863.
[2]Edge, John Dallas, .	1868	Galway,	M.D. 1870.
Edge, A. Matthewson,	1868	Belfast,	M.D. 1873
Elliott, James K. .	1866	Belfast,	B.A. 1870.
Elliott, William, .	1873	Belfast.	
Ellison, J. Irvine, .	1869	Belfast and Galway,	1st Arts Ex. 1871.
Emerson, T. Gilbert,	1873	Galway,	2nd Med. Ex. 1873.
[3]England, John, M.A.	=	Univ. of Dub.,	ad eun. 1865.
Enright, John F. .	1865	Cork,	M.D. 1869, M.CH. 1869.
Erskine, G. Sinclair,	1865	B.A. 1870,	M.A. 1871.
Erskine, Robert, .	1871	Belfast,	2nd Med. Ex. 1873.
Esler, Robert, .	1872	Belfast,	2nd Med. Ex. 1874.
Evans, George, .	1849	Belfast,	Dip. Agric. 1852.
Evans, John, . .	1849	Galway,	B.A. 1852.
[4]Evans, Richardson,	1861	Cork,	B.A. 1864, M.A. 1866.
Evans, William, .	1849	Belfast,	M.D. 1852.
Evatt, Benjamin H. H.	1873	Galway.	
[2]Evatt, Geo. G. J. H.	1862	Galway,	M.D. 1863.
[5]Evatt, Humphrey,	1855	Galway,	B.A. 1859.
Exham, Richard, .	1865	Cork,	2nd Med. Ex. 1868.
[2]Fagan, Mattw. T. E.	1855	Cork,	M.D. 1859.
Fahie, Charles J. .	1869	Cork,	2nd Med. Ex. 1874.
Fahy, Richard, .	1870	Galway.	
Fair, Francis, .	1867	Cork,	1st Eng. Ex. 1869.

[1] Resident Physician, Asylum, Ballinasloe.
[2] Army Medical Service, by competition.
[3] Professor of Natural Philosophy, Queen's College, Cork.
[4] Civil Service of India, by competition.
[5] Surveyor-General, Sierra Leone.

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Names.	Matriculated.	Queen's College.	Graduated.
Fair, Robert, .	1859	Cork,	1st Eng. Ex. 1862.
Falkinier, Richard D.	1858	Galway,	Dip. Eng. 1861.
Farrelly, Michael J.	1872	Galway.	
Farrington, Thomas,	1873	Cork.	
Faulkiner, George A.	1866	Galway,	B.E. 1871.
Faulkner, Wm. Irvine,	1865	Belfast,	M.D. 1873, M.CH. 1873.
Feeny, Dominick, .	1860	Galway,	B.A. 1863.
Fegan, Daniel, .	1862	Belfast,	M.D. 1870.
Fenwick, Charles, .	1871	Belfast,	1st Med. Ex. 1874.
Fergus, Samuel, .	1870	Belfast,	2nd Med. Ex. 1872.
[1]Ferguson, Frederick,	1861	Galway,	M.D. 1862.
Ferguson, James, .	1869	Belfast,	B.A. 1873.
Ferguson, Jas. R. A.	1872	Belfast,	1st Eng. Ex. 1874.
Ferguson, James H.	1873	Galway.	
[2]Ferguson, Robert, .	1850	Cork,	M.D. 1855.
Ferguson, William,	1871	Belfast,	2nd Med. Ex. 1873.
Ferris, Jas. Caldwell,	1863	Belfast,	1st Arts Ex. 1865.
Filson, Alexander, .	1859	Belfast,	B.A. 1862, M.D. 1865, M.CH. 1866.
Finlay, George, .	1864	Cork,	2nd Med. Ex. 1867.
Finnan, Daniel, .	1872	Cork.	
[3]Finucane, Michael, .	1866	Cork,	B.A. 1869.
Fisher, James W. .	1863	Cork,	M.D. 1867, M.CH. 1867.
Fisher, John M. .	1871	Belfast and Galway,	1st Eng. Ex. 1874.
Fisher, Joseph R. .	1872	Galway.	
Fisher, Turner J. .	1870	Belfast,	2nd Med. Ex. 1873.
Fitzgerald, David, .	1866	Cork,	1st Eng. Ex. 1869.
Fitzgerald, Edw. M.	1866	Cork and Galway,	2nd Med. Ex. 1870.
[1]Fitzgerald, Edm. M. D.	1863	Cork,	M.D. 1867, M.CH. 1867.
Fitzgerald, Francis C.	1870	Cork,	2nd Med. Ex. 1871.
Fitzgerald, Gerald, .	1867	Galway,	M.D. 1874.
Fitzgerald, Henry G.	1873	Cork.	
Fitzgerald, Wm. G.	1864	Cork,	B.A. 1867.
Fitzmaurice, Richard,	1868	Cork.	
Fitzmaurice, Wm. H.	1871	Cork.	
Fitzpatrick, John F.	1863	Cork,	M.D. 1867, M.CH. 1867.
Fitzpatrick, John, .	1864	Galway,	B.A. 1868, M.A. 1869.

[1] Army Medical Service, by competition
[2] Naval Medical Service, by competition.
[3] Civil Service of India, by competition.

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Names.	Matriculated.	Queen's College.	Graduated.
Fitzpatrick, J. A. .	1864	Galway,	M.D. 1865, M.CH. 1865.
Fitzsimon, Cuthbert,	1873	Galway.	
Fitzsimons, John B.	1865	Belfast and Cork,	M.D. 1867.
Flack, Wm. John, .	1857	Belfast,	B.A. 1861.
Flannery, John, .	1873	Cork.	
Flannery, Thomas, C.	1873	Galway.	
Fleck, James, .	1864	Belfast,	B.A. 1866.
Fleming, David, .	1861	Belfast,	B.A. 1865, M.A. 1866.
Fleming, John, .	1865	Belfast,	M.D. 1872.
Fleming, Samuel M.	1872	Belfast,	B.A. 1865.
Fleming, Sml. M'D. E.	1859	Belfast,	1st Arts Ex. 1864.
Fleming, Robert E.	1855	Belfast,	M.D. 1868.
Fleming, William,	1867	Galway,	M.D. 1871, M.CH. 1872
Fleming, William H.	1872	Cork.	
Flood, Alex. W. .	1865	Galway,	2nd Med. Ex. 1867.
Flood, Francis E. .	1866	Galway,	2nd Med. Ex. 1870.
Flood, John Coady,	1869	Galway,	2nd Med. Ex. 1872.
Fogarty, George J.	1871	Cork.	
Fogerty, Henry A.	1867	Cork,	M.D. 1872, M.CH. 1872, Dip. Mid. 1872.
Fogerty, Robert, .	1859	Cork,	1st Eng. Ex. 1862.
Foley, James C. .	1860	Cork,	M.D. 1864.
Foley, John Joyce,	1863	Cork,	B.A. 1866, M.A. 1867.
Foley, Michael D. .	1873	Cork.	
Folingsby, George, .	1855	Belfast,	B.A. 1858, M.A. 1859.
Forbes, David, .	1862	Cork,	M.D. 1867.
Ford, Patrick, .	1863	Cork,	1st Eng. Ex. 1866.
Ford, Patrick F. .	1849	Galway,	B.A. 1854, M.A. 1856.
[2]Foreman, Robert L.,	1861	Galway,	B.A. 1864.
Foreman, William J.	1862	Galway,	1st Arts Ex. 1869.
Forrest, James, .	1863	Cork,	1st Eng. Ex. 1867.
Forsyth, Saml. M'C.	1861	Belfast & Galway,	B.A. 1865.
Forsythe, Anderson,	1862	Galway & Belfast,	B.A. 1869, M.D. 1871.
Forsythe, Charles,	1867	Belfast,	M.D. 1872.
Forsythe, Neill R. .	1866	Belfast,	B.A. 1869.
Forsythe, Thomas, .	1854	Belfast,	B.A. 1862.
[1]Foss, J. E. Vaughan,	1869	Cork,	M.D. 1873.
Fox, James Thorniley,	1866	Cork,	M.D. 1868.

[1] Army Medical Service, by competition.
[2] Civil Service of India, by competition.

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Names.	Matriculated	Queen's College.	Graduated.
Frame, Robert,	1864	Belfast,	B.A. 1867.
Franklin, Luke,	1869	Cork,	B.E. 1872.
Frazer, Alexander,	1872	Galway,	1st Med. Ex. 1874.
[1]Frazer, James,	1863	Belfast,	M.D. 1867, M.CH. 1867.
[1]French, John Gay,	1868	Galway,	M.D. 1870, M.CH. 1870.
French, Robert,	1863	Cork,	Dip. Eng. 1867.
Freyer, P. Johnson,	1869	Galway,	B.A. 1872, M.D. 1874, M.CH. 1874, Dip. Mid. 1874.
Frier, William,	1864	Belfast,	M.D. 1870, M.CH. 1870
Fryer, David L.	1870	Cork.	
Fulton, John,	1862	Belfast,	1st Arts Ex. 1864.
Furey, James,	1863	Belfast,	2nd Med. Ex. 1868.
Gabbett, Cecil E.	1865	Cork,	B.E. 1869.
Gallagher, James,	1873	Galway.	
[1]Gallway, Thomas J.	1868	Cork,	M.D. 1873, M.CH. 1873, Dip. Mid. 1873.
[1]Gallwey, Mathw. M.	1863	Cork,	M.D. 1867, M.CH. 1867.
Galvin, John R.	1872	Cork,	1st Med. Ex. 1874.
Galway, John W.	1857	Cork,	Dip. Eng. 1859.
Galway, Wm. Berkley,	1873	Belfast.	
[2]Gamble, John,	1859	Belfast,	B.A. 1866.
Gamble, John W.	1860	Belfast,	B.A. 1864.
Garde, Christopher L.	1869	Cork,	1st Arts Ex. 1871.
Garde, H. Croker,	1871	Cork and Belfast.	
Gardiner, Edward B.	1859	Cork,	B.A. 1862, M.A. 1864.
Gardiner, Richard J.	1873	Cork.	
Gardiner, William,	1872	Cork.	
Gardner, Edward,	1853	Belfast,	B.A. 1857.
Garrett, John H.	1863	Belfast,	1st Eng. Ex. 1867.
Gaynor, William,	1862	Galway,	1st Arts Ex 1867.
Gayley, S. Smyth,	1864	Belfast,	2nd Med. Ex. 1871.
Gelston, Thomas J.	1855	Cork,	M.D. 1859.
Geoghegan, Fras M.	1871	Galway,	2nd Med. Ex. 1874.
Gibson, Edmund,	1866	Belfast,	B.E. 1869.
[1]Gibson, George J.	1863	Cork,	M.D. 1866, M.CH. 1866.
Gibson, James,	1852	Belfast,	B.A. 1855, M.A. 1857.
Gibson, John,	1865	Belfast,	B.A. 1870.
Gilbert, John James,	1873	Belfast.	

[1] Army Medical Service, by competition.

[2] Late Professor of Languages, Eagleswood Military Academy, New Jersey, U.S.; Head Master Collegiate Academy, Canton, Ohio, U.S.

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Names.	Matriculated.	Queen's College.	Graduated.
[1]Gillespie, Humph. C.	1860	Cork,	M.D. 1864.
Gillespie, Michael, .	1861	Galway,	B.A. 1867, M.D. 1872, M.CH. 1873, Dip. Mid. 1873.
[1]Gillespie, Robert, .	1849	Belfast,	M.D. 1853.
Gillespie, Robert, .	1861	Belfast,	B.A. 1866.
Gillman, Thomas H.	1864	Cork,	B.A. 1868, M.D. 1870, M.CH. 1870.
Gilmore, Thos. Chas.	1860	Belfast,	M.D. 1865, M.CH. 1867.
Gilmore, W. Johnston,	1867	Belfast,	B.A. 1870.
Gilmour, Alfred John,	1868	Belfast,	M.D. 1873, M.CH. 1873, Dip. Mid. 1873.
Gilmour, Thomas C.	1867	Belfast,	B.A. 1872.
Given, David K. .	1871	Galway and Belfast.	
Given, G. Kilpatrick,	1864	Belfast and Galway, 2nd Med. Ex. 1868.	
Glassford, Charles O.	1872	Galway.	
Gleeson, William, .	1870	Cork,	2nd Med. Ex. 1873.
Glissan, Benjamin J.	1866	Galway,	2nd Med. Ex. 1869.
Glover, R. Francis,	1866	Galway,	B.A. 1869, 1st Eng. Ex. 1871.
Glover, R. Stephen,	1866	Galway,	B.E. 1869.
Goggin, George T.	1870	Cork,	2nd Med. Ex. 1874.
Golding, James P. .	1851	Cork,	M.D. 1859.
Goold, James, .	1853	Cork,	B.A. 1858.
Good, Charles, .	1871	Cork,	2nd Med. Ex. 1874.
[2]Good, William, .	1864	Cork.	Dip. Eng. 1867.
Gordon, James A. .	1871	Gal. & Belf.	1st Med. Ex. 1874.
Gordon, Alexander,	1856	Belfast,	Dip. Agric. 1859.
Gordon, David, .	1866	Belfast,	B.A. 1870.
Gordon, John, .	1870	Galway,	B.A. 1873.
Gordon, John, .	1873	Galway.	
[1]Gore, Albert A. .	1856	Galway and Cork,	M.D. 1860.
[3]Gorham, Anthony, .	1861	Galway,	M.D. 1866.
Gorham, Jas. John,	1869	Galway,	B.A. 1872, 2nd Med. Ex. 1874.
Gorham, Patrick C.	1865	Galway,	2nd Med. Ex. 1872.
Gormley, John, .	1853	Galway,	B.A. 1861.
[1]Gormley, Joseph A.	1867	Gal.	M.D. 1873, M.CH. 1873.
Goudy, James, .	1872	Galway.	

[1] Army Medical Service, by competition.
[2] Engineer, Public Works of India, by competition.
[3] Naval Medical Service, by competition.

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Names.	Matriculated.	Queen's College.	Graduated.
[1]Gould, Michael M. .	1854	Cork,	B.A. 1857, M.A. 1861, LL.B. Univ. of Lond. ad eundem, 1861.
[2]Gouldsberry, V. Skiptn.	1854	Galway,	M.D. 1862.
Gowland, George R.	1870	Galway,	2nd Med. Ex. 1872.
Graham, Charles, .	1873	Belfast,	1st Med. Ex. 1874.
Graham, James, .	1867	Belfast,	M.D. 1872, M.CH. 1872, Dip. Mid. 1872.
Graham, Joseph, .	1873	Galway.	
Graham, Hugh C. .	1849	Belfast,	B.A. 1856.
Graham, Patk. John, LL.B., =		Univ. Lon.,	ad eund., 1866.
Graham, Richard M.	1860	Cork,	M.D. 1864, M.CH. 1865.
Graham, Thomas S.	1862	Belfast,	B.A. 1865, M.A. 1866.
Graham, William, .	1869	Belfast,	M.D. 1874.
Grant, William, .	1860	Cork,	1st Eng. Ex. 1862.
Gray, Alexander, M.A.		University of Glasgow,	ad eundem, 1871, LL.B. 1873, LL.D. 1874.
Gray, Elder, . .	1864	Belfast,	1st Arts Ex. 1864.
Gray, George, .	1862	Belfast,	M.D. 1866, M.CH. 1866.
Gray, James C. .	1869	Belfast,	2nd Med. Ex. 1872.
Grealy, John, .	1855	Galway,	B.A. 1861.
Grealy, Joseph, .	1870	Galway.	
Greany, John P. .	1869	Cork,	M.D. 1874, M.CH. 1874, Dip. Mid. 1874.
[3]Greany, Michael U.	1862	Cork,	M.D. 1867.
Green, Joseph J. .	1859	Galway,	B.A. 1862.
[3]Greene, Jos. Reay, M.D., =		Honoris Causâ,	1866.
Greene, Reginald L. W.	1873	Galway and Belfast.	
Greenfield, John K.	1871	Belf. & Gal.	1st Arts Ex. 1874.
Greenfield, William,	1849	Belfast,	M.D. 1852.
Greenlees, John, ..	1850	Belfast,	B.A. 1853, M.A. 1854.
Greenlees, John, .	1865	Belfast,	1st Arts Ex. 1867.
[4]Greenway, Alfred G.	1869	Galway,	M.D. 1870.
Greer, Jas. M'Crone,	1873	Belfast.	
Greer, John, . .	1863	Belfast,	B.A. 1868.
Greer, Thomas, .	1863	Belfast,	B.A. 1866, M.A. 1868.
Gregg, Thomas, .	1861	Belfast,	B.A. 1866.
Gresham, Fredk. C.	1871	Cork,	2nd Med. Ex. 1872.

[1] Law Scholarship, London University, 1861, by competition.
[2] Army Medical Service, by competition.
[3] Professor of Natural History, Queen's College, Cork.
[4] House Physician, General Hospital, Birmingham.

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Names.	Matriculated.	Queen's College.	Graduated.
Grew, Francis,	1869	Gal.&Belf.	2nd Med. Ex. 1873.
Gribben, Hugh,	1859	Belfast,	M.D. 1862.
Grier, Henry,	1872	Cork,	2nd Med. Ex. 1872.
Greer, Robert,	1873	Galway.	
Griffin, Daniel J.	1873	Cork.	
Griffin, John,	1860	Galway,	B.A. 1863.
Griffin, Thomas,	1863	Galway,	B.A. 1867.
Griffith, William,	1855	Galway,	B.A. 1860.
Grubb, Henry Percy,	Dub.	Belfast.	
Gunn, Christopher,	1870	Cork,	M.D. 1874, M.CH. 1874, Dip. Mid. 1874.
Guthrie, James,	1869	Belfast,	M.D. 1874.
Guy, James M'F.	1864	Belfast,	B.A. 1867.
Hadden, David H.	1864	Cork,	2nd Med. Ex. 1867.
Hadden, John,	1860	Cork,	M.D. 1864.
Hadley, Geo. Percival,	1863	Belfast,	M.D. 1868.
[1]Haines, Charles H.	1865	Cork,	B.A. 1868, M.D. 1870, M.CH. 1870, Dip. Mid. 1874.
Haines, Humphrey,	1872	Cork.	
Haire, Robert,	1853	Belfast,	Dip. Eng. 1858.
Hall, James,	1864	Belfast,	1st Arts Ex. 1867.
[1]Hall, John Carey,	1863	Belfast,	B.A. 1866.
Hall, Joseph,	1872	Belfast,	1st Arts Ex. 1874.
Hall, William J.	1868	Cork,	B.E. 1873.
[2]Halliday, John T.	1866	Belfast,	B.A. 1869.
Hallinan, James,	1873	Cork.	
Halton, Frederick,	1872	Galway.	
Hamil, George W.	1851	Belfast,	B.A. 1856.
Hamill, J. Wilson,	1867	Belfast,	M.D., 1873, M.CH. 1874, Dip. Mid. 1874.
Hamill, Robt. Geo.	1868	Belfast,	B.A. 1871.
Hamill, Robert J.	1871	Belfast,	B.A. 1874, 1st Med. Ex. 1874.
Hamill, Thos. Macafee,	1873	Belfast.	
Hamilton, A. M'Leod S.	1867	Belfast,	M.D. 1871.
[4]Hamilton, Alex.	1854	Belfast,	B.A. 1860.
Hamilton, Alfred F.	1860	Belfast,	B.A. 1866.

[1] Naval Medical Service, by competition.
[2] Consular Service, Japan, by competition.
[3] Civil Service of India, by competition.
[4] Inspector of National Schools by competition.

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Names.	Matriculated.	Queen's College.	Graduated.
Hamilton, Benjamin,	1864	Cork,	B.A. 1867, M.A. 1869.
Hamilton, Eugene,	1864	Cork.	2nd Med. Ex. 1866.
Hamilton, Henry, .	1868	Belfast,	B.A. 1872, 2nd Med. Ex. 1873.
Hamilton, James, .	1870	Galway & Belfast,	2nd Med. Ex. 1873.
Hamilton, Joseph, .	1858	Belfast,	1st Arts Ex. 1861.
Hamilton, J. Sinclair,	1864	Belfast,	B.A. 1868, M.A. 1869.
Hamilton, S. Munce,	1864	Belfast,	B.A. 1868, M.A. 1869.
Hamilton, Thomas,	1859	Belfast,	B.A. 1863, M.A. 1864.
Hamilton, Thomas Johnston, . .	1873	Belfast.	
Hamilton, Wm. C. .	1871	Belfast.	
Hamilton, Wm. Ross,	1857	Belfast,	B.A. 1861, LL B. 1865, LL.D. 1868.
Hamilton, Wm. Weir,	1863	Belfast,	B.A. 1868, M.A. 1869, LL.B. 1871.
Hanan, Arthur S. .	1864	Cork,	2nd Med. Ex. 1867.
Hanifin, James, .	1861	Cork,	B.A. 1864.
Hanly, Edward, .	1873	Galway.	
Hanna, James, .	1869	Belfast & Galway,	B.A. 1874.
Hanna, John Hy. .	1860	Belfast,	B.A. 1863.
Hanna, Robert, .	1860	Belfast,	B.A. 1863.
Hannan, John, .	1863	Cork,	1st Eng. Ex. 1866.
Hannay, Robert S.	1863	Belfast,	2nd Med. Ex. 1870.
Hannigan, Dennis F.	1871	Cork,	1st Arts Ex. 1874.
[1]Hanrahan, James J.	1860	Galway,	M.D. 1864.
Hanrahan, James P.	1873	Cork,	1st Med. Ex. 1874.
Harbinson, Alex. .	1866	Belfast,	M.D. 1871.
Hardiman, James, .	1851	Galway,	Dip. Agric. 1853.
Hare, George, .	1860	Cork,	2nd Med. Ex. 1863.
Hare, Gusts. J. C.,	1861	Galway,	B.A. 1863, M.A. 1865.
Hare, Richard J. .	1867	Cork,	2nd Med. Ex. 1869.
Harley, Henry, .	1870	Cork,	2nd Med. Ex. 1873.
Harrington, Denis,	1861	Cork,	M.D. 1868.
Harrington, Denis,	1874	Galway,	2nd Med. Ex. 1874.
Harris, James C. .	1872	Cork.	
[2]Harrison, John H.	1867	Galway,	B.A. 1870, M.A. 1872.
Harrison, Thomas,	1872	Cork.	
Hart, James C. .	1855	Galway,	B.A. 1858.

[1] Army Medical Service, by competition.
[2] Civil Service of India, by competition.

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Names.	Matriculated.	Queen's College.	Graduated.
[1]Hart, Robert,	1850	Belfast,	B.A. 1853.
Hartland, John F.	1861	Cork,	M.D. 1863.
Hartnet, John J.	1873	Cork.	
Hartnett, John C.	1871	Cork,	2nd Med. Ex. 1874.
Harvey, Charles A.	1867	Cork,	B.A. 1871, M.D. 1874, M.CH. 1874, Dip. Mid. 1874.
Haslitt, John Courtney,	1873	Belfast.	
Hastings, James,	1870	Belfast,	2nd Med. Ex. 1873.
Hastings, William,	1873	Belfast.	
[2]Hastings, William J.	1865	Cork,	M.D. 1869, M.CH. 1869.
Hawkins, Alex. B.	1865	Belfast,	B.A. 1870.
Hawkes, Samuel,	1862	Cork,	2nd Med. Ex. 1868.
Hawthorne, John,	1852	Belfast,	M.D. 1861.
Hawthorne, Samuel,	1860	Belfast,	B.A. 1864.
[3]Hay, Robert,	1858	Belfast,	M.D. 1862.
Haycroft, Henry,	1867	Cork,	B.E. 1871.
Haycroft, James J.	1869	Cork,	B.E. 1872.
Hayes, Francis Joseph,	1873	Belfast.	
Hayes, James P.	1873	Cork.	
Hayes, John Roche,	1866	Cork,	M.D. 1869, M.CH. 1869.
Hayes, John Shaw,	1873	Galway,	2nd Med. Ex. 1873.
Hayes, William,	1871	Cork,	2nd Med. Ex. 1874.
Haynes, Edw. Wm.	1863	Cork,	Dip. Eng. 1866.
Haynes, William,	1852	Cork,	B.A. 1857, M.A. 1858, M.D. 1862.
Healy, Francis,	1864	Cork,	M.D. 1869, M.CH. 1869, Dip. Mid. 1872.
Healy, Joseph J.	1871	Cork,	1st Arts Ex. 1873.
Healy, William,	1863	Cork,	1st Eng. Ex. 1866.
Heap, Charles S.	1863	Belfast,	2nd Med. Ex. 1866.
Heas, Patrick,	1861	Cork,	M.D. 1865, M.CH. 1865.
Heath, Richard,	1869	Belfast,	M.D. 1873, M.CH. 1873.
[2]Heath, Robert Edw.	1855	Belfast,	M.D. 1859.
Heazle, Henry C.	1866	Cork,	B.A. 1869, M.A. 1873.
Heeney, Francis X.	1865	Belfast,	2nd Med. Ex. 1867.
Hegarty, Andrew,	1864	Belfast,	M.D. 1868, M.CH. 1870.
Hegarty, George P.	1862	Galway,	2nd Med. Ex. 1868.

[1] Inspector-General, Imperial Maritime Customs, China.
[2] Army Medical Service, by competition.
[3] Naval Medical Service, by competition.

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Names.	Matriculated.	Queen's College.	Graduated.
Hegarty, John,	1867	Galway,	M.D. 1872, M.CH. 1872.
Hegarty, William,	1850	Cork,	M.D. 1853.
Hemphill, John,	1862	Belfast,	B.A. 1865.
Hemsted, Edmund,	1872	Belfast,	2nd Med. Ex. 1872.
Hemsted, Edwin,	1871	Belft.	M.D. 1873, M.CH. 1873.
Henderson, Alex.	1871	Belfast,	B.A. 1874.
Hennessy, William,	1871	Cork,	1st Arts Ex. 1874.
Henry, Alexander,	1854	Belfast,	B.A. 1857, M.A. 1858.
Henry, Emerson W.	1860	Belfast,	M.D. 1865, M.CH. 1865.
Henry, George,	1863	Belfast,	2nd Med. Ex. 1864.
Henry, John Edgar,	1858	Belfast,	B.A. 1862, M.A. 1864.
Henry, John W. R.	1852	Galway,	B.A. 1857.
Henry, Joseph,	1870	Belfast,	M.D. 1874.
Henry, Richard,	1865	Belfast and Cork,	B.A. 1868, M.D. 1871.
Henry, Samuel Rea,	1867	Belfast,	B.A. 1874.
Henry, Thomas,	1849	Belfast,	B.A. 1852, M.A. 1853, LL.B. 1854.
[1]Henry, William E.	1866	Galway,	B.A. 1869, M.A. 1870.
Heron, Alexander,	1860	Belfast and Cork,	B.A. 1863, M.D. 1866.
Heron, Denis C. LL.D.		Dublin,	ad eundem, 1857.
Heron, James,	1853	Belfast,	B.A. 1858.
Heron, James,	1857	Belfast,	Dip. Eng. 1860.
Heron, John,	1869	Cork,	B.E. 1873.
Heron, Samuel,	1864	Belfast,	2nd Med. Ex. 1868.
Herron, James,	1872	Belfast.	
Hewitt, John,	1862	Belfast,	B.A. 1866, M.A. 1867, LL.B. 1873.
Hickey, Patrick C.,	1873	Cork,	1st Med. Ex. 1874.
Hickman, James,	1870	Galway,	B.A. 1874.
Hickman, William,	1867	Galway,	M.D. 1872, M.CH. 1872
Higgins, Thomas,	1862	Belfast,	M.D. 1868.
Higginson, Henry H.	1873	Belfast.	
Hill, Adam,	1872	Belfast,	2nd Med. Ex. 1873.
[2]Hill, Arthur,	1861	Cork,	B.E. 1869.
Hill, Luke Mullock,	1866	Belfast,	B.E. 1869.
Hill, Robert,	1871	Belfast.	
[3]Hill, William H.	1856	Cork,	B.E. 1871.

[1] President, Wesleyan College, St. John's, N.B.
[2] Life Studentship, Royal Academy, London.
[3] Late Architect to Ecclesiastical Commissioners.

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Names.	Matriculated	Queen's College.	Graduated.
Hill, William Holmes,	1873	Belfast.	
Hill, Wm. James, .	1861	Belfast,	B.A. 1865, M.A. 1866.
Hills, Augustus P. .	1872	Cork,	1st Med. Ex. 1874.
Hincks, J. Perrott, .	1849	Belfast,	Dip. Agric. 1852.
[1]Hinds, Wm. Rich. G.	1858	Galway,	M.D. 1863.
Hocter, William F.	1863	Galway,	B.A. 1866.
[2]Hodges, Geo. Justus L.	1860	Belfast,	B.A. 1864.
[3]Hodges, John F., M.D.	=	Honoris Causâ, 1869.	
Hodges, Ralph W.	1872	Cork.	
[4]Hoey, William, .	1865	Belfast,	B.A. 1868, M.A. 1869.
Holdbrook, John, .	1866	Cork,	B.A. 1871.
Holden, John S. .	1864	Belfast,	M.D. 1865.
Holland, James, .	1866	Cork,	2nd Med. Ex. 1868.
Holland, John J. .	1868	Galway,	M.D. 1872, M.CH. 1872 Dip. Mid. 1872.
Holmes, John, .	1869	Cork,	2nd Med. Ex. 1873.
Holmes, Arthur P.	1858	Galway,	M.D. 1859.
[1]Holmes, Robt. A. K.	1863	Galway & Belfast,	B.A. 1866 M.D. 1870.
Honan, Thomas, .	1873	Galway.	
Honiball, Oscar D.	1859	Cork,	M.D. 1865, M.CH. 1865.
Hooper, Charles J. .	1851	Galway and Cork,	B.A. 1855, M.A. 1856, Diploma Elementary Law, 1857, LL.B. 1858, LL.D. 1862.
[1]Hooper, Robert, .	1854	Galway,	M.D. 1861.
Horan, Edward, .	1870	Cork,	B.A. 1873.
Horan, George, .	1867	Cork,	1st Arts Ex. 1870.
Horan, John, .	1871	Belfast,	B.E. 1874.
[5]Horan, Thomas, .	1865	Cork,	B.A. 1870, M.A. 1871.
Horan, Timothy, .	1873	Galway.	
[6]Horan, William, .	1869	Belfast,	1st Arts Ex. 1871.
Horgan, Mathew, .	1861	Cork,	2nd Med. Ex. 1866.
Houston, King, .	1866	Belfast,	B.A. 1869.
Houston, J. D. .	1854	Belfast,	B.A. 1857.
Houston, Jas. D. C.	1868	Belfast & Galway,	B.A. 1872.

[1] Army Medical Service, by competition.
[2] Consular service, Japan, by competition.
[3] Professor of Agriculture, Queen's College, Belfast; formerly Examiner in Medical Jurisprudence, Queen's University.
[4] Civil Service of India, by competition.
[5] Inspector of National Schools, by competition.
[6] Army Control, by competition.

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Names.	Matriculated.	Queen's College.	Graduated.
Houston, John Knox	1868	Belfast,	M.D. 1872, M.CH. 1872, Dip. Mid. 1872.
Houston, Samuel, .	1861	Belfast,	B.A. 1864, M.A. 1865.
Houston, Samuel, .	1862	Belfast,	B.A. 1865.
[1]Houston, Thomas, .	1860	Belfast,	B.A. 1863, M.A. 1864.
Howard, Martin, .	1870	Cork.	
Howe, James P. .	1863	Cork,	1st Eng. Ex. 1866.
Howe, Jonas, .	1870	Cork,	2nd Med. Ex. 1872.
Howley, James, .	1865	Galway,	1st Arts Ex. 1867.
Hudson, Robert S. .	1862	Belfast,	M.D 1868, M.CH. 1868.
Huey, John, .	1864	Belfast & Galway,	B.A. 1868, M.A. 1869.
Huggard, Wm. Rich.	1871	Galway,	Belfast 2nd Med. Ex. 1872, 1st Arts Ex. 1873.
Hughes, Edwin, .	1868	Belfast,	B.A. 1871.
[2]Hughes, Jas. Stannus,	M.D. =	Glasgow,	ad eundem, 1864.
Hughes, John, .	1868	Belfast,	2nd Med. Ex. 1873.
[3]Hughes, John Hen.	1858	Galway,	M.D. 1863.
[4]Hughes, Patrick J.	1849	Galway,	B.A. 1853.
Hughes, Robert Wood,	1873	Belfast.	
[5]Hughes, William, .	1863	Galway,	B.A. 1866, Dip. Eng. 1867.
Hughes, William R.	1873	Belfast.	
Humphreys, George,	1865	Cork,	B.A. 1869.
Humphries, Walter,	1850	Cork,	M.D. 1852.
Humphreys, Wm. E.	1873	Cork.	
Hungerford, Thos. W.	1870	Cork.	
Hunter, Henry, .	1872	Belfast.	
[6]Hunter, John L. .	1859	Belfast,	B.A. 1863, M.A. 1864.
Hunter, Joseph, .	1869	Belfast,	B.E. 1872.
Hunter, Robert L. .	1864	Belfast,	M.D. 1868, M.CH. 1870.
Hunter, Scott, .	1866	Belfast,	B.E. 1869.
Hunter, William, .	1860	Cork,	Dip. Eng. 1863.
[7]Hurley, Francis B.	1850	Galway,	B.A. 1856, M.D. 1860.

[1] Head Master, Coleraine Academy.
[2] Professor of Surgery, Royal College of Surgeons.
[3] Army Medical Service, by competition.
[4] Consular Service, China.
[5] Engineer, Public Works of India, by competition.
[6] Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, King's College University, Windsor, N.S.
[7] Naval Medical Service, by competition.

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Names.	Matriculated.	Queen's College.	Graduated.
Hurley, James,	1866	Cork,	1st Arts Ex. 1870 M.D. 1872, M.CH. 1872, Dip. Mid. 1872.
Hurley, Patrick,	1859	Galway,	B.A. 1862.
Hurst, Hugh Frazer,	1864	Belfast,	2nd Med. Ex. 1873
Hutchinson, James,	1859	Galway,	M.D. 1861.
Hyde, Robert,	1871	Cork.	
Hyndman, Hugh,	1852	Belfast,	B.A. 1859, LL.B. 1860.
Hynes, James J.	1869	Cork,	B.A. 1872, M.A. 1873.
Hynes, Michael,	1853	Galway,	Dip. Eng. 1859.
Hynes, William,	1873	Galway.	
[1]Ievers, Robert W.	1866	Galway,	B.A. 1870.
[2]Ingram, Thomas D.	1849	Belfast,	B.A. 1853, Dip. El. Law, 1852, LL.B. 1853.
Ireland, Arthur J.	1851	Galway,	M.D. 1861.
Irvine, Thomas,	1866	Belfast,	B.A. 1873, M.A. 1874.
Irvine, William,	1862	Belfast,	B.A. 1868, M.D. 1869, M.CH. 1869.
Irvine, Wm. John,	1870	Galway,	2nd Med. Ex. 1874.
Irwin, Hugh,	1867	Belfast,	B.A. 1870.
Irwin, James,	1869	Belfast.	
Irwin, Wm. Samuel,	1870	Galway,	2nd Med. Ex. 1873.
[4]Isaac, John B.	1864	Cork,	2nd Med. Ex. 1867.
Isaac, William D.	1863	Cork,	2nd Med. Ex. 1867.
Jack, Robt. Hastings,	1873	Galway.	
Jack, Robt. Nelson,	1873	Galway.	
Jackson, And. Jas.	1871	Belfast.	
Jackson, Burton,	1850	Galway,	B.A. 1858, M.D. 1862.
Jackson, John,	1871	Belfast,	1st Arts Ex. 1873.
Jackson, Moffatt,	1849	Belfast,	B.A. 1852, M.A. 1853.
Jacob, David B.	1853	Belfast,	M.D. 1856.
[5]Jagoe, Benjamin J.	1869	Cork,	M.D. 1873, M.CH. 1873.
James, Arthur,	1873	Galway.	
[6]Jamieson, Robt. A.	1858	Cork,	B.A. 1867, M.A. 1867, M.D. 1868.
Jamison, David,	1859	Belfast,	B.A. 1864.

[1] Civil Service of India, by competition.
[2] Ceylon Civil Service, first place, by competition.
[3] Law Studentship, Inns of Court, London, by competition, and Professor of Law and Jurisprudence, Presidency College, Calcutta.
[4] Naval Medical Service by competition.
[5] Army Medical Service, by competition.
[6] Consulting Surgeon to the Imperial Maritime Customs, China.

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Names.	Matriculated.	Queen's College.	Graduated.
Jamison, Jas. Watson,	1860	Belfast,	B.A. 1866.
Jefferson, James G.	1872	Galway and Belfast.	
Jefferson, John, .	1861	Belfast, 2nd Med. Ex. 1865.	
Jeffries, John N. .	1868	Cork.	
Jeffries, William C.	1872	Cork, 2nd Med. Ex. 1872.	
[1]Jenings, Ulick A. .	1860	Galway,	M.D. 1865, M.CH. 1865.
Jennings, Alex. .	1849	Belfast,	M.D. 1858.
Jennings, John, .	1849	Belfast,	B.A. 1853.
[2]Jennings, John, .	1861	Cork, 2nd Med. Ex. 1866.	
Jennings, Richard,	1872	Cork, 2nd Med. Ex. 1874.	
Jennings, William,	1872	Cork,	M.D. 1874, M.CH. 1874, Dip. Mid. 1874.
Johnson, George, .	1867	Belfast,	M.D. 1871, M.CH. 1871, Dip. Mid. 1872.
Johnson, Henry S.	1873	Galway, 2nd Med. Ex. 1872.	
Johnson, Richd. W.	1862	Cork, 1st Eng. Ex. 1867.	
Johnson, Robert, .	1849	Belfast,	B.A. 1854, M.A. 1855. Dip. El. Law, 1855.
Johnson, Samuel, .	1868	Galway,	M.D. 1870, M.CH. 1870
Johnson, Walter C.	1872	Cork, 1st Arts Ex. 1874.	
[1]Johnson, William E.	1864	Belfast,	M.D. 1870, M.CH. 1870, Dip. Mid. 1872.
Johnston, Chas. M.	1870	Cork,	B.A. 1874.
Johnston, David, .	1862	Belfast,	M.D. 1866, M.CH. Dip. Mid. 1873.
Johnston, David, .	1863	Belfast,	M.D. 1870.
Johnston, Henry S.	1873	Galway.	
Johnston, James, .	1864	Belfast,	B.A. 1867, M.A. 1868.
Johnston, John, .	1866	Belfast,	M.D. 1871, M.CH. 1871.
Johnston, John, .	1871	Belfast,	B.A. 1874.
Johnston, John Reid,	1873	Belfast.	
Johnston, J. Wesley,	1851	Galway,	B.A. 1854.
Johnston, Percy H.	1867	Cork,	B.A. 1871, 2nd Med. Ex. 1873.
Johnston, Robt. J. E.	1863	Belfast,	B.A. 1868.
Johnston, Samuel, .	1864	Belfast,	M.D. 1872.
Johnston, William, .	1849	Galway,	B.A. 1852.
Johnston, William,	1866	Belfast,	M.D. 1870, M.CH. 1870

[1] Army Medical Service, by competition.
[2] Naval Medical Service, by competition.

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Name.	Matriculated.	Queen's College.	Graduated.
Johnston, Wm. B. .	1860	Cork,	M.D. 1865, M.CH. 1867.
Johnston, Wm. M.	1863	Belfast & Galway,	B.A. 1866, M.A. 1868.
Johnston, Wm. John	1872	Belfast,	1st Arts Ex. 1874.
Johnston, Wm. Thos.	1867	Belfast,	2nd Med. Ex. 1873.
Johnstone, Arthur A.	1872	Cork and Galway.	
Johnstone, H. Maturin,	1868	Cork,	M.D. 1872.
[1]Jones, Henry M'N.	1859	Cork,	M.D. 1864, M.CH. 1865.
Jones, John H. .	1862	Cork,	Dip. Eng. 1866.
Jones, Leslie, . .	1858	Cork,	B.E. 1871, M.D. 1871, M.CH. 1871.
[2]Jones, Wm. H. M'N.	1849	Cork,	B.A. 1852, M.D. 1861, M.CH. 1865.
[3]Jones, Wm. Henry,	1856	Cork,	M.D. 1860.
Jordan, John N. .	1870	Belfast,	B.A. 1873.
Joyce, Patrick King,	1869	Galway,	B.A. 1872.
Joyce, Robt. Dwyer,	1860	Cork,	M.D. 1862, M.CH. 1865.
[3]Joynt, Christopher,	1851	Galway,	M.D. 1855.
[3]Joynt, E. Hearne, .	1867	Galway,	M.D. 1870, M.CH. 1870
Julian, Robert H. .	1867	Cork,	B.E. 1871.
Kain, Thomas, .	1868	Galway.	
[4]Kane, Francis B. .	1861	Cork,	M.D. 1872, M.CH. 1872.
[5]Kane, Hugh Smiley,	1856	Belfast,	B.A. 1860, M.D. 1862.
Kane, John, . .	1860	Belfast & Galway,	B.A. 1866.
[6]Kane, Sir Robert, LL.D.	=	Univ. Dub.,	ad eund. 1868.
Kane, Robert R. .	1858	Cork,	B.A. 1861, M.A. 1862, LL.B. Univer. of Lon. ad eundem, 1865.
Kane, Roderick W.	1865	Cork,	B.E. 1868.
Kane, William, .	1860	Belfast,	B.A. 1864.
Kean, Hugh J. .	1864	Cork,	M.D. 1867.
Keane, C. Marcet,	1849	Galway,	B.A. 1853, Dip. El. Law, 1853.
Kearney, Daniel, .	1851	Galway,	B.A. 1854.
Kearney, John, .	1872	Belfast.	
[7]Kearney, Michael, .	1863	Cork,	M.D. 1869, M.CH. 1869.

[1] Demonstrator of Anatomy, Queen's College, Cork, Surgeon to the Ophthalmic Hospital.
[2] Resident Physician, Westminster Hospital, British Columbia.
[3] Army Medical Service, by competition.
[4] Lecturer in Anatomy, Carmichael School of Medicine; Surgeon to Jervis-street Hospital.
[5] Geological Survey of India.
[6] Late President Queen's College, Cork, Fellow of the Royal Society, &c.
[7] Naval Medical Service, by competition.

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Names.	Matriculated.	Queen's College	Graduated.
Keary, F. James,	1857		Galway, Dip. El. Law, 1865.
Keating, Michael,	1872		Cork.
Keegan, Peter,	1865		Belfast, B.A. 1869, LL.B. 1871.
Keenan, Michael,	1862		Belfast, B.A. 1867.
Kehoe, John F.	1860		Cork, 1st Eng. Ex. 1862.
Keily, John N. J.	1849		Cork, B.A. 1852.
Kelly, Edward H.	1869		Belfast, M.D. 1873, M.CH. 1873, Dip. Mid. 1873.
Kelly, James,	1859		Cork, M.D. 1864.
Kelly, James P.	1866		Galway.
Kelly, Michael,	1871		Galway, B.A. 1874.
[1]Kelly, P. J.	1849		Galway, M.D. 1857.
Kelly, Thomas,	1859		Cork, B.A. 1863
Kelly, William,	1872		Galway and Cork, 1st Arts Ex. 1874.
Kennedy, Alex. D.	1851		Cork, Dip. El. Law, 1855.
Kennedy, E. J.	1872		Cork, 2nd Med. Ex. 1874.
Kennedy, James M.	1862		Belfast, 1st Art Ex. 1868.
Kennedy, J. Martin,	1868		Belfast, 2nd Med. Ex. 1872.
Kennedy, John,	1857		Belfast, M.D. 1864, M.CH. 1866.
Kennedy, Robert J.	1870		Cork, 2nd Med. Ex. 1874.
Kennedy, William,	1869		Belfast, B.A. 1873.
Keogh, Denis,	1858		Cork, B.A. 1861, M.A. 1863.
Kepple, John,	1866		Cork, B.A. 1870.
Kerr, Eneas,	1873		Galway.
Kerr, James,	1866		Belfast, M.D. 1870, M.CH. 1870.
Kerr, J. King,	1863		Belfast, M.D. 1871, M.CH. 1871. Dip. Mid. 1872.
Kerr, John William,	1869		Belfast, B.A. 1872.
Kevin, Charles,	1873		Belfast.
[1]Keys, C. Wm. Moore,	1863		Cork, M.D. 1870, M.CH. 1870.
Keys, Robert A.	1868		Galway, 2nd Med. Ex. 1869.
Killen, James B.	1859		Belfast, Cork, & Galway, B.A. 1863, M.A. 1868, LL.B. 1868.
Killen, Jas. Miller,	1868		Belfast, B.A. 1872, M.A. 1873.
Killen, John Moore	1862		Galway, B.A. 1866, M.D. 1870.
Killen, Samuel,	1861		Cork and Belfast, 2nd Med. Ex. 1865.
[2]King, Charles C., M.D.			Glasgow, ad eundem, 1855.

[1] Army Medical Service, by competition.
[2] Medical Inspector under Irish Poor Law Board; late Professor of Anatomy and Physiology, Queen's College, Galway.

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Names.	Matriculated.	Queen's College.	Graduated.
[1]King, Ælian A.	1859	Galway,	B.A. 1862.
[2]King, William,	1849	Galway,	B.A. 1853.
[3]King, William, D. SC.	=	Honoris Causa, 1870.	
Kingsley, Wm. M.D.	=	University of St. Andrew's, ad eundem, 1860.	
[4]Kingston, Thomas,	1862	Cork,	M.D. 1867.
Kingston, William,	1871	Cork,	B.E. 1874.
Kingston, William Y.	1869	Galway, M.D. 1873, M.CH. 1873, Dip. Mid. 1873.	
Kirker, Gilbert,	1872	Belfast, 2nd Med. Ex. 1874.	
Kirkpatrick, H. C.	1870	Belfast, 2nd Med. Ex. 1874.	
Kirkpatrick, Jas. G.	1861	Belfast,	B.A. 1863.
Kirkpatrick, Robt.	1870	Belfast, 1st Arts Ex. 1872.	
Kirkpatrick, Wm. T.	1862	Belfast, B.A. 1868, M.A. 1870.	
Kirwan, William,	1873	Galway.	
Knight, Charles F.	1872	Cork.	
Knipe, Joseph,	1858	Belfast and Galway, 1st Arts Ex. 1865.	
Knowles, James,	1871	Belfast, 1st Arts Ex. 1874.	
Knowles, John,	1873	Belfast.	
Knox, John,	1867	Belfast, M.D. 1871, M.CH. 1871. Dip. Mid. 1872.	
Kyle, Hillis,	1850	Belfast, B.A. 1857, LL.B. 1858.	
Kyle, Thomas Wm.	1872	Belfast, 2nd Med. Ex. 1873.	
[5]Lacy, John F.	1855	Cork,	Dip. Eng. 1858.
Lacy, M. Angelo,	1862	Cork,	B.E. 1869.
Laffan, Edward M.	1871	Cork.	
Laffan, George,	1872	Cork, 2nd Med. Ex. 1873.	
Laffan, George B.	1866	Cork,	B.E. 1871.
Laffan, John E.	1873	Cork.	
Laird, Caleb Shera,	1867	Belfast, B.A. 1872, M.A. 1873.	
Laird, John,	1866	Galway, 2nd Med. Ex. 1867.	
Lalor, James,	1850	Galway & Cork,	B.A. 1855.
[6]Lambert, John P.	1858	Cork,	B.A. 1861.
[4]Land, James S.	1851	Cork,	B.A. 1855, M.D. 1858.
Lane, Charles,	1852	Cork,	B.A. 1855, M.A. 1857.

[1] District Judge, Ceylon.
[2] On Staff of Indian Geological Survey.
[3] Professor of Geology, Queen's College, Galway.
[4] Army Medical Service, by competition.
[5] Royal Engineers, by competition.
[6] Third Master, Queen's Collegiate School, Trinidad.

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Names.	Matriculated.	Queen's College.	Graduated
Langley, Pershouse W. L.	1873	Belfast.	
[1]Large, Philip T.	1864	Cork,	Dip. Eng. 1867.
[2]Larken, E. L. M.	1849	Cork,	M.D. 1855.
Larmor, Joseph,	1871	Belfast,	B.A. 1874.
Latimer, James,	1861	Belfast,	B.A. 1864.
Latimer, Wm. Thos.	1862	Belfast,	B.A. 1870.
Latour, George,	1874	Cork,	2nd Med. Ex. 1874.
Lavertine, Charles,	1871	Galway,	1st Arts Ex. 1874.
Lawrence, James,	1866	Belfast,	M.D. 1871, M.CH. 1871.
[3]Lawson, J. H.	1856	Galway and Cork,	M.D. 1860.
Lawton, Michael,	1866	Cork,	2nd Med. Ex. 1871.
Leader, Richard R.	1868	Cork,	M.D. 1873, M.CH. 1873, Dip. Mid. 1873.
Leary, Edward G.	1872	Galway and Belfast.	
Leary, Joseph W.	1860	Galway,	B.A. 1862, 2nd Med. Ex. 1862.
Leathem, James,	1858	Belfast,	M.D. 1864, M.CH. 1867.
Lecky, Alex. G.	1864	Belfast,	B.A. 1867.
Ledger, James C.	1856	Cork,	Dip. Eng. 1858.
Lee, Redmond,	1862	Galway and Cork,	2nd Med. Ex. 1869.
[4]Leebody, John R.	1859	Belfast,	B.A. 1862, M.A. 1863.
[5]Leech, John R.	1868	Cork,	M.D. 1872, M.CH. 1872.
Le Grand, Wm. J.	1870	Cork,	M.D. 1874, M.CH. 1874, Dip. Mid. 1874.
Leetch, Josias,	1870	Galway,	2nd Med. Ex. 1873.
Legate, Charles J.	1866	Belfast,	B.A. 1870.
Legate, George W.	1863	Galway,	B.A. 1867, M.A. 1869.
Leitch, Matthew,	1860	Belfast,	B.A. 1863, M.A. 1864.
Leitch, William,	1862	Belfast,	B.A. 1865.
Leonard, John,	1872	Cork,	1st Med. Ex. 1874.
Leonard, John,	1853	Cork,	2nd Med. Ex. 1867.
Leonard, William,	1872	Galway,	2nd Med. Ex. 1874.
Lester, Chas. Sloane,	1850	Cork,	M.D. 1852.
[2]L'Estrange, Edward,	1852	Galway,	M.D. 1856.
[2]Levis, John S.	1856	Cork,	M.D. 1860.

[1] Engineer, Public Works of India, by competition.
[2] Army Medical Service, by competition.
[3] Lecturer and Surgeon, St. Mary's Hospital, London.
[4] Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, Magee College, Londonderry.
[5] Naval Medical Service, by competition.

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Names.	Matriculated.	Queen's College.	Graduated.
Levis, Samuel G. .	1872	Cork.	
Lewis, W. Llewellen,	1864	Galway,	B.A. 1869, M.A. 1871.
Lightbody, Robert,	1861	Galway,	Dip. Eng. 1864.
Linden, Henry Cooke,	1869	Galway & Belfast,	2nd Med. Ex. 1871.
Lindsay, Charles, .	1860	Galway and Belfast,	1st Eng. Ex. 1869.
Lindsay, Francis W.	1862	Cork,	1st Arts Ex. 1865.
Lindsay, Jas. Alex.	1873	Belfast.	
Lindsay, John, .	1861	Cork.	B.A. 1865.
Lindsay, John, .	1873	Belfast.	
Lindsay, Joseph, .	1858	Belfast,	B.A. 1863, 2nd Med. Ex. 1866.
[1]Little, And. Johnston,	1873	Belfast.	
[1]Little, Charles, .	1867	Belfast,	M.D. 1871, M.CH. 1871.
[1]Lloyd, Christopher,	1863	Cork,	M.D. 1870, M.CH. 1870.
Lloyd, John, .	1864	Cork,	M.D. 1868, M CH. 1868.
Lloyd, Owen E. P.	1870	Cork.	
Lloyd, Thomas, .	1852	Cork,	B.A. 1857.
Loane, Thomas, .	1869	Galway and Cork,	M.D. 1874, M.CH. 1874.
Lodge, Geo. J. .	1873	Belfast.	
Long, Bourke, .	1860	Cork,	B.A. 1864.
[1]Long, Mark, .	1861	Cork,	M.D. 1865.
Long, Richard P. .	1872	Cork.	
Long, Richd. Josh.	1860	Belfast,	1st Eng. Ex. 1863.
[2]Longford, J. Henry,	1864	Belfast,	B.A. 1868.
Longworth, Peter, .	1864	Galway,	M.D. 1868.
Lough, Wm. John, .	1863	Belfast & Galway,	B.A. 1867.
Loughran, P. James,	1869	Belfast,	2nd Med. Ex. 1872.
Loughery, Richard,	1872	Belfast.	
Love, And. Thomas,	1873	Belfast.	
Love, Geo. Clarke, .	1871	Belfast and Galway.	
Love, James, . .	1861	Belfast,	B.A. 1865, M.D. 1868.
Love, John, . .	1861	Belfast,	B.A. 1864, M.A. 1867.
Love, Robert L. .	1871	Belfast and Galway,	1st Arts Ex. 1873.
Lowry, John,	1866	Belfast,	B.A. 1870.
Lucey, Samuel F. .	1862	Cork,	2nd Med. Ex. 1871.
Lumsden, Thomas, .	1863	Cork,	M.D. 1868, M.CH. 1870.

[1] Army Medical Service, by competition.
[2] Consular Service, Japan, by competition.

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Names.	Matriculated.	Queen's College.	Graduated.
Lupton, Henry, .	1858	Galway,	M.D. 1864, M.CH. 1866.
[1]Lupton, William, .	1849	Belfast,	B.A. 1852, M.A. 1853.
Luther, Francis M.	1853	Cork,	M.D. 1858.
Lyden, Michael J. .	1871	Galway,	1st Med. Ex. 1874.
Lyle, Leslie Alex. .	1851	Belfast,	B.A. 1854.
Lyle, Thomas, .	1866	Belfast,	B.A. 1870, M.A. 1871.
Lynam, James, .	1852	Galway,	B.A. 1859.
Lynam, James, .	1868	Galway,	B.A. 1872.
Lynam, Patrick, .	1869	Galway,	B.E. 1872.
Lynam, Terence J. A.	1860	Galway,	2nd Med. Ex. 1866.
Lynch, Henry, .	1872	Galway.	
Lynch, James, .	1873	Galway.	
Lynch, William, .	1859	Cork,	Dip. Eng. 1859.
Lynd, Robert J. .	1851	Belfast,	B.A. 1858.
Lynham, Jno. Isaac,	1871	Galway,	2nd Med. Ex. 1873.
[2]Lynham, Wm. P. .	1863	Galway,	Dip. Eng. 1866.
Lynn, William Park,	1873	Belfast.	
[3]Lyons, Frederick, .	1863	Cork,	M.D. 1867, M.CH. 1867.
Lyons, Wm. Joseph B.	1870	Belfast,	M.D. 1874.
Lytle, Joshua, .	1872	Belfast.	
Macafee, D. Lindsay,	1855	Belfast & Cork,	B.A. 1859.
M'Afee, William, .	1872	Galway,	2nd Med. Ex. 1874.
M'Alevy, Robt. Peel,	1863	Belfast,	M.D. 1866.
Macartney, James, .	1864	Galway,	M.D. 1865.
[4]MacAulay, Colman P.	1862	Galway,	B.A. 1867, M.A. 1868.
Macaulay, Chs. Albert,	1864	Galway,	M.D. 1872, M.CH. 1872, Dip. Mid. 1872.
Macaulay, Matthew,	1857	Belfast,	B.A. 1864.
Macaulay, John, .	1862	Belfast,	M.D. 1866.
Macaulay, Peter, .	1859	Belfast,	B.A. 1863.
Macauley, Roger, .	1872	Galway,	M.D. 1873.
Macaulay, Wm. J. .	1865	Belfast,	B.A. 1869.
M'Auley, Daniel, .	1849	Belfast,	M.D. 1854.
M'Auliffe, Alexis, .	1863	Cork,	B.A. 1867, 2nd Med. Ex. 1873.
M'Auliffe, Daniel, .	1871	Galway.	

[1] Professor of Jurisprudence and Political Economy, Queen's College, Galway.
[2] Engineer, Public Works of India, by competition.
[3] Army Medical Service, by competition.
[4] Civil Service of India, by competition.

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Names.	Matriculated.	Queen's College.	Graduated.
M'Auliffe, John, .	1873	Cork.	
[1]M'Auliffe, Michael,	1857	Galway,	B.A. 1860.
Macauliffe, John, .	1870	Galway and Cork.	
Macauliffe, T. B. .	1864	Cork & Galway,	M.D. 1868, M.CH. 1868.
M'Beath, William, .	1866	Belfast,	M.D. 1867, M.CH. 1867.
M'Bride, John B. .	1852	Belfast & Galway,	B.A. 1856.
M'Bride, Robert, .	1865	Belfast,	B.A. 1869, M.D. 1871, M.CH. 1871, Dip. Mid. 1872.
M'Bryan, Henry C.	1871	Galway.	
M'Burney, Robert,	1862	Belfast,	2nd Med. Ex. 1867.
M'Call, Robert A. .	1862	Belfast & Galway,	B.A. 1867, M.A. 1868.
M'Callan, John F. .	1851	Belfast,	B.A. 1855, M.A. 1856.
M'Callum, D. .	1873	Belfast.	
[2]M'Callum, John, .	1863	Belfast,	B.A. 1866.
M'Carthy, Alex. P.	1862	Cork,	Dip. Eng. 1865.
[2]M'Carthy, David J.	1861	Galway,	M.D. 1862.
[3]M'Carthy, Edward,	1851	Cork,	M.D. 1868.
[3]M'Carthy, James, .	1868	Galway and Cork,	M.D. 1871, M.CH. 1871.
[3]M'Carthy, James J.	1857	Cork,	M.D. 1858.
M'Carthy, John P. .	1867	Cork,	M.D. 1871.
M'Carthy, Michael, J.	1873	Cork,	1st Med. Ex. 1874.
M'Cartie, Charles J.	1868	Cork,	B.A. 1871, M.D. 1873, M.CH. 1874.
M'Cartney, Samuel,	1865	Belfast,	B.A. 1869.
M'Carty, John W. .	1860	Cork,	M.D. 1864.
M'Carty, P. W. W.	1861	Cork,	Dip. Eng. 1866.
M'Caughey, George,	Dub.	Belfast,	B.A. 1864.
M'Cay, Andw. R. B.	1852	Belfast,	B.A. 1857.
M'Cay, John, . .	1864	Belfast,	B.A. 1867.
M'Clean, Donald S.	1850	Belfast,	B.A. 1854.
[1]M'Cleery, William,	1857	Belfast,	Dip. Eng. 1860.
[4]M'Cleland, Henry,	1870	Cork.	
M'Clelland, Joseph,	1871	Belfast,	2nd Med. Ex. 1873.
M'Clement, Fred.	1862	Belfast,	M.D. 1866.

[1] Civil Service of India, by competition.
[2] Inspector of National Schools, by competition
[3] Army Medical Service, by competition.
[4] Army Control, by competition.

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Names.	Matriculated.	Queen's College.	Graduated.
M'Cloy, John W. .	1859	Belfast,	M.D. 1863, M.CH. 1866.
M'Cloy, William, .	1872	Belfast.	
M'Clure, Edmund, .	1861	Belfast,	B.A. 1864, M.A. 1865.
M'Clure, Henry, .	1871	Belfast,	M.D. 1874, M.CH. 1874, Dip. Mid. 1874.
M'Clure, Samuel, .	1849	Belfast,	B.A. 1854.
[1]M'Conaghey, John,	1866	Galway and Belfast,	M.D. 1871, M.CH. 1871.
[2]M'Conaghy, Charles,	1864	Galway,	2nd Med. Ex. 1866.
M'Conaghy, Robert,	1871	Galway and Belfast.	
M'Conaghy, William,	1864	Galway,	M.D. 1869.
M'Connell, Andrew,	1863	Belfast,	2nd Med. Ex. 1867.
M'Connell, Jas. M. .	1858	Belfast and Cork,	B.A. 1863.
M'Connell, John, .	1869	Belfast,	B.A. 1873.
[1]M'Connell, William,	1860	Belfast,	M.D. 1864.
[2]MacCormac, Wm. .	1851	Belfast,	B.A. 1855, M.D. 1857, M.A. 1858.
M'Cormac, Hen. J.	1863	Belfast.	
M'Cormack, Thomas,	1873	Galway.	
M'Cormick, Henry,	1869	Galway,	1st Med. Ex. 1874.
M'Cormick, John Joseph, . .	1870	Galway.	
M'Corry, Peter,	1860	Galway,	M.D. 1861.
M'Cosh, John,	1872	Belfast.	
[4]M'Cosh, Rev. Jas., LL.D.		University of Aberdeen,	ad eundem, 1863.
M'Coubrey, David,	1870	Belfast,	M.D. 1874, M.CH. 1874, Dip. Mid. 1874.
M'Cowan, Thomas,	1850	Cork,	B.A. 1856.
M'Coy, John, .	1852	Cork,	M.D. 1853.
[1]M'Cracken, John A.	1863	Belfast,	B.A. 1866, M.D. 1870, M.CH. 1870.
M'Cracken, Joseph,	1868	Belfast,	B.A. 1873.
M'Craith, Jeremiah,	1866	Cork,	M.D. 1870, M.CH. 1870.
M'Crea, Hugh M. .	1870	Belfast,	2nd Med. Ex. 1873.
[1]M'Crea, John, .	1853	Belfast,	M.D. 1858, B.A. 1859, M.A. 1860.

[1] Army Medical Service, by competition.
[2] Naval Medical Service, by competition.
[3] Member of the Senate of the Queen's University; Surgeon to St. Thomas's Hospital, London.
[4] Late Professor of Logic and Metaphysics, Queen's College, Belfast; President of the College of New Jersey, Princeton U.S.

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Names.	Matriculated	Queen's College.	Graduated.
M'Crea, Samuel,	1860	Galway & Belfast,	M.D. 1864.
M'Cready, Chris., M.A.	=	University of Dublin, ad eundem, 1868.	
[1]M'Crevey, James,	1852	Belfast,	M.D. 1857.
[1]M'Crystal, Edward,	1861	Belfast,	M.D. 1865.
M'Cullagh, John W.	1859	Belfast,	B.A. 1867.
M'Culloch, James,	1868	Belfast,	B.E. 1871.
M'Cullough, Rbt. W.	1859	Belfast,	B.A. 1863.
M'Cully, James,	1850	Belfast,	B.A. 1855.
M'Cully, James,	1860	Belfast,	M.D. 1864.
M'Cully, Wm. John,	1862	Belfast & Galway,	B.A. 1866.
M'Curdy, John,	1863	Belfast,	Dip. Eng. 1866.
M'Cutcheon, James,	1865	Belfast.	
M'Cutcheon, Saml.	1867	Belfast,	M.D. 1872, M.CH. 1872, Dip. Mid. 1872.
[2]M'Dermot, Wm. L.	1858	Cork,	B.A. 1861, M.D. 1862.
[2]M'Dermott, Brien,	1855	Galway,	1st Arts Ex. 1861.
M'Dermott, Cornelius,	1873	Galway.	
M'Dermott, Dmk. L.	1849	Galway,	B.A. 1853.
M'Dermott, John,	1861	Belfast,	B.A. 1864, M.A. 1866.
M'Donald, Denis P.	1871	Cork,	M.D. 1872, M.CH. 1872, Dip. Mid. 1872.
[2]MacDonald, John A.	1860	Belfast,	M.D. 1863.
[3]MacDonnell, Anthy. P.	1860	Galway,	B.A. 1864.
M'Donnell, Denis,	1872	Galway and Cork	
M'Donnell, John J.	1872	Galway.	
[1]M'Donnell, Jas. O'M.	1865	Galway,	M.D. 1869, M.CH. 1869.
M'Donnell, Mark,	1871	Galway.	
M'Donnell, Mark A.	1869	Galway, 2nd Med. Ex. 1873.	
M'Donnell, Martin, A.	1864	Cork,	M.D. 1870.
M'Donnell, Patrick,	1868	Galway and Cork, 2nd Med. Ex. 1872.	
M'Donnell, Robert, M.D.		Univ. Dublin, ad eun., 1864.	
M'Donnell, Wm.	1864	Galway, 2nd Med. Ex. 1867.	
[4]MacDouall, Chas., LL.D.		University of Edinburgh, ad eundem, 1862.	
M'Douall, Henry,	1867	Belfast,	B.A. 1873.

[1] Army Medical Service, by competition.
[2] Naval Medical Service, by competition.
[3] Civil Service of India, by competition.
[4] Professor of Greek, Queen's College, Belfast.

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Names.	Matriculated.	Queen's College.	Graduated.
M'Elwaine, Adam J.	1870	Belfast,	B.A. 1874.
M'Eniry, David P.	1873	Cork.	
M'Eniry, John, .	1871	Cork.	
M'Fadden, Jas. H.	1863	Cork,	1st Arts Ex. 1865.
MacFarland, Geo. .	1859	Belfast,	B.A. 1864.
M'Farland, John H.	1868	Belfast,	B.A. 1871, M.A. 1872.
M'Farlane, Chas. Jas.	1871	Galway and Belfast.	
M'Farlane, Geo. Ths.	1859	Cork,	Dip. Eng. 1861.
M'Farlane, Robert A.	1862	Galway,	B.A. 1867, M.A. 1869.
[1]M'Gaw, Joseph T. .	1854	Belfast,	B.A. 1861.
Magaw, Robert T.	1873	Galway.	
[2]Macgill, Edward, .	1853	Belfast,	M.D. 1854.
M'Geagh, William, .	1872	Belfast,	2nd Med. Ex. 1874.
M'George, Thomas,	1870	Belfast.	
M'Glinchy, Chas. E.	1868	Belfast,	M.D. 1873.
M'Gloin, Patrick F.	1858	Galway,	M.D. 1863, M.CH. 1865.
M'Gowan, Henry A.	1871	Belfast.	
M'Gowan, William,	1863	Belfast,	B.A. 1867, M.D. 1871, M.CH. 1871.
M'Granahan, William,	1873	Galway.	
M'Harry, Hugh, .	1866	Belfast,	2nd Med. Ex. 1870.
M'Hugh, John B. .	1868	Belfast,	B.A. 1870.
M'Ilveen, John, .	1865	Galway,	B.A. 1868.
M'Ilroy, John, .	1870	Belfast and Galway.	
MacIlwaine, Sydney W. . . .	1873	Belfast,	1st Med. Ex. 1874.
M'Iver, William, .	1870	Belfast,	M.D. 1874, Dip. Mid. 1874.
M'Ivor, Robert, .	1872	Belfast,	2nd Med. Ex. 1874.
MacIntosh, John S.	1857	Belfast,	B.A. 1860.
[3]M'Kane, John, .	1855	Belfast & Galway,	B.A. 1860, M.A. 1862.
[4]M'Kean, Edward,	1862	Belfast,	B.A. 1865.
M'Kee, Daniel, .	1868	Belfast,	B.E. 1871.
M'Kee, James A. T.	1861	Belfast,	B.A. 1865.
M'Kee, James M. .	1872	Belfast.	
M'Kee, John, .	1873	Galway.	

[1] Professor of Logic, Belles Lettres, and Rhetoric, Magee College, Derry.
[2] Army Medical Service, by competition.
[3] Barrington Lecturer. Formerly Examiner in Jurisprudence and Political Economy, Queen's University.
[4] Consular Service, China, by competition.

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Names.	Matriculated.	Queen's College.	Graduated.
M'Kee, Robert,	1867		Belfast, B.A. 1871, M.A. 1872.
M'Kee, Samuel,	1866		Belfast, M.D. 1872, M.CH. 1872, Dip. Mid. 1872.
M'Kellar, Alex.	Oberlin, 1867		Belfast, M.D. 1869, M.CH. 1869.
M'Kenzie, John,	1858		Belfast and Galway, B.A. 1865, M.A. 1871.
MacKenzie, Joseph,	1860		Belfast, M.D. 1863.
Mackenzie, Matw. B.	1863		Belfast, B.A. 1866, M.D. 1869.
M'Keown, David,	1873		Belfast.
M'Keown, James,	1872		Belfast.
M'Keown, John,	1873		Belfast.
M'Keown, Wm. Alex.	1865		Belfast, M.D. 1869, M.CH. 1869.
M'Key, David,	1864		Belfast, 2nd Med. Ex. 1866.
[1]M'Kinney, Hugh G.	1864		Belfast and Galway, Dip. Eng. 1867.
M'Kinney, Saml. J. B.	1866		Galway, B.A. 1870, 1st Med. Ex. 1874.
M'Kinstry, Joseph,	1863		Belfast, B.A. 1866.
M'Knight, Roger B.	1863		Belfast, B.A. 1868.
Macloskie, George,	1854		Belfast, B.A. 1857, M.A. 1858.
M'Louglin, Thomas,	1870		Belfast, 2nd Med. Ex. 1872.
M'Lean, John, B.A.	=		Belfast, Univ. of Dublin, ad eundem, 1874, LL.B. 1874, Dip. Elem. Law, 1874.
M'Lean, William,	1873		Cork.
M'Leavy, George B.	1871		Belfast, 1st Arts Ex. 1874.
[2]M'Mahon, George Y.	1849		Galway, Belfast, and Cork, B.A. 1852, Diploma Elementary Law, 1852, M.A. 1860.
M'Mahon, Michael,	1859		Galway, 2nd Med. Ex. 1866.
[3]M'Mahon, William,	1856		Galway, M.D. 1862.
M'Manus, Jas. H., M.D.	=		Aberdeen, ad eundem, 1858.
M'Master, James,	1868		Belfast, B.A. 1871, M.A. 1873.
M'Master, James,	1873		Galway.
M'Master, R. D.	1871		Belfast, 2nd Med. Ex. 1873.
M'Math, Alexander,	1852		Belfast, M.D. 1854.
M'Meekin, James,	1864		Belfast, 2nd Med. Ex. 1867.
M'Millan, John,	1872		Galway, 1st Arts Ex. 1874.

[1] Engineer, Public Works of India, by competition.
[2] Late Professor of Modern Languages, Royal College, Mauritius.
[3] Naval Medical Service, by competition.

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Names.	Matriculated.	Queen's College.	Graduated.
M'Millan, Hugh, .	1871	Gal. and Belf.	M.D. 1873, M.CH. 1873, Dip. Mid. 1873.
[1]M'Minn, Chas. W. .	1855	Belfast,	B.A. 1858.
[2]M'Mordie, David, .	1863	Belfast,	B.E. 1868.
M'Mordie, Elijah, .	1869	Belfast & Galway,	B.A. 1873, M.A. 1874.
M'Mordie, Hans, .	1863	Belfast,	B.A. 1867, M.A. 1868.
M'Mordie, Jno. Andrew	1871	Belfast,	1st Arts Ex. 1874.
M'Mordie, Robt. Jas.	1866	Belfast,	B.A. 1870.
M'Mordie, William,	1862	Belfast,	B.A. 1866, M.A. 1867.
M'Mordie, Wm. K.	1863	Belfast,	M.D. 1868.
M'Mullan, S. James,	1858	Belfast,	B.A. 1863, M.A. 1864.
M'Mullen, J. Alex., B.A.	=	University of London,	ad eundem, M.A. 1867.
M'Mullen, Michl. J.	1872	Cork.	
M'Munn, John Alex.	1873	Belfast.	
M'Murtry, Alex. H. H.	1860	Belfast,	M.D. 1864, M.CH. 1865.
M'Murtry, David H.	1849	Belfast,	B.A. 1852, M.A. 1853.
Macnab, Edw. Scott,	1869	Cork,	B.A. 1873.
Macneece, Thos. Fred.	1873	Belfast,	1st Med. Ex. 1874.
[3]M'Nally, Chris. John,	1869	Galway and Cork,	M.D. 1871, M.CH. 1871.
M'Namara, Edward,	1850	Cork,	B.A. 1853.
M'Namara, James T.	1870	Galway,	2nd Med. Ex. 1874.
[2]M'Namara, Jas. John,	1865	Cork,	M.D. 1869.
M'Namara, John, .	1871	Galway.	
M'Namara, John W.	1870	Galway,	B.A. 1873.
M'Namara, Joseph C.	1871	Galway,	B.A. 1874.
M'Namara, Patrick J.	1869	Cork,	M.D. 1872.
M'Namara, Wm. .	1872	Galway.	
[3]M'Namara, Wm. H.	1863	Cork,	M.D. 1867.
M'Neill, James, .	1859	Belfast,	B.A. 1863.
M'Neill, James A. .	1873	Belfast.	
M'Neily, Alex. J. W.	1860	Belfast,	1st Arts Ex. 1863.
M'Ninch, Jas. Watt,	1871	Belfast,	B.A. 1874.
[4]M'Parland, John, .	1851	Belfast,	B.A. 1856, M.A. 1858, LL.B. 1859.
M'Quaid, Peter J.	1862	Belfast & Galway,	M.D. 1872, M.CH. 1872.

[1] Civil Service of India, by competition.
[2] Engineer, Public Works of India, by competition.
[3] Army Medical Service, by competition.
[4] Late Barrington Lecturer.

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Names.	Matriculated.	Queen's College.	Graduated.
[1]M'Sheehy, Edwd. L.	1854	Cork,	M.D. 1856, M.CH. 1866.
M'Swiney, Eug. V.	1859	Cork,	M.D. 1863.
M'Swiney, John, .	1860	Cork,	B.A. 1863.
M'Swiney, John, .	1873	Galway.	
M'Swiney, Morgan A.	1873	Cork.	
M'Swiney, Morgan,	1873	Cork.	
M'Swinney, Geo. H.	1865	Galway,	M.D. 1871, M.CH. 1871.
[2]M'Swinney, Robt. F.	1863	Galway,	B.A. 1866, M.A. 1868. Dip. El. Law, 1869, LL.B. 1870.
[3]M'Watters, George,	1857	Belfast,	B.A. 1860.
M'Williams, Wm. Nicholson, .	1873	Belfast.	
Madden, Henry M.	1868	Cork, 1st Med. Ex. 1874.	
Madden, Henry M.	1858	Gal.,	M.D. 1868, M.CH. 1870.
Madden, Henry J. .	1864	Galway,	M.D. 1865.
Madden, Henry John,	1868	Cork, 2nd Med. Ex. 1870.	
Madden, Thomas P.	1873	Galway.	
Madden, Wm. F. .	1856	Cork, 1st Eng. Ex. 1862.	
[4]Madders, Henry J.	1868	Cork,	M.D. 1872, Dip. Mid. 1872.
Madill, Thomas, .	1857	Galway,	B.A. 1861.
Magill, Charles, .	1872	Belfast, 2nd Med. Ex. 1874.	
Magill, David, .	1865	Belfast,	B.A. 1869.
[5]Magill, James, .	1866	Cork,	B.A. 1869, M.D. 1871, M.CH. 1871, Dip. Mid. 1874.
Magill, James, .	1869	Belfast.	
Magill, William, .	1864	Belfast, 2nd Med. Ex. 1867.	
Magowan, James, .	1870	Belfast,	B.A. 1874.
Magrath, John,	Lond.	Belfast,	M.D. 1872.
Maguire, Daniel, .	1870	Galway, 2nd Med. Ex. 1873.	
Maguire, Edward, .	1851	Galway,	B.A. 1854, 2nd Med. Ex. 1858.
Maguire, Thomas M.	1864	Galway,	B.A. 1867, M.A. 1870, LL.B. 1870, LL.D. 1874.

[1] Army Medical Service, by competition.
[2] First Law Studentship, Inns of Court, London, 1871.
[3] Civil Service of India, by competition.
[4] Naval Medical Service, by competition.
[5] First place Army Medical Service, by competition.

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Names.	Matriculated.	Queen's College.	Graduated.
Maher, Newenham E.	1860	Galway,	M.D. 1866.
Mahon, John,	1873	Galway.	
Mahon, Thomas,	1871	Galway.	
Mahony, John,	1849	Cork and Galway,	B.A. 1854.
Mahony, Percy,	1872	Cork.	
Malcomson, John A.	1867	Belfast,	M.D. 1872, Dip. Mid. 1872, M.CH. 1873.
Malone, John,	1864	Galway,	2nd Med. Ex. 1866.
Malone, Michael J.	1869	Cork,	M.D. 1872.
Mansfield, Edward,	1859	Cork,	Dip. Eng. 1861.
[1]Mansfield, Pierce,	1851	Cork,	B.A. 1854, M.D. 1859, M.CH. 1866.
[2]Mapother, Edwd. D.	1856	Galway,	M.D. 1857.
[3]Marcell, James,	1862	Cork,	B.A. 1865.
Mark, Jacob,	1853	Belfast,	B.A. 1857.
Mark, Joseph,	1866	Belfast,	M.D. 1871.
Marks, C. Ferdinand,	1870	Galway,	M.D. 1874.
Marks, Edward G. K.	1871	Galway,	2nd Med. Ex. 1874.
Marmion, Thos. H.	1856	Cork,	Dip. Eng. 1858.
Marshall, John,	1864	Belfast, Galway, and Cork,	B.A. 1867, M.A. 1869, M.D. 1870, M.CH. 1870.
Marshall, John E.	1855	Cork,	Dip. El. Law, 1861.
[4]Martin, Daniel N.	1859	Cork,	B.A. 1868, M.D. 1869, M.CH. 1869.
[5]Martin, Francis,	1862	Cork,	1st Eng. Ex. 1866.
Martin, James,	1862	Belfast,	B.A. 1866, M.A. 1868, M.D. 1871, M.CH. 1871.
Martin, James B.	1863	Cork,	1st Eng. Ex. 1866.
[6]Martin, Jas. Hall,	1864	Belfast and Galway,	B.E. 1868
Martin, John W.	1863	Galway,	M.D. 1868, M.CH. 1868
Martin, John,	1866	Cork and Galway.	
Martin, P. R.	1863	Cork,	M.D. 1867, M.CH. 1867.
Martin, Richard M.	1859	Cork,	1st Arts Ex. 1862.
Martin, Samuel D.	1870	Belfast,	2nd Med. Ex. 1874.

[1] Naval Medical Service, by competition.
[2] Professor of Anatomy and Physiology, Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland; Surgeon to St. Vincent's Hospital; formerly Examiner in Surgery, Queen's University.
[3] Civil Service of India, by competition.
[4] Army Medical Service, by competition.
[5] Engineer, Public Works of India, by competition.
[6] Surveyorship, Demerara.

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Names.	Matriculated.	Queen's College.	Graduated.
Martin, Saml. Edgar,	1868	Belfast,	B.A. 1872, M.A. 1873, M.D. 1874.
Martin, William, .	1871	Belfast.	
Martin, Wm. Thos.	1856	Galway,	B.A. 1859, M.D. 1862.
Martin, Wm. Todd,	1855	Belfast,	B.A. 1859, M.A. 1860.
Mason, William, .	1851	Galway,	Dip. El. Law, 1855.
Massy, George Hugh,	1867	Belfast,	B.E. 1870.
Mateer, Walter Gilbert,	1873	Belfast.	
Mathews, James, .	1873	Belfast,	1st Med. Ex. 1874.
Matthews, Thomas,	1873	Belfast.	
Matthews, William,	1863	Galway,	1st Arts Ex. 1868.
[1]Maunsell, Charles A.	1861	Galway,	M.D. 1862.
Maunsell, Edw. L. .	1872	Galway.	
Maunsell, John, .	1866	Belfast,	M.D. 1870.
Maxwell, Wm. John,	1866	Belfast,	B.A. 1870, M.A. 1872.
Maxwell, Wm. Henry,	1869	Galway,	B.A. 1872, M.A. 1874.
May, William G. .	1856	Galway,	B.A. 1859.
Maybin, William, .	1860	Belfast,	B.A. 1873.
Maybury, Aurelius Victor,	Lond.	Cork,	M.D. 1873, M.CH. 1873, Dip. Mid. 1873.
Maybury, Horace M.	Lond.	Belfast,	M.D. 1872, M.CH. 1872, Dip. Mid. 1872.
Maybury, Lysander,	1873	Galway,	1st Med. Ex. 1874.
Maybury, Wm. A.	1870	Galway,	M.D. 1871, M.CH. 1871, Dip. Mid. 1872.
Meares, Robert, .	1853	Belfast,	B.A. 1857.
Meeke, James, .	1858	Belfast,	B.A. 1862.
Meeke, James, .	1868	Belfast,	B.A. 1872, M.A. 1874.
Meeke, Moses, .	1864	Belfast,	B.A. 1868, M.A. 1869.
Megarry, James, .	1866	Belfast,	B.A. 1869, M.A. 1870, LL.B. 1872, LL.D. 1873.
Megarry, James, .	1869	Belfast & Galway,	B.A. 1872.
Megarry, Jno. Wesley,	1873	Belfast,	1st Med. Ex. 1874.
Meharry, John B. .	1863	Belfast and Galway,	B.A. 1868
Mercer, Thomas, .	1864	Belfast.	B.E. 1868.
[2]Meric, Eugene de, .	1864	Galway,	2nd Med. Ex. 1866.
Merrick, A. Stewart,	1861	Cork,	M.D. 1869.
Miles, George F. .	1871	Cork.	
Miles, John M. .	1863	Cork,	2nd Med. Ex. 1867.
Mill, John Francis, .	1873	Belfast.	

[1] Army Medical Service, by competition.
[2] Naval Medical Service, by competition.

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Names.	Matriculated.	Queen's College.	Graduated.
Millar, Adam,	1873	Belfast.	
Millar, Alex. P.	1865	Belfast,	M.D. 1869, M.CH. 1867.
Millar, James,	1862	Belfast,	B.A. 1868.
Millar, James M'C.	1869	Belfast,	1st Arts Ex. 1873.
Millar, John,	1872	Belfast.	
[1]Millar, John Bell,	1864	Belfast,	B.E. 1868.
[2]Millar, Joseph A.	1852	Belfast,	B.A. 1855.
Millar, Sml. Dundee,	1861	Belfast,	M.D. 1865, M.CH. 1865.
Miller, Alfred H.	1869	Cork,	2nd Med. Ex. 1873.
Miller, Alfred H.	1873	Cork,	1st Med. Ex. 1874.
Miller, William Val.	1870	Cork,	B.E. 1874.
Milliken, John,	1872	Belfast.	
Milliken, Robert,	1859	Belfast,	1st Arts Ex. 1864.
Milling, James,	1852	Belfast,	B.A. 1858.
Milling, Robert G.	Edin.	Belfast.	
Mills, John W.	1863	Cork,	B.A. 1866.
Mills, Samuel,	1859	Galway,	B.A. 1862, 2nd Med. Ex. 1867.
Milward, Edwin O.	1870	Galway,	B.A. 1873.
Milward, Geo. Robt.	1868	Galway,	1st Arts Ex. 1871, 1st Eng. Ex. 1871.
Milward, Wm. H.	1865	Cork and Galway,	2nd Med. Ex. 1872.
Minniken, John,	1873	Galway.	
Miskelly, James,	1864	Belfast,	B.A. 1868.
Mitchell, James,	1862	Belfast,	B.A. 1866.
Mitchell, James,	1868	Galway and Belfast.	
Mitchell, Robert,	1866	Galway & Belfast,	B.A. 1870.
Mitchell, Robert,	1873	Galway.	
[3]Mitchell, Robert J.	1851	Galway,	B.A. 1854, M.A. 1861.
Moffett, Samuel,	1863	Galway,	B.A. 1867.
[4]Moffett, Thomas, LL.D.	—	Univer. of Dub.	ad eun. 1861
Mogee, Alexander,	1868	Belfast,	B.A. 1873.
Molloy, Patrick J.	1851	Cork,	M.D. 1853.

[1] Royal Engineers, by competition.

[2] Assistant Professor, Owen's College, Manchester.

[3] Late Inspector of National Schools, by competition; formerly Astronomical Assistant in the Observatory of the Earl of Rosse; Inspector, Registrar-General's Office, Ireland.

[4] Member of the Senate of the Queen's University, Professor of History, English Literature, and Mental Science, Queen's College, Galway; Registrar, Queen's College, Galway.

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Names.	Matriculated	Queen's College.	Graduated.
Molloy, William,	1867		Belfast and Cork, M.D. 1872, M.CH. 1873, Dip. Mid. 1873.
Molohan, John P. .	1873		Galway.
Moloney, Henry, .	1870		Galway, B.A. 1873.
Moloney, Jno. Cotter,	1861		Galway, 1st Arts Ex. 1865.
Moloney, Michael, .	1864		Cork, B.A. 1867, M.A. 1869.
Molony, Cornelius,	1872		Cork.
Molony, John,	1871		Cork, B.A. 1874.
Molony, John S. .	1871		Galway, B.A. 1874.
Molony, Timothy, .	1867		Cork and Galway, M.D. 1872, M.CH. 1872.
Molyneux, Echlin, .	1859		Belfast, Dip. Eng. 1861.
Monahan, Thos	1868		Galway and Belfast.
[1]Mongan, James, .	1849		Cork, B.A. 1852.
[2]Monroe, John, .	1854		Galway, B.A. 1857, M.A. 1859, Dip. El. Law, 1861, LL.B. 1862.
Monroe, Samuel H.	1870		Belfast & Galway, B.A. 1873.
Monteath, David Taylor, . .	1873		Belfast.
[3]Monteath, James, .	1863		Belfast, B.A. 1867, M.A. 1868.
Monteath, John Johnston, . .	1873		Belfast.
Monteath, Joseph J.	1861		Belfast, M.D. 1867.
Montgomery, Hugh,	1871		Belfast, 1st Med. Ex. 1874.
Montgomery, Saml.	1870		Belfast.
Moody, George, .	1861		Belfast, B.A. 1864, M.A. 1865.
Moody, Joseph W.	1866		Belfast and Galway.
Moody, Samuel, .	1860		Galway, B.A. 1863.
Moon, James R. .	1866		Galway, B.E. 1870.
Moore, David Raphl.	1865		Belfast, B.A. 1869.
Moore, Edward H.	1873		Galway, 1st Med. Ex. 1874.
Moore, George H. .	1860		Cork, 1st Eng. Ex. 1862.
Moore, Geo. Lowry,	1867		Belfast, B.A. 1872.
Moore, George R. .	1853		Belfast, B.A. 1857, M.A. 1858.
Moore, James R. .	1862		Belfast, B.A. 1867.
Moore, James W. .	1872		Belfast.

[1] British Consul at Tientsin, China.
[2] Law Studentship, Inns of Court, London, by competition; some time Examiner in Jurisprudence and Political Economy, Queen's University.
[3] Civil Service of India, by competition.

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Names.	Matriculated.	Queen's College.	Graduated.
Moore, John,	1850	Belfast,	M.D. 1852.
Moore, John Chas.	1860	Belfast,	B.A. 1864.
Moore, John H.	1854	Belfast & Galway,	B.A. 1858, M.D. 1861.
Moore, Robert,	1869	Belfast,	B.A. 1872, M.A. 1874, 2nd Med. Ex. 1874.
Moore, William,	1862	Belfast,	B.A. 1867, M.A. 1868.
Moore, William,	1864	Belfast,	Dip. Eng. 1867.
Moore, W. H. Dobbin,	1861	Belfast,	B.A. 1864, M.A. 1866.
Moorehead, James,	1868	Galway,	B.A. 1871, M.A. 1872, 2nd Med. Ex. 1874.
Moorehead, John,	1850	Galway & Belfast,	B.A. 1855, M.D. 1856, M.A. 1857.
Moorehead, Robert L.,	1856	Belfast,	M.D. 1861.
Moorehead, Wm. R.	1862	Belfast,	B.A. 1865, M.A. 1866, M.D. 1869.
Moorhead, J. Nesbitt,	1864	Belfast,	1st Arts Ex. 1867.
Moran, James,	1866	Cork,	B.E. 1869, M.D. 1873, M.CH. 1874, Dip. Mid. 1874.
Moran, John,	1867	Galway and Cork,	B.A. 1870, M.A. 1872.
Moran, John,	1869	Belfast,	1st Arts Ex. 1872.
Moran, William,	1871	Belfast,	1st Arts Ex. 1874.
Morell, Chas. Lucas,	1873	Belfast.	
Morell, James,	1865	Belfast,	B.A. 1869.
Morgan, Henry H.	1849	Cork,	B.A. 1852, M.A. 1853.
[1]Morgan, Hickman,	1860	Cork,	M.D. 1866.
[1]Morgan, Rosslewin,	1860	Cork,	M.D. 1867.
Morgan, William C.	1873	Belfast.	
Moriarty, Maurice W. S.	1864	Cork,	B.A. 1867.
[1]Moriarty, Thos. B.	1854	Cork,	B.A. 1858, M.D. 1860.
Morony, Henry V. L.	1872	Cork and Belfast.	
Morrell, Robt. John,	1873	Belfast.	
Morris, George Jph.	1868	Belfast,	B.A. 1871.
Morris, James,	1873	Galway.	
Morris, John James,	1869	Galway,	M.D. 1873, Dip. Mid. 1873, M.CH. 1874.
Morris, Michl. O'K.	1850	Cork and Galway,	B.A. 1854, M.D. 1857, M.CH. 1865.
Morris, Richard H.	1873	Galway.	

[1] Army Medical Service, by competition.

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Names.	Matriculated.	Queen's College.	Graduated.
Morrison, John, .	1865	Belfast,	B.A. 1869, M.A. 1870.
Morrogh, Joseph A.	1849	Cork,	B.A. 1854.
Morrow, John, .	1868	Belfast,	M.D. 1871.
Morrow, Robert, .	1864	Belfast,	B.A. 1867.
Morton, Andrew, .	1873	Belfast.	
Mossman, Robt. A.	1873	Galway.	
Mountaine, John, .	1867	Cork,	2nd Med. Ex. 1869.
Mowll, Richard A. .	1866	Cork,	M.D. 1868, M.CH. 1868.
Moxly, Joseph H. L.	Dub.	Belfast.	
Moylan, Michael J.	1870	Galway,	B.A. 1873.
[1]Moynan, W.E.Bonsall,	1870	Galway,	M.D. 1872, M.CH. 1872, Dip. Mid. 1872.
Moynehan, John F.	1873	Cork.	
Muir, William, .	1866	Belfast,	B.A. 1869, M.A. 1871.
Mulcahy, Peter, .	1863	Cork,	Dip. Eng. 1867.
[2]Mulholland, Wm. .	1860	Galway,	B.A. 1863.
Mullally, Michael, .	1868	Galway,	B.A. 1871, M.A. 1873.
Mullan, Andrew, .	1857	Belfast,	B.A. 1862, M.A. 1863. M.D. 1866.
Mullan, David, .	1856	Belfast,	B.A. 1861.
Mullan, Robt. Alex.	1861	Belfast,	B.A. 1865.
Mullane, Jeremiah,	1872	Cork,	1st Med. Ex. 1874.
Mullane, Timothy,	1870	Cork,	M.D. 1874, M.CH. 1874, Dip. Mid. 1874.
Mullen, Douglas, .	1868	Galway,	M.D. 1872, M.CH. 1873, Dip. Mid. 1873.
Mullen, Jarlath Jos.	1869	Galway,	M.D. 1873, M.CH. 1873, Dip. Mid. 1873.
[3]Mullen, St. Lawrence,	1862	Galway,	M.D. 1868, M.CH. 1868
[1]Mullen, Thos. Ffrench,	1860	Galway,	M.D. 1864, M.CH. 1865
Mulligan, James, .	1864	Belfast,	1st Arts Ex. 1868.
Mulligan, James, .	1865	Belfast & Galway,	B.A. 1869, M.A. 1871.
Mulligan, John Wats,	1859	Belfast,	M.D. 1864, M.CH. 1866.
[4]Mulligan, Wm. Jno.	1854	Belfast,	B.A. 1858.
Mullin, James, .	1871	Galway,	B.A. 1874.
Mullins, Michael J.	1859	Cork,	B.E. 1872.

[1] Army Medical Service, by competition.
[2] Barrington Lecturer.
[3] Naval Medical Service, by competition.
[4] Second Place, Civil Service of India, 1859, by competition.

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Names.	Matriculated.	Queen's College.	Graduated.
Mulrennan, John, .	1868	Cork,	2nd Med. Ex. 1873.
Munro, John H. .	1860	Belfast,	B.A. 1865.
Munro, J. Edwin C.	1868	Belfast,	B.A. 1871.
Munro, Michael Thos.	1867	Belfast,	M.D. 1874.
Munro, Robert John,	1867	Belfast,	M.D. 1872.
Murdock, Donald, .	1869	Cork,	2nd Med. Ex. 1870.
Murphy, Andrew C.	1854	Belfast,	B.A. 1858, M.A. 1861.
Murphy, Edmund, .	1850	Cork,	Dip. Agric. 1852.
Murphy, Edmund, .	1870	Belfast,	2nd Med. Ex. 1874.
Murphy, Francis H. S.	1872	Cork,	2nd Med. Ex. 1874.
[1]Murphy, James E.	1863	Belfast,	B.A. 1866, M.A. 1867.
Murphy, Jeremiah E.	1866	Cork,	2nd Med. Ex. 1870.
Murphy, John, .	1873	Cork.	
Murphy, Jno. Howard,	1867	Belfast,	1st Arts Ex. 1874.
Murphy, Michael E.	1865	Galway,	2nd Med. Ex. 1867.
Murphy, Patrick, .	1863	Cork,	M.D. 1868, M.CH. 1868.
Murphy, W. G., .	1849	Belfast,	M.D. 1852.
[2]Murphy, William K.	1857	Belfast,	B.A. 1867, M.D. 1871, M.CH. 1871.
[3]Murray, Chas. F. K.	1867	Galway,	M.D. 1868.
Murray, Francis .	1872	Belfast.	
Murray, Henry B. .	1872	Belfast.	
Murray, John, LL.D.	=	Univ. of Dub., ad eun., 1862.	
Murray, John J. G.	1872	Belfast.	
[4]Murray, William W.	1866	Belfast,	M.D. 1869.
Murtagh, Edward J.	1872	Cork,	M.D. 1873.
Mussen, Arthur, .	1859	Belfast,	M.D. 1863.
Nason, J. Harrison,	1861	Cork,	M.D. 1869.
Nealon, William A.	1866	Galway and Cork.	
[2]Nedwill, Courtney,	1856	Belfast,	M.D. 1860.
Neely, G. Washington,	1867	Belfast,	B.A. 1871.
Neill, Channing, .	1871	Belfast,	2nd Med. Ex. 1874.
Neilson, Robert, .	1861	Belfast,	B.A. 1865.
Nelson, Edwin F. .	1851	Belfast,	M.D. 1866.
Nelson, Joseph, .	1858	Belfast,	M.D. 1863.
Nesbitt, John, .	1870	Belfast and Galway,	1st Arts Ex. 1872.

[1] Civil Service of India, by competition.
[2] Army Medical Service, by competition.
[3] Naval Medical Service, by competition.
[4] Professor of Materia Medica in College of Physicians and Surgeons, Baltimore.

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Names.	Matriculated.	Queen's College.	Graduated.
[1]Nesbitt, William, M.A.	=		Univ. of Dub., ad eun., 1861.
Neville, Timothy, .	1865		Cork, B.A. 1870.
Neville, Thomas, .	1866		Cork, M.D. 1874, M.CH. 1874, Dip. Mid. 1874.
Newburgh, Thomas,	1873		Cork, 1st Med. Ex. 1874.
[2]Newman, John H. .	1859		Cork, M.D. 1865, M.CH. 1865.
Newsam, Wm. F. .	1864		Cork, M.D. 1868.
[3]Newsome, James C.	1863		Belfast, B.A. 1866, M.A. 1867.
Nicholls, John Wm.	1865		Galway, M.D. 1873, M.CH. 1873, Dip. Mid. 1873.
Niblock, James, .	1860		Belfast, B.A. 1864.
Nicholson, George F.	1873		Galway, 2nd Med. Ex. 1874.
[4]Nightingale, Wltr. H.	1865		Galway, 1st Eng. Ex. 1867.
Noble, John J. .	1849		Belfast, B.A. 1852.
Nolan, Foster, .	1872		Belfast. 1st Eng. Ex. 1874.
Nolan, Robt. Howard,	1866		Belfast. B.E. 1869.
Norris, Edward Henry,	1864		Galway, 2nd Med. Ex. 1868.
Norris, Patrick Jas.	1864		Galway, M.D. 1869.
[5]Norton, Bernard G.	1849		Cork and Galway, B.A. 1860.
Nunan, Francis, .	1862		Cork, B.A. 1867, M.D. 1869.
[6]Nuttall, Chas. John,	1868		Belfast.
[2]O'Brien, Barth. .	1864		Cork, M.D. 1872, M.CH. 1872.
O'Brien, Daniel, .	1865		Galway, M.D. 1869, M.CH. 1869.
[3]O'Brien, Eugene R.	1859		Cork, M.D. 1863.
O'Brien, James, .	1861		Cork, 1st Eng. Ex. 1862.
[2]O'Brien, James J. A.	1863		Cork, M.D. 1867, M.CH. 1867.
O'Brien, John, .	1850		Cork, B.A. 1853, M.A. 1854.
[2]O'Brien, Joseph H.	1864		Cork, B.A. 1868, M.A. 1869, M.D. 1870.
O'Brien, Julius M. .	1856		Galway, 1st Arts Ex. 1863.
[7]O'Brien, Michael, .	1860		Cork, B.A. 1863.
O'Brien, Michael, .	1871		Galway, 2nd Med. Ex. 1873.
O'Brien, Patrick C.	1866		Cork, M.D. 1871, M.CH. 1871.
O'Brien, Richard R.	1864		Cork, M.D. 1868, M.CH. 1868.

[1] Professor of Latin, Queen's College, Belfast; late Professor of Greek, Queen's College, Galway.
[2] Army Medical Service, by competition.
[3] Consular Service, China, by competition.
[4] Engineer, Public Works, India, by competition.
[5] Late Judge of the Superior Court, British Guiana.
[6] Telegraph Service of India, first place by competition.
[7] Professor of English Literature, Imperial College, Pekin.

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Names.	Matriculated.	Queen's College.	Graduated.
O'Bryen, Turlough,	1873	Galway.	
O'Brien, William D.	1871	Cork.	
[1]O'Callaghan, F. L. .	1856	Cork,	Dip. Eng. 1858.
O Callaghan, John, .	1861	Cork,	B.A. 1865, 2nd Med. Ex. 1872.
O'Connell, Albert E.	1872	Cork,	1st Med. Ex. 1874.
O'Connell, James, .	1870	Cork,	2nd Med. Ex. 1873.
[2]O'Connell, Matt. W.	1864	Cork,	M.D. 1869, M.CH. 1869.
[3]O'Connell, Philip, .	1849	Cork,	B.A. 1854.
O'Connell, Patrick, .	1859	Cork,	B.A. 1862.
O'Connell, Patrick, .	1868	Cork,	M.D. 1872, M.CH. 1872, Dip. Mid. 1872.
O'Connor, Augus. D.	1867	Cork,	M.D. 1869, M.CH. 1869.
O'Connor, Bernard,	1865	Cork,	B.A. 1868, M.D. 1872, M.CH. 1872, Dip. Mid. 1872.
[4]O'Connor, Daniel, .	1851	Cork,	M.D. 1866.
O Connor, Daniel F.	1873	Cork,	1st Med. Ex. 1874.
O'Connor, David W.	1866	Cork,	2nd Med. Ex. 1869.
O'Connor, George, .	1871	Galway,	B.A. 1874.
O'Connor, George A.	1872	Galway.	
O'Connor, John, .	1860	Cork,	M.D. 1866, M.CH. 1866.
O'Connor, John K.	1873	Cork.	
O'Connor, Michl. R.	1871	Cork,	2nd Med. Ex. 1874.
O'Connor, Patrick, .	1871	Galway,	1st Med. Ex. 1874.
O'Connor, Paul A. .	1866	Galway,	1st Arts Ex. 1869.
O'Connor, P. Fenelon,	1867	Galway,	B.A. 1871, M.D. 1874, M.CH. 1874, Dip. Mid. 1874.
O'Connor, Thos. P.	1863	Galway & Cork,	B.A. 1866, M.A. 1873.
O'Connor, Watkins R.	1865	Cork,	2nd Med. Ex. 1868.
[4]O'Connor, Wm. A. .	1860	Cork,	M.D. 1866, M.CH. 1866.
[5]O'Connor, Wm. C. .	1852	Cork,	B.A. 1857, M.A. 1858, Dip. Eng. 1858.
O'Conor, Aylward O. B.	1861	Belfast.	B.A. 1864.
O'Conor, Bindon B.	1860	Belfast,	B.A. 1865.
O'Conor, Wm. Fred.	1862	Belfast,	B.A. 1865.

[1] Engineer Public Works, India, by competition.
[2] Army Medical Service, by competition.
[3] Inspector of National Schools.
[4] Naval Medical Service, by competition.
[5] Royal Engineers, by competition.

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Names.	Matriculated[8]	Queen's College.	Graduated.
[1]Odling, Chas. Wm.	1862	Galway,	Dip. Eng. 1865.
[2]O'Donnell, Chas. J.	1865	Galway,	B.A. 1868, M.A. 1870.
O'Donnell, Francis,	1862	Galway,	B.A. 1865, M.A. 1868.
[3]O'Donnell, Thos. A.	1868	Cork,	M.D. 1869, M.CH. 1870.
O'Donoghue, James J.	1869	Cork,	B.A. 1873, M.A. 1874.
O'Donovan, Eugene J.	1873	Cork.	
[4]O'Driscoll, Denis F.	1850	Cork,	B.A. 1854.
[5]O'Driscoll, John, .	1862	Cork,	1st Arts Ex. 1866.
[6]O'Dwyer, Thos. F. .	1859	Cork,	M.D. 1862.
[6]O'Farrell, Thomas, .	1857	Galway,	B.A. 1861, M.A. 1863, M.D. 1864.
O'Feely, T. O'B. .	1850	Galway,	B.A. 1856, Dip. El. Law, 1856, LL.B. 1857, LL.D. 1860.
[3]O'Flaherty, Thos. A.	1854	Galway / Belfast	M.D. 1859.
O'Flyn, Denis B. .	1850	Cork,	B.A. 1853, M.A. 1854, M.D. 1857.
O'Flyn, Denis J. .	1857	Cork,	M.D. 1861.
[6]O'Grady, Jer. James,	1863	Cork,	2nd Med. Ex. 1864.
O'Grady, Jer. Joseph,	1860	Cork,	B.A. 1864.
[6]O'Halloran, Wm. .	1849	Cork,	B.A. 1852.
O'Hara, Charles, .	1850	Galway,	Dip. Agric. 1855, B.A. 1860, M.D. 1865.
O'Hara, Daniel M.	1852	Belfast,	M.D. 1857.
O'Hara, Robert F. .	1867	Galway,	B.A. 1873.
[7]O'Hara, Thomas, .	1849	Galway,	Dip. Agric. 1852, B.A. 1860.
O'Hare, Owen, .	1851	Belfast,	M.D. 1855.
[6]O'Kearney, Fras. R.	1855	Cork,	M.D. 1860.
[8]O'Keeffe, Cornelius,	1850	Cork,	Dip. Agric. 1852.
O'Keeffe, Daniel, .	1864	Galway,	2nd Med. Ex. 1867.
[9]O'Keeffe, Matthias,	1849	Cork,	B.A. 1852, M.A. 1853, M.D. 1860.

1 Engineer, Public Works, India, by competition.
2 Civil Service of India, by competition.
3 Naval Medical Service, by competition.
4 Inspector of National Schools.
5 Consular Service, China, by competition.
6 Army Medical Service, by competition.
7 Inspector of National Schools, by competition.
8 Assistant to Professor of Chemistry, Queen's College, Cork.
9 Librarian, Queen's College, Cork.

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Names.	Matriculated.	Queen's College.	Graduated.
O'Keeffe, Menus W.	1873	Cork.	
O'Keeffe, Patrick, .	1857	Cork,	M.D. 1864, M.CH. 1865.
O'Keeffe, William, .	1860	Cork,	B.A. 1863.
O'Keeffe, William, .	1871	Cork.	
O'Kelly, Joseph, .	1858	Cork,	M.D. 1862.
[1]O'Kinealy, James, .	1854	Galway,	B.A. 1858.
O'Kinealy, Michael,	1853	Galway,	Dip. Eng. 1855.
O'Kinealy, Peter, .	1871	Galway,	B.A. 1874.
Oldham, Thos. Herb.	Dub.	Belfast.	
[2]O'Leary, Eugene F.	1852	Cork,	M.D. 1870.
O'Leary, Richard, .	1852	Cork,	B.A. 1855, M.A. 1857.
Oliver, Chas. Henry,	1873	Belfast.	
Oliver, John R. .	1871	Cork,	2nd Med. Ex. 1874.
O'Malley, Michael,	1864	Cork,	M.D. 1868, M.CH. 1869.
O'Meara, Patrick,	1852	Cork,	B.E. 1870.
[3]O'Neill, George F. .	1855	Galway,	B.A. 1858, 2nd Med. Ex. 1859, M.A. 1862.
O'Neill, Henry, .	1861	Cork,	Dip. Eng. 1864.
O'Neill, Henry, .	1870	Belfast,	1st Med. Ex. 1874.
O'Neill, James, .	1865	Belfast,	B.A. 1871, M.A. 1874.
[4]O'Neill, John, .	1864	Cork,	M.D. 1870, M.CH. 1870.
O'Neill, Peter J. .	1869	Galway,	B.A. 1872.
O'Neill, Richard F.	1862	Cork,	B.A. 1866, 2nd Med. Ex. 1869.
[5]Oram, John Earl, .	1865	Galway,	B.E. 1868.
O'Regan, John, .	1856	Cork,	B.A. 1860, LL.B. 1860.
Orchard, William P.	1866	Belfast,	B.E. 1869.
Orpen, Arthur H. .	1852	Cork,	B.A. 1856.
Orr, Adam, . .	1859	Cork,	M.D. 1862.
Orr, Gawin, . .	1859	Belfast,	M.D. 1864.
Orr, John, . .	1873	Belfast.	
Orr, Robert J. .	1858	Cork,	B.A. 1861, M.A. 1862.
Orr, Wm. Thomas, .	1872	Belfast,	1st Arts Ex. 1874.
O'Reilly, Walter W. J.	1869	Galway,	M.D. 1870, M.CH. 1871.

[1] Civil Service of India, by competition.
[2] Army Medical Service, by competition.
[3] Inspector of National Schools, by competition.
[4] Naval Medical Service, by competition.
[5] Professor of Mathematical Science and Engineering, King's College University, Windsor, Nova Scotia.

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Names.	Matriculated.	Queen's College.	Graduated.
O'Ryan, Owen, .	1852	Cork,	B.A. 1858.
O'Ryan, William, .	1873	Cork.	
Osborne, Cecil A. P.	1872	Cork.	
Osborne, John, .	1872	Cork.	
O'Shaughnessy, J. F. A.	1868	Galway,	1st Arts Ex. 1871.
O'Sullivan, Christr.	1871	Cork.	
O'Sullivan, Daniel J.	1871	Cork,	2nd Med. Ex. 1873.
O'Sullivan, Jerome E.	1872	Cork,	1st Med. Ex. 1874.
O'Sullivan, John, .	1871	Cork.	
O'Sullivan, Joseph, .	1868	Cork,	2nd Med. Ex. 1871.
O'Sullivan, Maurice,	1871	Cork,	2nd Med. Ex. 1873.
O'Sullivan, Michael,	1871	Cork.	
O'Sullivan, Michl. U.	1872	Cork,	2nd Med. Ex. 1874.
O'Sullivan, Patk. J.	1871	Galway,	2nd Med. Ex. 1874.
O'Sullivan, Stephen,	1858	Cork,	M.D. 1862, M.CH. 1865.
[1]O'Sullivan, Thomas,	1863	Galway,	M.D. 1869, M.CH. 1869.
Ottley, John, .	1873	Cork.	
Owen, Simeon H. .	=	Belfast,	M.D. 1872, Dip. Mid. 1872.
Padin, Thomas, .	1860	Galway,	B.A. 1864.
[2]Page, William, .	1849	Cork,	B.A. 1853.
[2]Palmer, Dean P. .	1863	Galway,	M.D. 1864.
[2]Palmer, Edmund T.	1850	Cork,	B.A. 1855, M.A. 1857.
[3]Park, John, .	1856	Belfast,	B.A. 1862, M.A. 1863.
Park, John P. .	1871	Belfast,	2nd Med. Ex. 1873.
Park, William, .	1860	Belfast,	B.A. 1864, M.A. 1865
Parke, David, .	1872	Belfast,	1st Arts Ex. 1874.
[4]Parke, David R. .	1856	Belfast,	B.A. 1859.
Parke, Robt. Cooper,	1864	Belfast,	2nd Med Ex. 1867.
Parke, Samuel, .	1864	Belfast,	M.D. 1866.
Parker, James D. .	1857	Belfast, Galway,	B.A. 1854, Dip. El. Law, 1855, LL.B. 1857, LL.D. 1864.
Parker, Joseph, .	1870	Galway,	M.D. 1874, M.CH. 1874
Parker, J. Wm. .	1870	Galway,	1st Arts Ex. 1874.

[1] Naval Medical Service, by competition.
[2] Army Medical Service, by competition.
[3] Professor of Logic and Metaphysics, Queen's College, Belfast.
[4] Civil Service of India, by competition.

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Names.	Matriculated.	Queen's College.	Graduated.
[1]Parkes, Benjamin, .	1866	Cork,	B.E. 1869.
Parkinson, Geo. G.	1871	Belfast,	B.A. 1874.
Parks, John M. .	1863	Cork,	B.A. 1870.
Parr, J. F. Fitzgerald,	1869	Belfast,	2nd Med. Ex. 1873.
Patrick, James F. .	1851	Belfast,	M.D. 1852.
Patrick, Josias W.	=	=	2nd Med. Ex. 1865.
Patterson, James, .	1869	Galway and Belfast.	
Patterson, Thomas,	1865	Belfast,	B.A. 1869, M.D. 1872, M.CH. 1872, Dip. Mid. 1872.
Patterson, William,	1864	Belfast,	B.A. 1871.
Patterson, William,	1871	Cork,	2nd Med. Ex. 1874.
Patton, Alexander,	1860	Belfast,	B.A. 1864, M.A. 1865.
Patton, Alfred, .	1857	Belfast,	2nd Med. Ex. 1861.
Patton, Samuel, .	1854	Belfast,	B.A. 1857, M.A. 1858.
Paul, Henry C. .	1870	Cork.	
Payne, Somers H. .	1872	Cork.	
Payne, Thomas H.	1870	Galway and Belfast.	
Pearson, Charles G.,	1873	Cork.	
Pearson, Christopher,	1868	Cork,	B.A. 1872, M.A. 1873, 2nd Med. Ex. 1873.
[2]Pearson, William, .	1867	Cork,	M.D. 1873, M.CH. 1873.
Pedlow, James, .	1871	Belfast,	2nd Med. Ex. 1873.
Pedlow, William, .	1872	Belfast.	
Pegum, Thomas, .	1863	Cork,	2nd Med. Ex. 1866.
Penberthy, John H.	1864	Belfast,	M.D. 1867.
Pennell, William J.	1872	Belfast,	1st Arts Ex. 1874.
Penny, J. W. W. D.C.L.	=	Univ. of Dur., ad eun., 1869.	
Percy, Gervase Robt.,	1873	Belfast,	1st Med. Ex. 1874.
Perrier, Anthony, .	1861	Cork,	1st Arts Ex. 1864.
Perrier, William D.	1871	Cork.	
Perrott, William, .	1862	Cork,	Dip. Eng. 1865.
Perry, James, .	1869	Belfast,	B.E. 1873.
Perry, John, . .	1868	Belfast,	B.E. 1870.
Persse, William D. .	1862	Galway,	1st Arts Ex. 1864.
Peterson, Richard A.	1867	Galway,	M.D. 1868.
Pettigrew, Francis,	1850	Belfast,	B.A. 1855.
Phillips, Edward, .	1870	Galway,	2nd Med. Ex. 1873.
Phillips, Samuel, .	1870	Cork,	1st Med. Ex. 1874.
Phillips, John Gillis,	1868	Belfast,	B.A. 1873.

[1] Fifth Place, Cooper's Hill College for Indian Engineering Service, 1871.
[2] Naval Medical Service, by competition.

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Names.	Matriculated.	Queen's College.	Graduated.
Pierce, Frederick M.	1867	Belfast,	M.D. 1870.
Plaine, Thomas, .	1849	Belfast,	M.D. 1852.
Plowman, Charles,	1865	Cork,	M.D. 1873, M.CH. 1873.
Plumer, Chas. Jas.	1871	Belfast,	M.D. 1874.
Pollock, Norman, .	1869	Belfast,	M.D. 1874, M.CH. 1874, Dip. Mid. 1874.
Pooler, Turner W. .	1874	Galway,	2nd Med. Ex. 1874.
Popham John F. .	1847	Cork,	B.A. 1860, M.A. 1861.
Popham, Thos. D. .	1871	Cork,	2nd Med. Ex. 1873.
[1]Porter, Alexander,	1860	Belfast,	M.D. 1864.
[2]Porter, Andrew M.	1853	Belfast,	B.A. 1856.
Porter, Angus M. .	1859	Belfast,	M.D. 1864.
[3]Porter, Francis K. .	1862	Belfast,	B.A. 1865.
Porter, Leslie A. S.	1870	Belfast,	B.A. 1873.
[4]Porter, John S. .	1854	Belfast,	B.A. 1858.
Potter, Robert, .	1857	Galway & Cork,	M.D. 1862.
Powell, Caleb K. .	1868	Cork,	M.D. 1873, M.CH. 1873.
Powell, John, .	1852	Galway,	1st Arts Ex. 1868.
[1]Powor, Pierce G. .	1855	Cork,	B.A. 1860, M.D. 1863.
[1]Power, Robert V. .	1859	Cork,	B.A. 1863, M.D. 1866.
Power, Thomas, .	1863	Cork.	1st Arts Ex. 1866.
Power, William D.	1869	Cork,	2nd Med. Ex. 1874.
Prendergast, Patk. J.	1870	Cork and Galway,	1st Eng. Ex. 1872.
Prenter, Samuel, .	1864	Belfast,	B.A. 1868.
[1]Price, Gordon, .	1864	Belfast,	M.D. 1868, M.CH. 1868.
[1]Price, William, .	1863	Belfast,	M.D. 1868, M.CH. 1868.
Pring, Arthur H. .	1872	Belfast.	
Pulvertaft, Robert, .	1862	Cork,	1st Arts Ex. 1864.
Purcell, Charles G. .	1863	Cork,	M.D. 1867, M.CH. 1868.
Purcell, Ferdinand A.	1857	Cork,	M.D. 1863.
Purcell, John, .	1873	Galway and Cork.	
Purcell, Mathew A.	1859	Cork,	Dip. Eng. 1862.
Purdon, Wm. F. C.	1862	Belfast,	Dip. Eng. 1865.
[1]Purefoy, John W. .	1863	Galway,	M.D. 1864.
Pugh, Joseph Fras.,	1869	Belfast.	
Pybus, John A., .	1873	Galway.	
[5]Pye, Joseph P. .	1866	Galway,	M.D. 1871, M.CH. 1871

[1] Army Medical Service, by competition.
[2] Q.C. Barrington Lecturer, 1861, by competition.
[3] Consular Service, China, by competition.
[4] Civil Service of India, by competition.
[5] Professor of Materia Medica, Queen's College, Galway.

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Names.	Matriculated.	Queen's College.	Graduated.
Pyper, James,	1864	Belfast,	B.A. 1868, M.A. 1869.
[1]Quarry, William,	1859	Cork,	Dip. Eng. 1863.
Quayle, William A.	1871	Belfast,	2nd Med. Ex. 1874.
Quinn, Martin,	1855	Galway,	B.A. 1863.
Quinton, Jno. Henry,	1866	Belfast & Galway,	B.A. 1871, B.E. 1872.
Quinton, Richard F.	1865	Belfast,	B.A. 1868, M.D. 1873, M.CH. 1873, Dip. Mid. 1873.
Quirk, Martin,	1871	Galway,	2nd Med. Ex. 1873.
[2]Rahilly, Michael J.	1855	Cork,	M.D. 1859.
Ramsay, Robert,	1864	Belfast,	B.A. 1870.
Rankin, Wm. John,	1864	Galway,	M.D. 1865.
[2]Rathborne, Cha. A.	1865	Galway,	M.D. 1870, M.CH. 1870
Rathborne, Henry,	1865	Galway,	2nd Med. Ex. 1872.
[3]Rattan, Jas. J. Louis,	1864	Cork,	M.D. 1865, M.CH. 1866.
[3]Raye, Daniel O'C.	1864	Galway,	M.D. 1865
Rea, George T.	1859	Belfast,	B.A. 1864, M.A. 1866.
Rea, John Henry,	1863	Belfast,	2nd Med. Ex. 1868.
Read, George,	1872	Galway and Belfast.	
Read, Richard,	1853	Cork,	M.D. 1860.
Read, Richard,	1869	Galway & Belfast,	M.D. 1872, M.CH. 1872.
Reardan, Thomas D.	1865	Cork,	B.A. 1869, M.A. 1870.
Reardon, John,	1873	Cork.	
Reardon, Thomas F.	1872	Cork.	
Redcliffe, Alexander Hamilton,	1873	Belfast.	
Redmond, Walter,	1870	Belfast.	
[4]Reed, Andrew,	1856	Galway,	B.A. 1859.
Reed, George M'C.	1849	Belfast,	B.A. 1855.
[5]Reed, Matthew,	1864	Galway,	M.D. 1870, M.CH. 1870
Rees-Phillips, S.	1869	Belfast,	M.D. 1871, M.CH. 1871.
[5]Reichel, Rev. Chas. P., M.A.		University of Dublin, ad eundem, 1861.	
Reid, Jos. Brabazon,	1873	Belfast.	
[6]Reid, Robert,	1851	Belfast & Galway,	B.A. 1854.

[1] Engineer, Public Works of India, by competition.
[2] Naval Medical Service, by competition.
[3] Army Medical Service, by competition
[4] Sub-Inspector, Constabulary, by competition.
[5] Vicar of Mullingar; late Professor of Latin, Queen's College, Belfast.
[6] Army Medical Service, by competition; late Demonstrator of Anatomy, Queen's College, Galway.

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Names.	Matriculated.	Queen's College.	Graduated.
[1]Reid, Robert, .	1855	Belfast,	B.A. 1862, M.A. 1863.
Reid, Robt. M'Alister,	1873	Belfast.	
Reid, Wm. Joseph,	1858	Galway,	B.A. 1861.
Rentoul, Alfred H.	1869	Belfast,	B.A. 1872.
Rentoul, James, .	1863	Cork,	1st Arts Ex. 1864.
Rentoul, James Alex.	1864	Belfast,	B.A. 1869. LL.B. 1874.
Rentoul, J. Lawrence,	1861	Belfast,	B.A. 1867, M.A. 1868.
Rentoul, Robert R.	1873	Galway.	
Rentoul, Robt. W. R.	1861	Belfast,	B.A. 1865.
[2]Rice, Patrick, .	1865	Cork,	1st Eng. Ex. 1868.
[3]Rice, William R. .	1852	Cork,	M.D. 1856.
Richards, Henry J.	1859	Cork,	Dip. Eng. 1862.
[4]Richardson, John H.	1849	Galway,	B.A. 1852.
Richardson, William,	Dub.	Belfast.	
Riddell, Robert, .	1868	Belfast,	M.D. 1871, M.CH. 1871.
Ridings, Henry S. .	1856	Cork,	B.A. 1860, Dip. Eng. 1861.
Ring, James, . .	1866	Cork,	M.D. 1872, M.CH. 1872, Dip. Mid. 1872.
[2]Ring, Robert, .	1862	Cork,	Dip. Eng. 1866.
Ring, William, .	1871	Cork.	
[5]Riordan, Denis A. .	1855	Cork,	M.D. 1861.
Riordan, Thomas F.	1872	Cork,	1st Med. Ex. 1874.
[3]Ritchie, James H. .	1862	Belfast,	M.D. 1866, M.CH. 1866.
Ritchie, William, .	1865	Belfast,	M.D. 1869.
Roach, Henry L. .	1872	Cork.	
Robb, James G. .	1850	Belfast,	B.A. 1854.
Roberts, John, .	1850	Belfast,	B.A. 1854.
Roberts, Thomas R.	1854	Cork,	Dip. Eng. 1858.
Robertson, David, .	1869	Belfast,	2nd Med. Ex. 1873.
Robertson, Joseph,	1866	Belfast,	M.D. 1873.
Robinson, Charles, .	1867	Belfast,	B.A. 1870.
Robinson, Henry W.	1870	Belfast,	1st Eng. Ex. 1872.
Robinson, James, .	Cam.	Belfast.	
Robinson, John, .	1860	Belfast,	B.A. 1865.
Robinson, Robert H.	1874	Belfast.	2nd Med. Ex. 1874.
Robinson, Wm. David,	1861	Belfast,	2nd Med. Ex. 1869.
Robinson, W. Newman,	1859	Cork,	M.D. 1867, M.CH. 1868.

[1] Civil Service of Ceylon, first place, by competition, 1866.
[2] Engineer, Public Works of India, by competition.
[3] Army Medical Service, by competition.
[4] Librarian, Queen's College, Galway.
[5] Naval Medical Service, by competition.

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Names.	Matriculated.	Queen's College.	Graduated.
Robson, Robert G. .	1867	Belfast,	1st Eng. Ex. 1869.
Roche, Charles H. .	1862	Cork,	2nd Med. Ex. 1864.
Roche, Francis E. .	1863	Cork,	B.A. 1866, M.D. 1867, M.CH. 1867.
Roche, John, . .	1863	Cork,	M.D. 1867, M.CH. 1867.
Rodgers, Henry Wm., M.A.	=	University of Dublin,	ad eundem, 1859.
Roe, Robert George,	1868	Galway and Belfast,	2nd Med. Ex. 1871.
Roe, St. George J. .	1868	Galway and Belfast,	2nd Med. Ex. 1871.
Roe, William, .	1862	Galway,	M.D. 1863.
Roe, Wm. Thomas,	1868	Galway and Belfast.	
Rogers, John, .	1861	Belfast,	B.A. 1864.
Rogers, Thomas, .	1866	Belfast,	B.A. 1870.
Rogers, William, .	1863	Belfast,	B.A. 1867, M.A. 1868, LL.B. 1869, LL.D. 1873.
Ronan, John, .	1872	Cork.	
Ronan, Michael, .	1867	Cork,	B.A. 1872, 2nd Med. Ex. 1872.
Ronan, Stephen, .	1864	Cork,	B.A. 1867.
Ronayne, James, .	1872	Galway.	
Rooth, Samuel, .	1860	Belfast,	M.D. 1863.
[1]Ross, David, . .	1849	Belfast,	B.A. 1853, M.A. 1854, Dip. El. Law, 1854. LL.B. 1855.
Ross, David J. .	1868	Cork,	2nd Med. Ex. 1872.
Ross, David R. .	1872	Galway and Belfast,	2nd Med. Ex. 1873.
Ross, Fredk. Ogilby,	1873	Belfast.	
Ross, James, .	1870	Belfast,	M.D. 1874.
Ross, J. Alexander,	1863	Galway,	M.D. 1868, M.CH. 1869
Ross, John R. .	1860	Galway,	B.A. 1863, M.D. 1866.
Ross, Nathaniel, .	1873	Belfast.	
Ross, William, .	1868	Belfast,	B.A. 1872, M.A. 1873, M.D. 1874, M.CH. 1874, Dip. Mid. 1874.
Rosten, William M.	Durham	Galway,	M.D. 1874.
Rothwell, Richard M.	1867	Belfast,	1st Eng. Ex. 1869.
Rowney, William, .	1871	Belfast,	1st Med. Ex. 1874.

[1] Late Secretary, Queen's Colleges Commission. Member of the Senate of the Queen's University.

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Names.	Matriculated.	Queen's College.	Graduated.
Russell, Charles C. .	1863	Belfast,	B.A. 1866.
Russell, Francis, .	1864	Belfast,	B.A. 1867.
Russell, James, .	1860	Belfast,	B.A. 1863, LL.B. 1874.
Russell, Saml. Marcus,	1873	Belfast.	
Rutherford, Wm. .	1865	Galway and Belfast,	M.D. 1871, M.CH. 1871, Dip. Mid. 1873.
Ryan, Dominick D.	1849	Galway,	B.A. 1852, Dip. El. Law, 1852.
Ryan, James Joseph,	1858	Cork,	M.D. 1863.
Ryan, John, . .	1871	Cork,	1st Arts Ex. 1873.
Ryan, John Nashville,	1867	Belfast,	M.D. 1872.
Ryan, Michael R. .	1870	Cork,	M.D. 1874, M.CH. 1874.
Ryan, Richard, .	1863	Cork,	2nd Med. Ex. 1866.
Ryan, Richard, .	1867	Cork,	M.D. 1871, M.CH. 1871.
Ryan, Thomas, .	1860	Cork,	B.A. 1863, M.D. 1867, M.CH. 1867.
Sampson, Robert, .	1873	Galway.	
Sanders, Richard B.	1863	Belfast,	B.E. 1874.
Sanderson, Wm. B.	1865	Galway,	1st Eng. Ex. 1868.
Sandiford, Thos. H.	1861	Cork,	B.A. 1866, M.D. 1867, M.CH. 1867.
Sandiford, John C. G.	1873	Cork,	1st Med. Ex. 1874.
Saul, Isaac Cromie,	1855	Belfast,	M.D. 1860.
[1]Saunderson, Jas. E.	1857	Galway,	B.A. 1862, M.D. 1866, M.CH. 1866.
Saunderson, Robt.	1863	Galway,	M.D. 1870.
[2]Saunderson, Wm. H.	1860	Galway,	B.A. 1863, M.A. 1864, M.D. 1868, M.CH. 1868.
[3]Scott, Buchanan, .	1865	Belfast,	1st Eng. Ex. 1867
Scott, Charles, .	1861	Belfast,	B.A. 1865, M.A. 1866
Scott, Conway, .	1861	Belfast,	Dip. Eng. 1864.
Scott, James, . .	1863	Belfast,	B.A. 1866.
Scott, James Orr, .	1859	Belfast,	B.A. 1864, M.A. 1865.
Scott, J. Moore J. .	1869	Belfast,	M.D. 1872, M.CH. 1872, Dip. Mid. 1872.
[4]Scott, Ross, . .	1866	Belfast,	B.A. 1869, M.A. 1870.
Scott, Thomas H. M.	1854	Belfast,	B.A. 1857, M.A. 1859

[1] Naval Medical Service, by competition.
[2] Army Medical Service, by competition.
[3] Royal Engineers, by competition.
[4] Civil Service of India, by competition.

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Names.	Matriculated.	Queen's College.	Graduated.
[1]Scott, William,	1861	Galway,	1st Eng. Ex. 1863.
Seath, John,	=	Belfast,	B.A. 1861.
Seaver, Jonathan,	Dub.	Belfast.	
Seaver, Thomas,	1871	Belfast.	
Seeds, Robert,	1852	Belfast,	B.A. 1857, Dip. El. Law, 1856, LL.B. 1857 LL.D. 1859.
[2]Seymour, Michael,	1854	Cork,	B.A. 1859, M.A. 1860.
Shanahan, Henry,	1859	Cork,	1st Eng. Ex. 1862.
Shannon, George,	1857	Belfast,	M.D. 1861.
Shannon, Patk. J.	1859	Galway,	M.D. 1864, M.CH. 1865.
[3]Sharkey, Edmd. de la Garde.	1860	Galway and Belfast,	B.A. 1863, M.A. 1866.
Sharpe, Ch. Ed.	1869	Belfast,	2nd Med. Ex. 1872.
Sharpe, John W.	1864	Belfast,	B.A. 1867.
[4]Sharpe, William,	1862	Belfast and Galway,	M.D. 1866, M.CH. 1868.
[5]Shaw, George F., LL.D.	=	Dublin,	ad eundem, 1856.
Shaw, James,	1859	Belfast,	1st Arts Ex. 1862.
Shaw, James,	1865	Belfast,	M.D.1870, M.CH.1870
[6]Shaw, Jas. Johnston,	1861	Belfast,	B.A. 1865, M.A. 1866.
Shaw, John A.	1862	Galway,	M.D. 1863.
Shaw, John Greig,	1868	Belfast,	B.A. 1871.
Shaw, Wm. H. J.	1861	Cork,	B.E. 1869.
Shawcross, H. Joseph	1869	Belfast,	B.E. 1873.
Shepperd, William,	1861	Belfast,	B.A. 1865.
Sherrard, Cæsar D.	1869	Cork,	2nd Med. Ex. 1873.
Sheedy, John,	1872	Galway,	1st Med. Ex. 1874.
Sheedy, Thomas,	1873	Galway.	
Shiel, Joseph R.	1868	Galway,	B.A.1871, M.A. 1873, LL.B. 1874.
Shillidy, John,	1865	Belfast,	B.A.1870, M.A.1871.
[7]Shinkwin, Thos. C. M.D.	=	Aberdeen,	ad eundem, 1858.
Shipsey, Edward,	1867	Cork,	M.D. 1873. M.C.H. 1873.
Shore, Robert,	1872	Galway,	1st Arts Ex. 1874.

[1] Engineer, Public Works of India, by competition.
[2] Inspector of Schools, by competition.
[3] Civil Service of India, by competition.
[4] Army Medical Service, by competition.
[5] Fellow of Trinity College, Dublin.
[6] Professor of Metaphysics and Ethics, Magee College Londonderry.
[7] Demonstrator, Queen's College, Cork.

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Names.	Matriculated.	Queen's College.	Graduated.
Shorten, James, .	1872	Cork.	
Sigerson, George,	1855	Galway and Cork,	M.D. 1859, M.CH. 1865.
Simms, James, .	1863	Belfast,	2nd Med. Ex. 1868.
Simpson, David M.	1872	Belfast.	
Simpson, Edw. F. .	1860	Belfast,	B.A. 1865.
Simpson, Robert T.	1865	Belfast,	B.A. 1870.
Simpson, William, .	1867	Galway & Belfast,	M.D. 1872, M.CH. 1873, Dip. Mid. 1873.
Sinclair, Thomas, .	1853	Belfast,	B.A. 1856, M.A. 1859.
Sisk, John O'Neill,	1863	Cork,	M.D. 1867, M.CH. 1867.
Skelly, William, .	1864	Belfast,	B.A. 1867, M.D. 1871.
[1]Skilling, Thomas, .	1849	Galway,	Dip. Agric. 1852.
Sloane, Ebenezer E.	1867	Belfast,	M.D. 1871, Dip. Mid. 1872.
Smiley, Samuel, .	1867	Belfast,	B.A. 1872.
Smiley, William, .	1866	Belfast,	B.A. 1870.
Smith, Alexander T.	1866	Belfast,	2nd Med. Ex. 1871.
Smith, David S. H.	1863	Belfast,	M.D. 1865.
Smith, Edward J. J.	1873	Galway.	
Smith, Frederick A.	1873	Cork.	
[2]Smith, Hugh M'L. .	1863	Belfast,	B.A. 1866.
Smith, Henry S. .	1872	Cork.	
Smith, J. Anderson,	1849	Belfast, Galway,	B.A. 1853.
Smith, James, .	1872	Belfast.	
Smith, James E. .	1867	Belfast,	M.D. 1871, M.CH. 1871.
Smith, James W. T.	1849	Belfast,	M.D. 1853.
Smith, John, .	1873	Galway.	
[3]Smith, Parker, .	1860	Cork,	M.D. 1864.
Smith, Robert, .	1866	Belfast,	B.E. 1870.
Smith, Robert, .	1873	Galway.	
Smith, Robert J. .	1857	Galway,	B.A. 1861.
Smith, Samuel J. .	1865	Belfast,	M.D. 1871.
Smith, Thomas, .	1869	Belfast.	1st Arts Ex. 1872.
Smith, Washington,	1857	Galway and Belfast.	
Smith, William J. .	1873	Galway.	
[4]Smith, Wm. M'L. .	1860	Belfast,	B.A. 1863, M.A. 1864.
Smylie, Archibald,	1861	Galway,	B.A. 1864, M.A. 1874.

[1] Director of Model Farm, Royal Park, Melbourne.
[2] Civil Service of India, by competition.
[3] Army Medical Service, by competition.
[4] Professor of Mathematics, Doveton College, Calcutta.

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Names.	Matriculated.	Queen's College.	Graduated.
[1]Smyth, Arthur V. .	1864	Cork,	2nd Med. Ex. 1867.
Smyth, Carew C. H.	1869	Cork,	M.D. 1873, M.CH. 1873, Dip. Mid. 1873.
Smyth, Charles, .	1872	Cork.	
Smyth, Edward, .	1871	Belfast,	2nd Med. Ex. 1872.
Smyth, Fredk. H. .	1864	Cork,	M.D. 1869.
Smyth, Henry G. .	1864	Cork,	2nd Med. Ex. 1867.
Smyth, James, .	1867	Belfast,	B.A. 1872.
Smyth, James, .	1870	Cork.	
Smyth, John, .	1864	Belfast,	1st Eng. Ex. 1870.
Smyth, John, .	1872	Cork.	
Smyth, John T. .	1861	Cork,	Dip. Eng. 1864.
Smyth, John W. .	1868	Belfast,	1st Eng. Ex. 1869.
Smyth, John Watt,	1850	Belfast,	Dip. Agric. 1852.
Smyth, Joseph, .	1862	Belfast,	M.D. 1869, M.CH. 1869.
Smyth, Thomas E. .	1861	Belfast,	B.A. 1866.
[2]Smyth, Thos. Watt,	1854	Belfast,	B.A. 1858, M.A. 1859.
Smyth, William, .	1871	Belfast.	
Smyth, William J. .	1861	Belfast & Galway,	B.A. 1865, M.D. 1872.
Somerville, Annesley A.	1872	Cork,	1st Arts Ex. 1874.
Somerville, Richd. N.	1867	Galway,	B.A. 1871, B.E. 1873.
Sommerville, R. M'G.	1856	Belfast,	B.A. 1860.
Sparrow, Thomas F.	1868	Cork,	M.D. 1872.
[2]Spedding, John B. .	1855	Cork,	B.A. 1861.
[2]Spedding, Robt. D.	1855	Cork and Belfast,	B.A. 1858, M.A. 1859.
Speer, William S. .	1870	Belfast,	M.D. 1874, M.CH. 1874. Dip. Mid. 1874.
Spence, J. Beveridge,	1868	Galway,	M.D. 1869, M.CH. 1869
[3]Spencer, William F.	1871	Galway,	M.D 1872, M.CH. 1872
Sprott, Wm. John,	1872	Belfast,	1st Med. Ex. 1874.
Sproule, Godfrey K.	1868	Galway,	2nd Med. Ex. 1871.
Sproull, Alexander M'Doual, . .	1873	Belfast.	
[3]Stack, Edward, .	1866	Belfast,	B.A. 1869, M.A. 1870.
Starkey, Richard F.	1872	Cork,	2nd Med. Ex. 1874.
Starkey, William, .	1850	Cork,	B.A. 1857, M.D. 1869, M.CH. 1870.

[1] Army Medical Service, by competition.
[2] Civil Service of India, by competition.
[3] Naval Medical Service, by competition.

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Names.	Matriculated.	Queen's College.	Graduated.
Steel, James, .	1872	Belfast.	
Steele, John W. .	1866	Belfast,	M.D. 1871, M.CH. 1871.
Steen, David, . .	1868	Belfast,	B.A. 1874.
Steen, John, . .	1860	Belfast,	B.A. 1863.
Steen, William, .	1869	Belfast,	B.A. 1871.
Stephens, William,	1865	Galway,	M.D. 1866.
Sterling, Robert, .	1857	Cork,	Dip. Eng. 1860.
[1]Stevelly, John, LL.D.	=	Univ. of Dub.,	ad eun., 1867.
Stevelly, Rbt. Sankey,	1860	Belfast,	B.A. 1863.
Stevenson, Hugh,	1869	Belfast,	1st Arts Ex. 1871.
Stevenson, Robert H.	1864	Belfast,	M.D. 1868.
Stevenson, Wm. J.,	1868	Belfast,	2nd Med. Ex. 1874.
[2]Stewart, Abram. A.	1861	Cork,	M.D. 1862.
Stewart, A. Young,	1870	Galway and Belfast.	
[3]Stewart, James, .	1856	Belfast,	2nd Med. Ex. 1863, B.A. 1864.
Stewart, James, .	1863	Belfast,	B.A. 1866.
Stewart, John, .	1870	Belfast.	
Stewart, Robert F.	1854	Galway,	B.A. 1861.
Stewart, Robert Wm.	1864	Belfast,	M.D. 1868.
Stewart, Samuel E.	1865	Belfast,	B.A. 1868.
Stewart, Washing. S.	1855	Galway & Belfast,	B.A. 1866.
[2]Stewart, William, .	1849	Belfast,	M.D. 1852.
Stewart, William, .	1866	Belfast,	1st Arts Ex. 1868.
Stewart, William D.	1862	Belfast,	B.A. 1865.
Stewart, William T.	1860	Cork,	B.A. 1864.
[4]Stoker, W. Thornley,	1861	Galway,	M.D. 1866.
Stokes, William, .	1871	Galway.	
Stoney, Edw. W. .	1860	Galway,	B.E. 1872.
[5]Stoney, G. Johnstone, M.A.	=	Univ. of Dub.	ad eun., 1860.
[6]Stoney, John H. L.	1859	Galway,	M.D. 1861.
Stoops, William, .	1871	Cork,	B.A. 1874.
Strahan, John, .	1869	Belfast,	M.D. 1872, M.CH. 1872. Dip. Mid. 1872.

[1] Late Professor of Natural Philosophy, Queen's College, Belfast.
[2] Army Medical Service, by competition.
[3] Naval Medical Service, by competition.
[4] Surgeon, Richmond Hospital; Demonstrator of Anatomy, Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland.
[5] Secretary to the University; Fellow of the Royal Society.
[6] Surgeon, City of Dublin Hospital; Demonstrator, Royal College of Surgeons, Dublin.

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Names.	Matriculated.	Queen's College.	Graduated.
Strain, David A. .	1860	Belfast,	B.A. 1865.
Strain, Jas. Kirker,	1852	Belfast,	B.A. 1858.
Strangman, Thomas,	1858	Cork,	Dip. Agric. 1860.
Stratford, John, .	1867	Galway,	1st Eng. Ex. 1869.
Street, C. James, .	1871	Belfast,	1st Arts Ex. 1874.
Stronge, Wm. Jas. .	1858	Belfast,	B.A. 1865.
[1]Stronge, S. English,	1864	Belfast,	B.A. 1871, M.A. 1872.
Stuart, Chas. MacD.	1868	Belfast,	B.E. 1872.
Stuart, James, .	1873	Belfast.	
Stuart, John, .	1864	Belfast,	B.A. 1873, M.A. 1874, LL.B. 1874.
Stuart, William, .	1867	Belfast,	B.A. 1870.
Studdert, John, .	1871	Cork.	
Sturgeon, John, .	1869	Belfast,	B.A. 1873.
Sugars, John C. .	1864	Galway,	M.D. 1868, M.CH. 1868
Sullivan, Godfrey H.	1873	Cork.	
Sullivan, John P. .	1873	Cork.	
Swanton, James, .	1850	Cork and Belfast,	B.A. 1853, M.A. 1862.
Swanton, James R.	1858	Cork,	M.D. 1862.
[2]Sweetnam, William F.	1865	Cork,	M.D. 1869, M.CH. 1869.
[2]Sweetnam, James, .	1863	Cork,	M.D. 1869, M.CH. 1869.
Sweetnam, Michael,	1870	Cork,	M.D. 1873, M.CH. 1873, Dip. Mid. 1873.
Taggart, David, .	1854	Belfast,	M.D. 1858.
Taggart, Wm. John,	1850	Belfast,	B.A. 1855, M.D. 1863.
Tait, William, .	1867	Belfast.	
Talbot, Bertram H. .	1865	Galway and Cork,	B.A. 1869.
Tanner, Charles K. .	1867	Cork,	B.A. 1872, 2nd Med. Ex. 1874.
Tanner, Mark Batt, M.D.	=	St. Andrew's,	ad eun., 1861.
Tate, A. C. .	1872	Belfast,	1st Arts Ex. 1874.
Tate, Davis D. .	1867	Galway,	M.D. 1868.
Taylor, David, .	1871	Belfast,	2nd Med. Ex. 1874.
Taylor, David A. .	1863	Belfast,	B.A. 1868.
Taylor, George P. .	1870	Belfast,	B.A. 1873, M.A. 1874.
Taylor, Joseph F. .	1867	Belfast,	B.A. 1870.
Taylor, William C. .	1866	Cork,	B.A. 1871, M.A. 1872, Dip. El. Law, 1874.

[1] Inspector of Schools, by competition.
[2] Naval Medical Service, by competition.

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Names.	Matriculated.	Queen's College.	Graduated.
Tennent, John, .	1867	Belfast,	B.A. 1872.
[1]Testro, Daniel M'M.	1857	Cork,	B.A. 1860.
Thompson, David, .	1866	Galway & Belfast,	B.A. 1871, 2nd Med. Ex. 1872.
[2]Thompson, George,	1861	Galway,	B.A. 1865.
Thompson, George,	1873	Belfast.	
Thompson, Geo. W.	1863	Belfast,	2nd Med. Ex. 1866.
Thompson, Isaac, .	1864	Belfast,	B.A. 1867.
Thompson, John M.	1861	Belfast,	1st Eng. Ex. 1864.
Thompson, Robt. A.	1864	Cork,	B.E. 1868.
Thompson, Samuel,	1854	Belfast,	B.A. 1858.
Thompson, Samuel,	1870	Belfast,	B.A. 1873.
Thomson, Francis W.	1869	Belfast,	B.E. 1873.
Thomson, Hugh W.	1854	Belfast,	M.D. 1860.
Thomson, John, .	1868	Belfast,	B.E. 1871.
Thomson, John B. .	1870	Belfast,	B.A. 1873.
[3]Thomson, William,	1860	Galway,	B.A. 1867, M.D. 1872, M.CH. 1872, Dip. Mid. 1872.
Thomson, William,	1856	Belfast,	M.D. 1864.
[4]Thomson, Wyville,	LL.D. =	University of Aberdeen,	ad eundem, 1860, D.Sc. honoris causâ, 1871.
[5]Thornhill, Josh. H.	1864	Cork,	Dip. Eng. 1867.
Thornhill, William H.	1869	Cork,	B.A. 1873, 2nd Med. Ex. 1874.
[6]Thornley, John Geo.	1860	Belfast,	M.D. 1864.
[6]Thorpe, Joseph C. .	1863	Galway,	M.D. 1864.
[7]Thynne, Henry, .	1854	Galway and Cork,	B.A. 1859, LL.B. 1873.
Tidbury, James, .	1870	Cork,	2nd Med. Ex. 1873.
Tidbury, Robert, .	1867	Cork,	M.D. 1874, M.CH. 1874, Dip. Mid. 1874.
Tierney, Daniel, .	1851	Galway,	B.A. 1856, Dip. Eng. 1857.

[1] Civil Service of India by competition.
[2] Second Master, Doveton College, Calcutta.
[3] Surgeon, Richmond Hospital; Demonstrator, Carmichael School of Medicine.
[4] Formerly Professor of Natural Science, Queen's College, Belfast; Professor of Natural Science, University of Edinburgh.
[5] Engineer, Public Works of India, by competition.
[6] Army Medical Service, by competition.
[7] Sub-Inspector, Constabulary, by direct appointment.

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Names.	Matriculated.	Queen's College.	Graduated.
Tivy, William J. .	1867	Cork,	1st Arts Ex. 1869 2nd Med. Ex. 1872.
[1]Todd, Andrew, .	1873	Galway.	
Todd, Andrew T. .	1872	Belfast and Galway.	
[1]Todd, Robert H. .	1866	Galway & Belfast, B.A. 1870,	M.A. 1871, LL.B. 1873.
Tolerton, W. Ratcliffe,	1866	Cork, M.D. 1870, M.CH. 1870.	
Topping, John, .	1859	Belfast,	B.A. 1865.
[1]Torrens, Frederick,	1873	Belfast.	
Torrens, Hugh Rankin,	1861	Belfast, B.A. 1868, M.D. 1870.	
Torrens, James, .	1862	Belfast & Galway, B.A. 1866,	M.A. 1867, 2nd Med. Ex. 1868.
Torrens, John L. .	1873	Belfast.	
[2]Townsend, C. .	1854	Cork,	B.A. 1857.
Townsend, C. Usher,	1873	Galway.	
[2]Townsend, Edmond,	1860	Cork, B.A. 1863, M.D. 1866,	M.CH. 1866.
[2]Townsend, Edwd., M.A. =		Univ. of Dub. ad eun. 1866.	
[1]Townsend, Horace, .	1870	Cork,	1st Arts Ex. 1873.
Townsend, Samuel,	1873	Cork.	
Townsend, Thos. A.	1865	Cork and Galway, B.E. 1869.	
[1]Trimble, C. Joseph,	1873	Belfast.	
Trimble, James, .	1862	Belfast, 2nd Med. Ex. 1866.	
Trousdell, Alex. B.	1863	Cork, M.D. 1869, M.CH. 1869.	
[2]Tuohy, Francis J. .	1866	Cork, M.D. 1871, M.CH. 1871.	
[1]Tuohy, John F. .	1873	Cork.	
[4]Turner, Robert, .	1858	Belfast, 2nd Med. Ex. 1864.	
Turnock, Benj. B. .	1859	Belfast, B.A. 1862, M.A. 1867.	
Twigg, William, .	1861	Galway,	M.D. 1862.
Uncles, Joseph, .	1856	Cork,	Dip. Eng. 1860.
[5]Unkles, Richard N.	1861	Cork,	Dip. Eng. 1864.
Verner, Albert, .	1856	Belfast,	Dip. Eng. 1858.
Vickery, George, .	1867	Cork, M.D. 1871, M.CH. 1871.	
Vint, Robert, .	1867	Belfast, B.A. 1870, M.A. 1871.	

[1] Royal Artillery, by competition.
[2] Army Medical Service, by competition.
[3] Professor of Civil Engineering, Queen's College, Galway.
[4] Naval Medical Service, by competition.
[5] Engineer, Public Works of India, by competition.

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Names.	Matriculated.	Queen's College.	Graduated.
Wade, John, . .	1871	Galway,	2nd Med. Ex. 1874.
Wadsworth, Charles,	1866	Galway & Belfast,	2nd Med. Ex. 1872.
Waddell, Hugh, .	1863	Belfast,	B.A. 1867.
Waddell, John, .	1861	Belfast,	B.A. 1865.
Waddell, Rutherford,	1870	Belfast,	B.A. 1874.
Walbank, R. Seddon,	1873	Galway.	
Walbank, Wm. M'Lea,	1873	Galway.	
Wales, John Fred. .	1867	Belfast,	B.A. 1872, 2nd Med. Ex. 1874.
[1]Walker, David, .	1852	Belfast,	M.D. 1856.
Walker, Samuel, .	1870	Belfast,	B.A. 1874.
Walker, Thomas G.	1872	Cork,	2nd Med. Ex. 1873.
Wall, Edmond, .	1873	Cork.	
Wall, John, . .	1854	Cork,	B.A. 1862, M.D. 1864.
[2]Wall, Richard, .	1850	Cork,	B.A. 1853, M.A. 1854.
Wall, Thomas, .	1853	Cork,	B.A. 1856.
Wallace, Alexander,	1866	Belfast,	B.A. 1871.
Wallace, Alex. M. .	1873	Belfast.	
Wallace, Archibald,	1870	Belfast,	2nd Med. Ex. 1874.
Wallace, John Alex.	1873	Belfast.	
Wallace, John Bruce,	1870	Belfast,	B.A. 1874.
Wallace, John B. .	1861	Belfast,	B.A. 1865, M.A. 1866, Dip. Eng. 1866, LL.B. 1871.
Wallace, Robert, .	1867	Belfast,	B.A. 1871, Dip. El. Law, 1873, LL.B. 1873.
Wallace, Samuel, .	1870	Belfast,	2nd Med. Ex. 1873.
Wallace, Samuel, .	1873	Belfast.	
Wallace, Thomas, .	1867	Belfast,	M.D. 1870.
Wallace, Thomas, .	1866	Belfast,	B.A. 1872.
Wallace, William, .	1861	Belfast,	B.A. 1866, M.A. 1867.
Wallace, William D.	1861	Belfast,	B.A. 1865.
Waller, E. W. .	1857	Galway,	Dip. Eng. 1861.
Walmsley, Francis H.	1872	Belfast,	2nd Med. Ex. 1874.
Walsh, Michael, .	1864	Galway,	B.A. 1867, M.D. 1873, M.CH. 1873, Dip. Mid. 1873.
Walsh, Patrick L. .	1864	Cork,	M.D. 1868, M.CH. 1868.

[1] Late Surgeon to the "Fox" Arctic Expedition in search of Sir J. Franklin.

[2] Judge of the High Court of Bombay.

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Names.	Matriculated.	Queen's College.	Graduated.
Walsh, Thomas,	1863	Galway and Cork,	1st Arts Ex. 1865.
[1]Walsh, David J.	1859	Cork,	B.A. 1862, 2nd Med. Ex. 1869.
Walsh, Francis,	1868	Belfast,	1st Arts Ex. 1872.
Walshe, John E.	1873	Cork,	1st Med. Ex. 1874.
Walshe, Michael,	1864	Galway.	
Walshe, Richard F.	1871	Cork.	
Walshe, Thomas,	1868	Galway and Cork.	
[2]Ward, Marcus J. B.	1860	Belfast,	B.A. 1864.
Ward, Michael F.	1861	Galway,	2nd Med. Ex. 1866.
Ward, Peter,	1864	Galway,	B.A. 1867.
Wardhaugh, J. W. F.	1861	Belfast,	Dip. Eng. 1864.
Warnock, James,	1866	Belfast,	B.A. 1870, M.A. 1871.
Warren, Borlace,	1873	Galway.	
Warren, Edward A.	1873	Cork.	
Warren, J. Monteith,	1868	Galway,	M.D. 1874, M.CH. 1874.
Warren, Robt. Thos.	1851	Cork,	M.D. 1858.
Warren, Wm. Edw.	1868	Galway,	B.A. 1871, M.D. 1873, M.CH. 1873.
Warren, Wm. Hen.	1864	Galway,	M.D. 1866.
[1]Waters, Robert,	1851	Belfast,	M.D. 1858.
Watson, John,	1860	Belfast,	B.A. 1864.
Watson, J. Woodrow,	1866	Belfast,	M.D. 1871, M.CH. 1871.
Watt, Robert,	1862	Belfast,	B.E. 1869.
[3]Watters, Thomas,	1857	Belfast,	B.A. 1861, M.A. 1862.
Watters, William,	1869	Galway & Belfast,	1st Arts Ex. 1874.
[4]Watts, Walter A.	1852	Galway,	B.A. 1856, M.A. 1857.
Weir, Alex. M'Cook,	1867	Belfast,	M.D. 1871.
Weir, Isaac,	1860	Belfast,	B.A. 1864.
Weir, James,	1861	Belfast,	B.A. 1867.
Weir, Thomas,	1861	Belfast,	B.A. 1864.
Weldon, George,	1862	Cork,	Dip. Eng. 1866.
Weldon, Henry,	1864	Cork,	2nd Med. Ex. 1867.
Wells, Hugh,	1873	Belfast.	

[1] Army Medical Service, by competition.
[2] Inspector of Schools, England.
[3] Consular Service, China, by competition.
[4] Late Professor, Training College, Toronto.

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Names.	Matriculated.	Queen's College.	Graduated.
Wells, T. L. .	1857	Belfast,	B.A. 1863.
Welply, John J. .	1869	Cork.	2nd Med. Ex. 1874.
Welsh, Francis, .	1868	Belfast,	B.A. 1872.
West, Geo. Francis,	1869	Belfast,	B.E. 1872.
West, Henry T. .	1871	Belfast.	
West, John Dobbin,	1850	Belfast & Galway,	B.A. 1859.
[1]West, Raymond, .	1852	Galway,	B.A. 1855, M.A. 1869.
West, Thomas, .	1860	Cork,	B.A. 1866.
Whan, Wm. Taylor,	1850	Belfast,	B.A. 1856, M.A. 1857.
[2]Wheeler, Edwin, .	1861	Belfast,	M.D. 1864.
Wheeler, John, .	1863	Cork,	M.D. 1872, M.CH. 1873, Dip. Mid. 1873.
Wheeler, Thomas K.	1849	Belfast,	M.D. 1852.
Whigham, David S.	1865	Belfast & Galway,	2nd Med. Ex. 1871.
[3]Whitaker, Henry, .	1854	Belfast,	M.D. 1859.
Whitaker, Joseph, .	1858	Belfast,	M.D. 1862.
White, Chas. L. E.	1871	Cork.	
White, Edward A. .	1870	Cork & Belfast,	B.A. 1874.
White, J. Bradshaw,	1862	Belfast,	M.D. 1869, M.CH. 1869.
White, Michael, .	1869	Gal.	M.D. 1873, M.CH. 1873.
White, Nicholas W.	1870	Cork.	
White, Patk. Wm. .	1864	Belfast,	B.A. 1867.
White, Robert, .	1864	Belfast,	B.A. 1871.
[4]White, Thomas H. .	1854	Cork,	M.D. 1858.
White, Thomas R. .	1858	Galway,	M.D. 1862.
White, Vere Essex,	1854	Belfast,	B.A. 1862.
White, Wm. Campbell,	1857	Belfast,	1st Arts Ex. 1861.
Whitla, William, .	1870	Belfast,	2nd Med. Ex. 1872.
Whitford, William,	1868	Belfast,	B.E. 1872.
Whitsitt, John H. .	1873	Belfast.	
[5]Whittle, J. Lowry, M.A.	=	Univ. of Dub.	ad eun., 1867.
Whitton, Thomas B.	1868	Cork,	M.D. 1872.
Whyte, William, .	1873	Belfast.	
Wigmore, James, .	1873	Cork.	
Wilkin, James, .	1866	Belfast,	B.A. 1869, M.A. 1870.

[1] Judge of the High Court of Bombay.
[2] Naval Medical Service, by competition; Acting Medical Officer, H.M. Legation, Japan.
[3] Naval Medical Service, by competition.
[4] Army Medical Service, by competition.
[5] Formerly Examiner in Law, Queen's University.

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Names.	Matriculated.	Queen's College.	Graduate
[1]Wilkinson, H. Shaw,	1861	Belfast,	B.A. 1864, LL.B. 1872.
[2]Willans, Thos. Jos.	1857	Belfast,	Dip. Eng. 1859.
Willans, Wm. Hy. B.SC.	1861	Belfast,	Univer. of London, ad eundem, 1870.
Willet, Edmond, .	1858	Cork,	M.D. 1861.
Williams, J. Douglas,	1868	Belfast,	B.A. 1872.
Williams, James O'B.	1874	Galway,	2nd Med. Ex. 1874.
Williams, Richard G.	1860	Cork,	M.D. 1864.
Williams, William,	1868	Galway,	M.D. 1869, M.CH. 1869
Williams, William J.	1869	Cork,	B.A. 1872.
Williamson, George,	1873	Galway.	
Williamson, Wm. C.	1871	Cork,	2nd Med. Ex. 1874.
Wilson, Alexander,	1870	Belfast,	B.E. 1874.
Wilson, Andw. Jas.	1859	Belfast,	B.A. 1862.
Wilson, Daniel, .	1866	Cork,	B.A. 1870, M.A. 1872, 2nd Med. Ex. 1874.
Wilson, David, .	1870	Belfast,	B.A. 1873.
Wilson, Edward, .	1862	Cork,	B.A. 1865, M.A. 1866, LL.B. Univ. of London, ad eundem.
Wilson, Geo. .	1860	Belfast,	B.A. 1863.
Wilson, George G. .	1873	Cork.	
Wilson, Hugh C. .	1862	Belfast,	M.D. 1872.
Wilson, James A. .	1861	Belfast,	B.A. 1864, M.A. 1865.
Wilson, James, .	1863	Belfast,	Dip. Eng. 1867.
[3]Wilson, James, .	1849	Belfast,	B.A. 1852, M.A. 1853, LL.B. 1860.
Wilson, James, .	1857	Belfast,	B.A. 1862.
Wilson, James, .	1872	Galway.	
Wilson, John, .	1870	Belfast and Cork,	2nd Med. Ex. 1874.
Wilson, John, .	1861	Belfast & Galway,	B.A. 1865, M.A. 1866.
Wilson, John, .	1867	Belfast and Cork,	B.A. 1873.
[4]Wilson, John, .	1851	Belfast,	B.A. 1854.

[1] Consular Service, Japan, by competition; Studentship, Inns of Court, London, 1871.

[2] Royal Engineers, by competition.

[3] Law Studentship, Inns of Court, London, Trinity Term, 1860, by competition; formerly Examiner in Law, Queen's University; Clerk of Convocation.

[4] Inspector of National Schools.

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Names.	Matriculated.	Queen's College.	Graduated.
[1]Wilson, John,	1852		Belfast and Cork, B.A. 1857.
[2]Wilson, John,	1864		Belfast, B.A. 1868, M.A. 1869, M.D. 1871.
Wilson, John,	1870		Belfast and Cork, 2nd Med. Ex. 1871.
[3]Wilson, J. Bower,	1869		Galway, M.D. 1871.
Wilson, John F.	1868		Belfast, M.D. 1873, M.CH. 1873, Dip. Mid. 1873.
[3]Wilson, Joseph,	1864		Cork, M.D. 1871, M.CH. 1871.
Wilson, R. B. S.	1865		Belfast and Galway, B.A. 1869, M.A. 1870.
Wilson, Robert,	1868		Belfast, B.E. 1872.
Wilson, Samuel L.	1872		Galway, 1st Arts Ex. 1874.
Wilson, Thomas K.	1868		Belfast, 1st Eng. Ex. 1869.
[1]Wilson, Thomas N.	1858		Galway, B.A. 1861.
Wilson, Thomas,	1865		Belfast, 1st Eng. Ex. 1873.
Wilson, William,	1864		Belfast, M.D. 1869, M.CH. 1869.
Wilson, William N.	1862		Galway, B.A. 1865, M.A. 1866.
[3]Wilson, Wm. Jas.	1856		Belfast, M.D. 1860.
Winder, James,	1861		Galway, B.A. 1865.
Witherow, John,	1850		Belfast, B.A. 1853, M.A. 1854.
Wood, Arthur A.	1872		Belfast.
Wood, Geo. Vesey,	1859		Galway, Cork, and Belfast, M.D. 1866, M.CH. 1866.
[4]Wood, John E.	1860		Galway, B.A. 1864.
Wood, Richard,	1855		Cork, Dip. El. Law, 1866.
[1]Woodrooffe, Fras. H.	1857		Cork, B.A. 1860.
Woods, Arthur A.	1872		Belfast, 2nd Med. Ex. 1874.
Woods, Hans,	1862		Belfast, B.A. 1871, M.A. 1873.
Woods, Richard J.	1871		Galway, B.E. 1874.
Woods, William,	1865		Galway, 2nd Med. Ex. 1867.
Workman, Charles,	1872		Belfast.
Workman, Robert,	1860		Belfast, B.A. 1863, M.A. 1864.
Wren, Maurice,	1860		Cork and Galway, 1st Arts Ex. 1863.
Wright, E. P. M.D.			Univ. Dublin, ad eun., 1864.
Wright, Francis G.	1870		Cork, 2nd Med. Ex. 1873.

[1] Civil Service of India, by competition.
[2] Naval Medical Service, by competition.
[3] Army Medical Service, by competition.
[4] Inspector of National Schools.

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Names.	Matriculated.	Queen's College.	Graduated.
Wright, John, .	1867	Belfast,	1st Arts Ex. 1869.
Wright, William, .	1858	Belfast,	B.A. 1864.
Wylie, Alexander,	1868	Belfast,	M.D. 1872, M.CH. 1873, Dip. Mid. 1873.
[1]Wylie, Jas. Owens,	1864	Belfast,	B.A. 1867, M.A. 1868, Dip. El. Law, 1870, LL.B. 1871, LL.D. 1874.
Wylie, Matthew, .	1865	Belfast,	B.A. 1869, LL.B. 1872, LL.D. 1874.
Wylie, Robt. Beatty,	1864	Belfast,	B.A. 1867, M.A. 1868, LL.B. 1869, LL.D. 1874.
Wylie, William, .	1863	Belfast,	M.D. 1866.
Wylie, William, .	1872	Belfast.	
Young, Alexander, .	1861	Belfast,	M.D. 1866.
Young, Alexander,	1865	Belfast,	M.D. 1871, M.CH. 1871, Dip. Mid. 1872.
Young, James, .	1852	Belfast,	B.A. 1855, M.A. 1856.
Young, James, .	1873	Belfast.	
Young, John, .	1865	Belfast,	B.A. 1868.
Young, Samuel, . .	1862	Belfast,	B.A. 1866, M.D. 1869. M.CH. 1869.
Young, William, .	1859	Belfast,	B.A. 1862.
Young, Wm. Edwd.	1867	Belfast,	2nd Med. Ex. 1869.
Zouche, Isaiah de, .	1864	Galway,	M.D. 1865.

[1] Exhibition, Inns of Court, London, 1871.

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UNIVERSITY HONORS.

N.B.—Names which are bracketed together are arranged alphabetically.

FACULTY OF ARTS.

Honors with the Degree of M.A.

1853.

		Queen's College.
[1]Bagley, Richd. Blair,	First in Classics, &c. . . .	Cork.
[2]Duggan, Charles W. .	First in Experl. and Nat. Sciences, .	Galway.
Dunlop, Robert, .	First in English, Logic, &c. . .	Belfast.
[3]Lupton, William, .	First in Mathemat., Pure and Mixed, .	Belfast.
Jackson, Moffatt, .	Second in English, Logic, &c. . .	Belfast.
M'Murtry, David H. .	Second in Experl. and Nat. Sciences,	Belfast.
[4]O'Keeffe, Mathias, .	Second in Mathemat., Pure and Mixed,	Cork.
[5]Wilson, James, . .	Second in Classics, &c. . . .	Belfast.

1854.

Commins, Andrew, .	First in Experl. and Nat. Sciences, Vice-Chan.'s Prize for Eng. Poetry.	Cork.
O'Brien, John, .	First in Mathemat., Pure and Mixed,	Cork.
[6]Ross, David, .	First in English, Logic, &c. . .	Belfast.
[7]Wall, Richard. .	First in Classics, &c. . . .	Cork.
O'Flyn, Denis B.	Second in English, Logic, &c. . .	Cork.
Witherow, John,	Second in Experl. and Nat. Sciences,	Belfast.

1855.

[1]Barkley David G.	First in Experl. and Nat. Sciences, .	Belfast.
[8]Bole, William .	First in Classics, &c. . . .	Belfast.
Duggan, John, .	First in Mathemat., Pure and Mixed, .	Cork.
Johnson, Robert.	First in English, Logic, &c. . .	Belfast.

1856.

Ford, Patrick. .	First in Mathemat., Pure and Mixed,	Galway.
Hooper, Chas. John, .	Second in English, Logic, &c. . .	Cork & Galway.
Young, James, .	Second in Experl. and Nat. Sciences,	Belfast.

[1] Late Professor of Latin, Queen's College, Galway.
[2] Inspector of National Schools.
[3] Professor of Jurisprudence and Political Economy, Queen's College, Galway.
[4] Librarian, Queen's College, Cork.
[5] Law Studentship, Inns of Court, London, Hil. Term, 1860, by competition. Formerly Examiner in Law, Queen's University. Clerk of Convocation.
[6] Late Secretary, Queen's Colleges Commission. Member of the Senate of the Queen's University.
[7] Civil Service of India, by competition.
[8] Inspector of National Schools.

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		Queen's College.
1857.		
Gibson, James,	First in English, Logic, &c.	Belfast.
Moorhead, John,	First in Experl. and Nat. Sciences,	Galway & Belfast.
O'Leary, R.	First in Classics, &c.	Cork.
[1]Palmer, Edmund T.	First in Mathemat., Pure and Mixed,	Cork.
1858.		
Macloskie, George,	First in Experl. and Nat. Sciences,	Belfast.
[2]M'Parland, John,	First in Classics, &c.,	Belfast.
[3]Cuming, Jas., M.D.	Second in Experl. and Nat. Sciences,	Belfast.
Davidson, John,	Second in Classics, &c.,	Belfast.
Henry, Alexander,	Second in Eng., Logic, & Metaphysics,	Belfast.
[4]MacCormac, W., M.D.	Third in Experl. and Nat. Sciences,	Belfast.
Patton, Samuel,	Third in Eng., Logic, & Metaphysics,	Belfast.
1859.		
[5]Monroe, John,	First in English, Logic, &c.,	Galway.
Sinclair, Thomas,	First in English, Logic, &c.,	Belfast.
[6]Smyth, Thos. Watt,	Second in Experl. and Nat. Sciences,	Belfast.
1860.		
[7]M'Crea, John,	First in Experl. and Nat. Sciences,	Belfast.
Martin, William,	First in Eng., Logic & Metaphysics,	Belfast.
[8]Mitchell, Robert J.	First in Ancient and Mod. Languages,	Galway.
[9]MacMahon, Geo. Y.	Second in Ancient and Mod. Lang.	Galway.
1861.		
Bewley, Edmund Thos.	First in Experimental Science.	
Murphy, Andw. Chas.	First in Logic, English Lit. & Metaph.	Belfast.
Popham, John F.,	First in Experimental Science,	Cork.
Bellis, Samuel A.	Second in Natural Science,	Belfast.
[10]Burden, Henry,	Third in Natural Science,	Belfast.
1862.		
Buick, Geo. Raphael,	First in Experimental Science,	Belfast.
[11]M'Kane, John,	First in Logic, Metaph. & Polit. Econ.	Belfast & Galway.
[12]Watters, Thomas,	First in English, Logic, & Metaphysics,	Belfast.
Ditto,	Second in Classics.	

[1] Army Medical Service, by competition.

[2] Late Barrington Lecturer.

[3] Professor of Medicine, Queen's College, Belfast; formerly Examiner in Medicine, Queen's University.

[4] Member of Senate, Queen's University. Surgeon, St. Thomas's Hospital, London.

[5] Law Studentship, Inns of Court, London, by competition; formerly Examiner in Jurisprudence and Political Economy, Queen's University.

[6] Civil Service of India, by competition, 1860.

[7] Army Medical Service, by competition.

[8] Late Inspector of Schools, by competition; formerly Astronomical Assistant in the Observatory of the Earl of Rosse; Inspector, Registrar-General's Office, Ireland.

[9] Late Professor, Royal College, Mauritius.

[10] Demonstrator of Anatomy, Queen's College, Belfast.

[11] Barrington Lecturer; formerly Examiner in Jurisprudence and Political Economy, Queen's University.

[12] Consular Service, China, by competition.

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		Queen's College.
Kane, R. Romney,	Second in Logic, Hist., & Polit. Econ.	Cork.
[1]O'Neill, G. F.	Second in Eng., Logic, & Polit. Econ.	Galway.
Orr, R. J.	Third in Natural Science,	Cork.

1863.

[2]Aston, William G.	First in Ancient Classics,	Belfast.
Ditto,	Second in Modern Languages.	
[3]Park, John,	First in Logic, Metaph. & Polit. Econ.	Belfast.
[4]Reid, Robert,	First in Experimental Science,	Belfast.
Allen, Hamilton L.	Second in Ancient Classics,	Belfast.
Dixon, William,	Second in Logic, English Language and Literature, and Metaphysics,	Belfast.
Donnell, Robert,	Second in Logic, English Language and Literature, and Political Econ.	Belfast.
Edgar, Robert M'C.	Second in Logic, Metaph. & Pol. Econ.	Belfast.
[5]Leebody, John R.	Second in Mathematical Science,	Belfast.
Mullan, Andrew,	Second in Experimental Science,	Belfast.
[6]O'Farrell, Thomas,	Second in Experimental Science,	Galway.

1864.

[7]Dodd, William Huston,	First in Logic, Metaphysics, and Political Economy,	Belfast.
Hamilton, Thomas,	First in Natural Science,	Belfast.
[8]Hunter, John,	First in Experimental Science,	Belfast.
[9]Smith, Wm. M'Laren,	First in Mathematical Science,	Belfast.
Ditto,	Second in Experimental Science.	
Houston, Thomas,	Second in Logic, Metaphysics, and Political Economy,	Belfast.
Leitch, Matthew,	Second in Ancient Classics,	Belfast.
M'Mullan, Samuel Jas.	Second in Mod. Continental Languages,	Belfast.
Saunderson, Wm. H.	Third in Experimental Science,	Galway.

1865.

Beck, John Fritz,	First in Experimental Science,	Belfast.
Cleeland, Robert,	First in Mathematical Science,	Belfast.
Dougherty, Jas. Brown,	First in Logic, Metaphysics, and Political Economy,	Belfast.
Park, William,	First in Ancient Classics,	Belfast.
Scott, James Orr,	First in Logic, Metaph. & Polit. Econ.	Belfast.
Armour, Jas. Browne,	Second in Ancient Classics,	Belfast & Cork
[10]Conolly, Patrick W.	Second in Modern Languages,	Galway.
M'Clure, Edmund,	Second in Modern Languages,	Belfast.
Wilson, James Alex.	Second in Eng., Logic, and Metaph.	Belfast.

[1] Inspector of Schools, by competition.
[2] Consular Service, Japan, by competition.
[3] Late Professor of Metaphysics and Ethics, Magee College, Londonderry; Professor of Logic and Metaphysics, Queen's College, Belfast.
[4] Civil Service of Ceylon, first place, by competition, 1866.
[5] Professor of Mathematics, Magee College, Londonderry.
[6] Army Medical Service, by competition.
[7] Head Master, Endowed School, Bangor, co. Down.
[8] Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, King's College University, N.S.
[9] Professor of Mathematics, Doveton College, Calcutta.
[10] Civil Service of Ceylon, second place, by competition, 1866.

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		Queen's College.
Houston, Samuel,	Third in Logic, Metaphysics, and Political Economy,	Belfast.
Patton, Alexander,	Third in English, Logic, and Metaphysics,	Belfast.

1866.

[1]Chambers, R. M'Crea,	First in Ancient Classics,	Belfast.
Dill, Samuel Marcus,	First in Experimental Science,	Belfast.
M'Dermott, John,	First in Ancient Classics,	Belfast.
Moorhead, Wm. Robt.	First in Logic, Metaphysics, and Political Economy,	Galway.
[2]Sharkey, Edmund de la Garde,	First in Modern Languages,	Galway.
[3]Shaw, Jas. Johnston,	First in Logic, Metaphysics, and Political Economy,	Belfast.
Wallace, John Beattie,	First in Experimental Science,	Belfast.
Dick, James,	Second in Ancient Classics,	Belfast & Galway
[2]Evans, Richardson,	Second in English, History, and Political Economy,	Cork.
Graham, Thomas S.	Second in Logic, Metaphysics, and History,	Belfast.
Moore, William H. D.	Second in Logic, Metaphysics, & Political Economy,	Belfast.
Wilson, Edward D. J.	Second in English, History, and Political Economy,	Cork.
Wilson, Wm. Nesbitt,	Second in Ancient Classics,	Galway.
Andrews, Samuel,	Third in English, Logic, and Metaphysics,	Belfast.
Dobbin, William,	Third in Natural Science,	Belfast.
Wilson, John,	Third in Ancient Classics,	Belfast & Galway.

1867.

[4]Bottomley, Js. Thomson,	First in Experimental Science,	Belfast.
Hewitt, John,	First in Experimental Science,	Belfast.
M'Mordie, William,	First in Logic, Metaphysics, and Political Economy,	Belfast.
Torrens, James,	First in Ancient Classics; and Second in Logic, Metaphysics, and Political Economy,	Belfast and Galway.
Foley, John Joyce,	Second in Natural Science,	Cork
Love, John,	Second in Modern Continental Languages,	Belfast.
[5]Newsome, Jas. Clarence,	Second in Ancient Classics,	Belfast.

[1] Head Master, Royal Academical Institution, Londonderry.
[2] Civil Service of India, by competition.
[3] Professor of Metaphysics and Ethics, Magee College, Londonderry.
[4] Assistant Professor of Chemistry, King's College, London
[5] Consular Service, China, by competition.

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		Queen's College.
Brigham, John King,	Third in Ancient Classics,	Belfast.
[1]Murphy, Jas. Edward,	Third in English, History, and Political Economy,	Belfast.
Turnock, Ben. Berkeley,	Third in Ancient Classics,	Belfast.
Wallace, William,	Third in Logic, Metaphysics, and Political Economy,	Belfast.

1868.

[2]Charles, John J.	First in Experimental Science, and First in Natural Science,	Belfast.
MacDonald, Francis,	First in English, History, and Political Economy,	Galway.
Rentoul, J. Laurence,	First in English, History, and Political Economy,	Belfast.
Rogers, William,	First in Logic, Metaphysics, and Political Economy,	Belfast.
[3]Anglin, Arthur H.	Second in Mathematical Science,	Cork.
Clancy, John J.	Second in Ancient Classics,	Galway.
[1]Macaulay, Colman P.	Second in Ancient Classics,	Galway.
[1]Monteath, James,	Second in Logic, Metaphysics, and Political Economy,	Belfast.
Moore, William,	Second in Modern Languages,	Belfast.
[4]Wylie, James O.	Second in Mathematical Science,	Belfast.
Greer, Thomas,	Third in Natural Science,	Belfast.
Johnston, William M.	Third in History, Logic, and Metaphysics,	Galway.
Killen, James B.	Third in Logic, Metaphysics, and Political Economy,	Galway.
M'Mordie, Hans,	Third in Logic, Metaphysics, and Political Economy,	Belfast.
[5]M'Swinney, Robert F.	Third in Metaphysics, History, and Political Economy,	Galway.
Martin, James,	Third in Experimental Science,	Belfast.
Wylie, Robert B.	Third in Logic, Metaphysics, and Political Economy,	Belfast.

1869.

Hamilton, Samuel M.	First in Logic, Metaphysics, and Political Economy,	Belfast.
O'Brien, Joseph	First in Ancient Classics,	Cork.
Wilson, John,	First in Experimental Science,	Belfast.
Bourke, Matthew J.	Second in Modern Languages,	Cork.
Craig, John W.	Second in Ancient Classics,	Belfast.
Hamilton, Benjamin,	Second in Ancient Classics,	Cork.
Hamilton, John S.	Second in English, Logic, and Metaphysics,	Belfast.
Hamilton, Wm. W.	Second in Natural Science,	Belfast.
[1]Hoey, William,	Second in Ancient Classics,	Belfast.
Ditto,	Third in Modern Languages.	
Huey, John,	Second in Experimental Science,	Galway.
M'Farlane, Robert A.	Second in Logic, Metaphysics, and Political Economy,	Galway.

[1] Civil Service of India, by competition.
[2] Demonstrator of Anatomy, Queen's College, Belfast.
[3] Mathematical Master, Wesleyan College, Sheffield.
[4] Exhibition, Inns of Court, London, 1871.
[5] First Class Exhibition in the Law of Real Property, Inns of Court, London, 1871.

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		Queen's College.
Marshall, John,	Second in Ancient Classics,	Galway & Cork.
[1]West, Raymond,	Second in English History, and Political Economy,	Galway.
Fitzpatrick, John,	Third in English, Logic, and Political Economy,	Galway.
Meeke, Moses,	Third in English, History, and Political Economy,	Belfast.
Moloney, Michael,	Third in English, History, and Political Economy,	Cork.

1870.

Anderson, Richd. John,	First in Experimental Science,	Belfast.
Cowan, James,	First in Ancient Classics,	Belfast.
Kirkpatrick, Wm. T.	First in English, Metaphysics, and History,	Belfast.
[2]Scott, Ross,	First in Experimental Science; and Second in Mathematical Science,	Belfast.
[2]Stack, Edward,	First in Ancient Classics; and First in Modern Languages,	Belfast.
Wilkin, James,	First in Ancient Classics,	Belfast.
Drummond, Michael,	Second in Ancient Classics,	Galway.
[3]Henry, Wm. Edwd.,	Second in Ancient Classics,	Galway.
Maguire, Thomas,	Second in English, History, and Political Economy,	Galway.
Wilson, R. Buchanan,	Second in English, Logic, and Metaphysics,	Galway.
Brooke, John,	Third in English, History, and Political Economy,	Galway.
Crookshank, Chas. Hy.	Third in Logic, History, and Political Economy,	Cork.

1871.

Lewis, W. Llewellyn,	First in Experimental Science,	Galway.
Lyle, Thomas,	First in Logic, History, and Political Economy,	Belfast.
Mulligan, James,	First in Ancient Classics; and Third in Logic, Metaphysics, and Political Economy,	Belfast & Galway.
Muir, William,	First in Ancient Classics; and First in Modern Languages,	Belfast.
Shillidy, John,	First in Logic, Metaphysics, & History,	Belfast.
Vint, Robert,	First in Modern Languages,	Belfast.
Atkins, Ringrose,	Second in Experimental Science,	Cork.
Benson, Phil. Lambert,	Second in Natural Science,	Cork.
Dick, William,	Second in Ancient Classics,	Belfast.
Dewar, Elliot Paxton,	Third in Mathematical Science,	Belfast.
Eaton, Thomas,	Third in Logic, Metaphysics, and Political Economy,	Galway.
[4]Horan, Thomas,	Third in Mathematical Science,	Cork.
M'Kenzie, John,	Third in Ancient Classics,	Belfast & Galway.
Todd, Robt. Henderson,	Third in English, Logic, and Political Economy,	Belfast.
Warnock, James,	Third in Mathematical Science,	Belfast.

[1] Judge of the High Court of Bombay.
[2] Civil Service of India, First Place, by competition.
[3] President, Wesleyan College, St. John's, N.B.
[4] Inspector of National Schools, by competition.

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		Queen's College.
[1]Cuming, James,	First in Chem. and Chem. Physics,	Belfast.
Duggan, John,	First in Pure Mathematics,	Cork.
Ditto,	First in Mixed Mathematics.	
Johnson, Robert,	First in Logics and Metaphysics,	Belfast.
Ditto,	Second in Jurisp. and Political Econ.	
Mahony, John,	First in English,	Cork & Galway.
Ditto,	Second in Continental Languages,	
[2]Mitchell, Robt. John,	First in Ancient Classics,	Galway.
[2]Barkley, David G.	Second in Natural Sciences,	Belfast.
Ford, Patrick,	Second in Mixed Mathematics,	Galway.
Johnston, John W.	Second in Logics and Metaphysics,	Galway.
M'Guire, Edward,	Second in Pure Mathematics,	Galway.
Ditto,	Second in Chem. and Chem. Phys.	
Robb, Jas. Gardner,	Second in English,	Belfast.

1855.

Gibson, James,	First in English,	Belfast.
Hooper, Charles J.	First in Jurisp. and Polit. Econ.	Cork & Galway.
Ditto,	Second in Logic and Metaphysics,	
M'Callan, John F.	First in Logic and Metaphysics,	Belfast.
Moorhead, John,	First in Natural Sciences,	Galway & Belfast.
Ditto,	Second in Chemistry.	
[4]Palmer, Edmund J.	First in Pure Mathematics,	Cork.
Ditto,	First in Mixed Mathematics.	
Pettigrew, Francis,	First in Continental Languages,	Belfast.
[5]West, Raymond,	First in Ancient Classics,	Galway.
Ditto,	First in Physics.	
Arnold, Robert J.	Second in Continental Languages,	Belfast.
[6]Millar, Joseph Allan,	Second in Pure Mathematics,	Belfast.
O'Leary, Richard,	Second in Ancient Classics,	Cork.

1856.

[4]Bartley, Acheson G.	First in Physics,	Belfast.
Ditto,	First in Chemistry.	
[7]Corkey, Joseph,	First in Jurisp. and Political Econ.	Belfast.
Graham, Hugh Clarke,	First in Logic and Metaphysics,	Belfast.
[7]M'Parland, John,	First in English,	Belfast.
Ditto,	First in Continental Languages.	
Ditto,	Second in Ancient Classics.	
Sinclair, Thomas,	First in Pure Mathematics,	Belfast.
Arnold, Pierce,	Second in Continental Languages,	Galway.
Ditto,	Third in Ancient Classics.	
Whan, Wm. Taylor,	Second in Natural Sciences,	Belfast.

1857.

Bateman, Richd. C.	First in Physics,	Galway.
Davidson, J.	First in Ancient Classics,	Belfast.

[1] Professor of Medicine, Queen's College, Belfast; formerly Examiner in Medicine, Queen's University.

[2] Late Inspector of National Schools, by competition; formerly Astronomical Assistant in the Observatory of the Earl of Rosse; Inspector, Registrar-General's Office, Ireland.

[3] Civil Service of India, by competition.

[4] Army Medical Service, by competition.

[5] Judge of the High Court of Bombay.

[6] Royal Engineers, by competition.

[7] Late Barrington Lecturer.

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		Queen's College.
Gould, Michael,	First in Continental Languages,	Cork.
Ditto,	First in Mixed Mathematics.	
Ditto,	Second in Pure Mathematics.	
M'Cay, A. R. B.	First in English,	Belfast.
Ditto,	Second in Logic and Metaphysics.	
Macloskie, G.	First in Natural Sciences,	Belfast.
[1]Monroe, John,	First in Jurisp. and Political Econ.	Galway.
[2]O'Connor, William,	First in Pure Mathematics,	Cork.
Patton Samuel,	First in Chemistry,	Belfast.
Davidson, Thomas,	Second in Continental Languages,	Belfast.
[3]Wilson, J.	Second in Ancient Classics,	Belfast.

1858.

Moore, John H.	First in Mixed Mathematics,	Galway.
Ditto,	First in Physics.	
Murphy, Andw. Chas.	First in English,	Belfast.
Ditto,	First in Logic and Metaphysics.	
Ditto,	Third in Modern Languages.	
[2]O'Kinealy, James,	First in Pure Mathematics,	Galway.
Ditto,	Second in Chemistry.	
Ditto,	Third in Natural Sciences.	
[4]O'Neill, George F.	First in Jurisp. and Political Econ.	Galway.
Ditto,	Second in English.	
Ditto,	Second in Modern Languages.	
[2]Smyth, Thomas Watt,	First in Chemistry,	Belfast.
Ditto,	Second in Physics.	
Milling, James,	Second in Natural Sciences,	Belfast.
[5]Mulligan, William J.	Second in Classics,	Belfast.
Ditto,	Second in Logic and Metaphysics.	
Ditto,	Third in English.	
Ditto,	Fourth in Modern Languages.	
[5]Porter, John S.	Second in Pure Mathematics,	Belfast.
Ditto,	Second in Mixed Mathematics.	
[6]Spedding, Robert D.	Third in Classics,	Cork.
Goold, James,	Third in Pure Mathematics,	Cork.

1859.

[6]Burden, Henry,	First in Natural Sciences,	Belfast.
[7]M'Crea, John, M.D.	First in Chemistry,	Belfast.
[3]Martin, Wm. Thos.	First in Modern Languages,	Galway.
Martin, Wm. Todd,	First in Eng. Language & Literature,	Belfast.
Ditto,	First in Logic and Metaphysics,	Belfast.
[4]Seymour, Michl. S.	First in Jurisp. and Political Econ.	Cork.
Ditto,	Second in Eng. Language & Literature,	Cork.
Ditto,	Second in Modern Languages,	Cork.
[5]Thynne, Henry,	First in Mathematics,	Galway.
Ditto,	First in Mathematical Physics,	Galway.
Ditto,	First in Experimental Physics,	Galway.

[1] Law Studentship, Inns of Court, London, by competition; formerly Examiner in Jurisprudence and Political Economy, Queen's University.
[2] Royal Engineers, by competition.
[3] Civil Service of India, by competition.
[4] Inspector of Schools, by competition.
[5] Second Place Civil Service of India, by competition, 1859.
[6] Demonstrator of Anatomy, Queen's College, Belfast.
[7] Army Medical Service, by competition.
[8] Sub-Inspector Constabulary, by direct appointment.

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		Queen's College
Lynam, James,	Second in Jurisp. and Political Econ.	Galway.
[1]Macafee, David L.	Second in Ancient Classics,	Belfast. & Cork.
[2]Parke, David R.	Second in Mathematics,	Belfast.

1860.

Chestnut, Joseph W.	First in Natural Sciences,	Belfast.
Connor, Charles C.,	First in Chemistry,	Belfast.
Ditto,	Third in Modern Languages.	
Donnell, Robert,	First in English,	Belfast.
Ditto,	First in Juris. and Polit. Economy.	
[2]MacAuliffe, Michael,	First in Modern Languages,	Galway
Ditto,	Fourth in Classics.	
[3]M'Kane, John,	First in Logic and Metaphysics,	Belfast & Galway.
O'Hara, Charles,	First in Experimental Physics,	Galway
Ditto,	Second in Chemistry.	
Popham, John F.	First in Mathematical Physics,	Cork.
Ditto,	Second in Chemistry.	
Ridings, Henry S.	First in Mathematics,	Cork.
Ditto,	Third in Mathematical Physics.	
Browne, Daniel,	Second in Modern Languages.	Cork.
Cleary, Arthur P.	Second in Classics,	Cork & Belfast.
[4]Hamilton, Alexander,	Second in English,	Belfast.
Hamilton, Alexander,	Third in Classics.	
[5]Kane, Hugh S.	Second in Natural Sciences,	Belfast.
[2]M'Watters, George,	Second in Mathematical Physics,	Belfast.
Ditto,	Third in Mathematics.	
[4]O'Hara, Thomas,	Second in Logic and Metaphysics,	Galway.
Ditto,	Second in Jurisp. and Polit. Economy.	
Ditto,	Third in English.	
O'Regan, John,	Second in Experimental Physics,	Cork.
[6]Power, Pierce G.	Second in Chemistry,	Cork.
[7]Testro, D. M'Mullen,	Second in Logic and Metaphysics,	Cork.
Ditto,	Fourth in Mathematics.	
Boyd, William S.	Third in Jurisp. and Polit. Economy,	Belfast.

1861.

Atkinson, John,	First in Mathematical Science,	Galway.
[7]Birkmyre, James,	First in Modern Languages,	Belfast.
Buick, Geo. Raphael	First in Experimental Science,	Belfast.
[8]M'Gaw, Josp. Thoburn,	First in Logic, English Lit. & Metaph.	Belfast.
Seath, John,	First in Natural Science,	Belfast.
[9]Watters, Thomas,	First in Logic, English Lit. & Metaph.	Belfast.

[1] Revising Barrister, Northern District, Lancaster.
[2] Civil Service of India, by competition.
[3] Barrington Lecturer; formerly Examiner in Jurisprudence and Political Economy, Queen's University.
[4] Inspector of Schools, by competition.
[5] Geological Survey of India.
[6] Army Medical Service, by competition.
[7] Engineer, Public Works of India, by competition.
[8] Professor of Logic, Belles Lettres, and Rhetoric, Magee College, Londonderry.
[9] Consular Service, China, by competition.

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		Queen's Colle e.
[1]Wilson, Thos. Nesbitt,	First in Ancient Classics, .	Galway.
Ditto, . .	Second in Modern Languages.	
Cunningham, William,	Second in Logic, Metaph. & Pol. Econ.	Galway.
Kane, Robert Romney,	Second in Natural Science, . .	Cork.
Ditto, . .	Second in Logic, Hist. and Polit. Econ.	Cork.
Reid, Wm. Joseph,	Second in Experimental Science, .	Galway.
Madill, Thomas,	Third in Logics, Metaph. & Pol. Econ.	Galway.

1862.

[2]Aston, William Geo. .	First in Classics, ...	Belfast.
Ditto, . .	Second in Modern Languages.	
Duffin, Adam, . .	First in Experimental Science, . .	Belfast.
Leebody, Jno. Robinson,	First in Mathematical Science, . .	Belfast.
[4]Park, John, . .	First in Logic, Metaph., & Polit. Econ.	Belfast.
[5]Reid, Robert, . .	First in Experimental Science, . .	Belfast.
Allen, Hamilton L. .	Second in Classics, ...	Belfast.
Buick, David, . .	Second in Natural Science, . .	Belfast.
Dixon, William, .	Second in Logic, Eng., & Metaphysics,	Belfast.
Edgar, Robert M'Ch.	Second in Logic, Metaph., & Pol. Econ.	Belfast.
[1]Hurley, Patrick, .	Second in Logic, Eng., & Metaphysics,	Galway.
Henry, John Edgar, .	Third in Natural Science, . . .	Belfast.
[6]King, Ælian Armstg.	Third in Mathematical Science, . .	Galway.
Ditto, . .	Third in Modern Languages.	

1863.

[7]Dodd, William H., .	First in Logic, Metaph., & Pol. Econ.	Belfast.
Hamilton, Thomas, .	First in Natural Science, . . .	Belfast.
[8]Hunter, John, . .	First in Experimental Science, . .	Belfast.
Leitch, Matthew, .	First in Classics, ...	Belfast.
M'Mullen, Samuel J.	First in Modern Languages, . .	Belfast.
Beamish, James M., .	Second in Classics, ...	Cork.
Houston, Thomas, .	Second in Logic, Metaph. & Pol. Econ.	Belfast.
Killen, James B. .	Second in Logic, English Language and Literature, and Metaphysics, .	Galway.
Mulholland, William,	Second in Logic, Metaph. & Pol. Econ.	Galway.
[9]O'Brien, Michael, .	Second in Logic, English Language and Literature, and History, . .	Cork.
Russell, James, . .	Second in Experimental Science, .	Belfast.
[10]Smith, William M'L.	Second in Mathematical Science, .	Belfast.
Ditto, . .	Second in Experimental Science.	
Wells, Tollerton L. .	Second in Modern Languages, . .	Belfast.
Wilson, George, .	Second in Logic, Metaph. & Pol. Econ.	Belfast.
Workman, Robert, .	Second in Natural Science.	
Hare, Gustavus J. C.	Third in Modern Languages, . .	Galway.
Heron, Alexander, .	Third in Experimental Science, .	Belfast.

[1] Civil Service of India, by competition.
[2] Consular Service, Japan, by competition.
[3] Professor of Mathematics, Magee College, Londonderry.
[4] Professor of Logic and Metaphysics, Queen's College, Belfast.
[5] Civil Service of Ceylon, first place, by competition, 1866.
[6] District Judge, Ceylon.
[7] Head Master, Endowed School, Bangor, Co. Down.
[8] Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, King's College University, N.S.
[9] Professor of English Literature, Imperial College, Pekin.
[10] Professor of Mathematics, Doveton College, Calcutta.

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		Queen's College.
Kelly, Thomas,	Third in Logic, Hist. and Polit. Econ.	Cork.
Ross, John R.	Third in Logic, English Language and Literature, and Political Economy,	Galway.
Ryan, Thomas,	Third in Classics,	Cork.
[1]Sharkey, E. de La G.	Third in Classics,	Galway & Belfast.
Stevelly, Robert S.	Third in Mathematical Science,	Belfast.

1864.

Cleeland, Robert,	First in Mathematical Science,	Belfast.
Dobbin, William,	First in Natural Science,	Belfast.
[1]Macdonnell, Anthony P.	First in Mod. Continental Languages,	Galway.
Weir, Isaac,	First in Logic, English Language and Literature, and Metaphysics,	Belfast.
[2]Dill, Samuel,	Second in Ancient Classics,	Belfast.
Dill, Samuel Marcus,	Second in Experimental Science,	Belfast.
Dougherty, Jas. Brown,	Second in Logic, Metaphysics, and Political Economy,	Belfast.
[1]Evans, Richardson,	Second in Ancient Classics,	Cork.
M'Clure, Edmund,	Second in Modern Languages,	Belfast.
Padin, Thomas,	Second in Logic, English Language and Literature, and Metaphysics,	Galway.
Park, William,	Second in Ancient Classics,	Belfast.
Wilson, James Alexr.	Second in Logic, English Language and Literature, and Metaphysics,	Belfast.
[3]Wood, John Edward,	Second in Logic, English Language and Literature, and Political Economy,	Galway.
Beck, John Fritz,	Third in Experimental Science,	Belfast.
Dick, James,	Third in Ancient Classics,	Belfast.
M'Dermott, John,	Third in Ancient Classics,	Belfast.
Scott, James Orr,	Third in Logic, Metaphysics, and Political Economy,	Belfast.
Stewart, William T.	Third in Experimental Science,	Cork.
Ward, Marcus J. B.	Third in Natural Science,	Belfast.
Weir, Thomas,	Third in Mod. Continental Languages,	Belfast.
[4]Wilkinson, Hiram S.	Third in Mod. Continental Languages,	Belfast.

1865.

Forsyth, Samuel,	First in Experimental Science,	Galway.
[1]Marcel, Jas. Augustine,	First in Modern Languages,	Cork.
Moorhead, William R.	First in Logic, Metaphysics, and Political Economy,	Galway.
[5]Shaw, Jas. Johnston,	First in Logic, Metaphysics, and Political Economy,	Belfast.
Smyth, Wm. John,	First in Natural Science,	Belfast.
Wallace, John Beattie,	First in Experimental Science,	Belfast.
Wilson, Edward D. J.	First in Classics; Second in Modern Languages; and Third in English, Metaphysics, and Political Economy,	Cork.

[1] Civil Service of India, by competition.
[2] Fellow of Corpus Christi, and Lecturer at Lincoln College, Oxford.
[3] Inspector of National Schools, by competition.
[4] Consular Service, Japan, by competition. Studentship, Inns of Court, London, 1871.
[5] Professor of Metaphysics and Ethics, Magee College, Londonderry.

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		Queen's College.
[1]Chambers, Robt. M'C.	Second in Classics,	Belfast.
Connor, John,	Second in Logic, Metaphysics, and Political Economy,	Cork.
Deane, Henry,	Second in Mathematical Science, and Second in Natural Science,	Galway.
Fleming, S. M'D. E.	Second in Mathematical Science,	Belfast.
M'Donald, Francis,	Second in English, Logic, and Metaph.	Galway.
O'Conor, Wm. Fred.	Second in English, Logic, and Metaph.	Belfast.
Winder, James,	Second in Modern Languages,	Galway.
Andrews, Samuel,	Third in English, Logic, and Metaphysics,	Belfast.
[2]Chatterton, James,	Third in Experimental Science,	Cork.
Dann, Alfred George,	Third in Mathematical Science,	Cork.
Leitch, William,	Third in Classics,	Belfast.
M'Kenzie, John,	Third in Modern Languages,	Galway
Wilson, Wm. Nesbitt,	Third in Classics,	Galway.

1866.

[3]Bottomley, Jas. Thos.	First in Experimental Science,	Belfast.
Greer, Thomas,	First in Natural Science,	Belfast.
[4]Hall, John Carey,	First in Ancient Classics,	Belfast.
Jamison, J. Watson,	First in Experimental Science,	Belfast.
Torrens, James,	First in Ancient Classics, and First in Logic, Metaphysics, and Political Economy,	Belfast.
Carlile, James Martin,	Second in English, History, and Political Economy,	Belfast.
Hewitt, John,	Second in Mathematical Science,	Belfast.
Hoctor, Wm. Francis,	Second in Experimental Science,	Galway.
Holmes, Robert A. K.	Second in Modern Languages,	Belfast.
[5]Hughes, William,	Second in Modern Languages,	Galway.
[6]M'Callam, John,	Second in Experimental Science,	Belfast.
M'Mordie, William,	Second in Logic, Metaphysics, & Political Economy,	Belfast.
[7]MacSwinney, Robt. F.	Second in Ancient Classics,	Galway.
Martin, James,	Second in Experimental Science,	Belfast.
[8]Murphy, James Edw.	Second in English, History, and Political Economy,	Belfast.
[4]Newsome, James C.	Second in Ancient Classics,	Belfast.
O'Connor, Thomas P.	Second in Modern Languages,	Galway.
Sandiford, Thomas H.	Second in Experimental Science,	Cork.
Smith, Hugh M'Laren,	Second in Mathematical Science,	Belfast.
Young, Samuel,	Second in Mathematical Science,	Belfast.
Burke, John,	Third in Mathematical Science,	Cork.
Burke, Michael,	Third in Ancient Classics,	Galway.
Clancy, John J.	Third in Ancient Classics,	Galway.

[1] Head Master, Royal Academic Institution, Londonderry.

[2] Army Medical Service, by competition, 1869. First place at First and Final Examination.

[3] Assistant Professor of Chemistry, King's College, London.

[4] Consular Service, Japan, by competition.

[5] Engineer, Public Works of India, by competition.

[6] Inspector of National Schools, by competition.

[7] First Class Exhibition in the Law of Real Property, Inns of Court, London, 1871.

[8] Civil Service of India, by competition.

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		Queen's College.
[1]Gamble, John, .	Third in English, Hist. & Pol. Econ.	Belfast.
Johnston, William M.	Third in Logic, Metaph. & Pol. Econ.	Galway.
Killen, John M. .	Third in English, Hist., & Pol. Econ.	Galway.
Mills, John William,	Third in English, Logic, & Metaph.	Cork.
O'Neill, Richd. Fras.	Third in English, Logic, and History,	Cork.
Russell, Charles C. .	Third in Experimental Science, .	Belfast.
Wallace, William, .	Third in Logic, History, & Pol. Econ.	Belfast.

1867.

[2]Anglin, Arthur Henry,	First in Mathematical Science, . .	Cork.
Brooke, William, .	First in Mathematical Science, . .	Galway
Charles, John James, .	First in Experimental Science, and First in Natural Science, . .	Belfast.
Craig, John Walker, .	First in Ancient Classics, . .	Belfast.
M'Farlane, Rt. Adams,	First in Logic, Metaphysics, and Political Economy, ...	Galway.
Moore, William, .	First in Modern Languages, . .	Belfast.
Rogers, William, .	First in Logic, Metaph., & Pol. Econ.	Belfast.
Bell, William John, .	Second in Mathematical Science, .	Belfast.
Brooke, John, . .	Second in English, History, and Political Economy, ...	Galway.
FitzGerald, Wm. Geo.	Second in Ancient Classics, . .	Cork.
Griffin, Thomas, .	Second in Modern Languages, . .	Galway.
Hamilton, Benjamin, .	Second in Ancient Classics, . .	Cork.
[3]Mac Aulay, Colman P.	Second in Ancient Classics, . .	Galway.
M'Mordie, Hans, .	Second in Logic, Metaphysics, and Political Economy. . . .	Belfast.
Maguire, Thomas, .	Second in English, History, and Political Economy, ...	Galway.
Marshall, John, .	Second in Ancient Classics, . .	Galway.
[3]Monteath, James, .	Second in Ancient Classics; and in Logic, Metaphysics, and Polit. Econ.	Belfast.
Rentoul, J. Lawrence,	Second in English, History, and Political Economy, ...	Belfast.
Ronan, Stephen, .	Second in Logic, Metaphysics, and Political Economy, ...	Cork.
Thompson, Isaac, .	Second in Modern Languages, . .	Belfast.
Walsh, Michael, .	Second in Experimental Science, .	Galway.
[4]Wylie, James Owens,	Second in Mathematical Science, .	Belfast.
Dick, William, . .	Third in Ancient Classics, . .	Belfast.
Gillespie, Michl. Josph.	Third in Natural Science, . .	Galway.
M'Call, Robt. Alfred,	Third in Logic, Metaphysics, and Political Economy, ...	Galway.
Moffett, Samuel, .	Third in Ancient Classics, . .	Galway.
Moloney, Michael, .	Third in Ancient Classics, . .	Cork.
Thomson, William .	Third in History, Logic, and Metaph.	Galway.
Waddell, Hugh, .	Third in Logic, Metaphysics, and Political Economy, ...	Belfast.
Wylie, Robert Beatty,	Third in Logic, Metaphysics, and Political Economy, ...	Belfast.

[1] Late Professor of Languages, Egleswood Military Academy, New Jersey, U.S.; Head Master, Collegiate Academy, Conton, Ohio, U.S.

[2] Mathematical Master, Wesleyan College, Sheffield.

[3] Civil Service of India, by competition.

[4] Exhibition, Inns of Court, London, 1871.

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		Queen's College.
Marshall, John,	Second in Ancient Classics,	Galway & Cork.
[1]West, Raymond,	Second in English History, and Political Economy,	Galway.
Fitzpatrick, John,	Third in English, Logic, and Political Economy,	Galway.
Meeke, Moses,	Third in English, History, and Political Economy,	Belfast.
Moloney, Michael,	Third in English, History, and Political Economy,	Cork.

1870.

Anderson, Richd. John,	First in Experimental Science,	Belfast.
Cowan, James,	First in Ancient Classics,	Belfast.
Kirkpatrick, Wm. T.	First in English, Metaphysics, and History,	Belfast.
[2]Scott, Ross,	First in Experimental Science; and Second in Mathematical Science,	Belfast.
[2]Stack, Edward,	First in Ancient Classics; and First in Modern Languages,	Belfast.
Wilkin, James,	First in Ancient Classics,	Belfast.
Drummond, Michael,	Second in Ancient Classics,	Galway.
[3]Henry, Wm. Edwd.,	Second in Ancient Classics,	Galway.
Maguire, Thomas,	Second in English, History, and Political Economy,	Galway.
Wilson, R. Buchanan,	Second in English, Logic, and Metaphysics,	Galway.
Brooke, John,	Third in English, History, and Political Economy,	Galway.
Crookshank, Chas. Hy.	Third in Logic, History, and Political Economy,	Cork.

1871.

Lewis, W. Llewellyn,	First in Experimental Science,	Galway.
Lyle, Thomas,	First in Logic, History, and Political Economy,	Belfast.
Mulligan, James,	First in Ancient Classics; and Third in Logic, Metaphysics, and Political Economy,	Belfast & Galway.
Muir, William,	First in Ancient Classics; and First in Modern Languages,	Belfast.
Shillidy, John,	First in Logic, Metaphysics, & History,	Belfast.
Vint, Robert,	First in Modern Languages,	Belfast.
Atkins, Ringrose,	Second in Experimental Science,	Cork.
Benson, Phil. Lambert,	Second in Natural Science,	Cork.
Dick, William,	Second in Ancient Classics,	Belfast.
Dewar, Elliot Paxton,	Third in Mathematical Science,	Belfast.
Eaton, Thomas,	Third in Logic, Metaphysics, and Political Economy,	Galway.
[4]Horan, Thomas,	Third in Mathematical Science,	Cork.
M'Kenzie, John,	Third in Ancient Classics,	Belfast & Galway.
Todd, Robt. Henderson,	Third in English, Logic, and Political Economy,	Belfast.
Warnock, James,	Third in Mathematical Science,	Belfast.

[1] Judge of the High Court of Bombay.
[2] Civil Service of India, First Place, by competition.
[3] President, Wesleyan College, St. John's, N.B.
[4] Inspector of National Schools, by competition.

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		Queen's College.
Anderson, Richd. J.	Second in Experimental Science,	Belfast.
Drummond, Michl.	Second in Ancient Classics,	Galway.
Glover, Ralph Fras.	Second in Mathematical Science,	Galway.
Heazle, Henry Chas.	Second in Ancient Classics,	Cork.
M'Cartney, Samuel,	Second in Experimental Science,	Belfast.
Muir, William,	Second in Modern Languages,	Belfast.
Mulligan, James (of Annaclone),	Second in Ancient Classics,	Belfast.
Ditto,	Second in Logic, Metaphysics, and Political Economy.	
Wilkin, James,	Second in Ancient Classics,	Belfast.
Wilson, R. B. S.	Second in English, Logic, & Metaphysics,	Galway.
Brett, James Robt.	Third in Ancient Classics,	Cork.
Chestnut, John,	Third in English, History, and Political Economy	Cork.
Drury, Richd. John,	Third in Ancient Classics,	Galway.
Forsythe, Neill,	Third in Ancient Classics,	Belfast.
Halliday, John T.	Third in English, History, and Political Economy,	Belfast.
Keegan, Peter,	Third in Logic, Metaphysics, and Political Economy,	Belfast.
Macaulay, Wm. J.	Third in Logic, Metaphysics, and Political Economy,	Belfast
M'Bride, Robert,	Third in Logic, Metaphysics, and Political Economy,	Belfast.
Magill, David,	Third in Logic, Metaphysics, and Political Economy,	Belfast.
[1]Magill, James,	Third in Experimental Science,	Cork.
Megarry, James,	Third in Experimental Science,	Belfast.
Rearden, Thos. D.	Third in Logic, Metaphysics, and Political Economy,	Cork.
Rentoul, Jas. Alex.	Third in Modern Languages,	Belfast

1870.

Atkins, Ringrose,	First in Experimental Science,	Cork.
[2]Harrison, John Henry,	First in Mathematical Science,	Galway.
Moran, John,	First in English, History, and Logic,	Galway.
Vint, Robert,	First in Modern Languages,	Belfast.
Benson, Philip L.	Second in Natural Science,	Cork.
Lyle, Thomas,	Second in Logic, Metaphysics, and Political Economy,	Belfast.
M'Kinney, Saml. B. G.	Second in Experimental Science,	Galway.
M'Mordie, Robt. Jas.	Second in Experimental Science,	Belfast.
Maxwell, William J.	Second in Ancient Classics,	Belfast.
Shillidy, John,	Second in History, Logic, and Metaphysics,	Belfast.
Warnock, James,	Second in Mathematical Science,	Belfast.
Bailey, Wm. Henry,	Third in Natural Science,	Belfast.
Dewar, Elliot Paxton,	Third in Mathematical Science,	Belfast.
Gilmore, William J.	Third in Experimental Science,	Belfast.
[3]Horan, Thomas,	Third in Mathematical Science,	Cork.

[1] First place Army Medical Service, by competition.
[2] Civil Service of India, by competition.
[3] Inspector of National Schools, by competition.

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		Queen's College.
Neville, Timothy,	Third in English, History, and Political Economy,	Cork.
Taylor, Joseph Field,	Third in Logic, Metaphysics, and Political Economy,	Belfast.
Todd, Robert H.,	Third in Logic, Metaphysics, and Political Economy,	Galway
Wilson, Daniel,	Third in Ancient Classics,	Cork.

1871.

[1]Blyth, Wm. Dunbar,	First in Experimental Science,	Cork.
Concannon, Patrick,	First in Mathematical Science; and Third in English, Metaphysics, and Political Economy,	Galway.
Cunningham, Josias,	First in Modern Languages,	Belfast.
M'Farland, John Hen.	First in Mathematical Science,	Belfast.
M'Master, James,	First in Ancient Classics,	Belfast.
Moorhead, James,	First in Ancient Classics,	Galway.
Mullally, Michael,	First in English, Logic, and History,	Galway.
Brown, Wm. Wallace,	Second in Logic, Metaphysics, and Political Economy,	Belfast.
Colthurst, Ludlow Tonson,	Second in Natural Science,	Cork.
Croke, John O'Byrne,	Second in Mathematical Science,	Galway.
M'Cartie, Charles Jos.	Second in Mathematical Science,	Cork.
M'Kee, Robert,	Second in Natural Science,	Belfast.
Mitchell, Robert,	Second in Ancient Classics,	Galway.
Morris, George Joseph,	Second in Ancient Classics,	Belfast.
[2]Stronge, Sam. English,	Second in Ancient Classics,	Belfast.
Taylor, Wm. Charles,	Second in Ancient Classics,	Cork.
Clarke, John,	Third in Mathematical Science,	Belfast.
Munro, J. Edwin C.	Third in English, History, and Political Economy,	Belfast.
O'Connor, Peter P. Fenélon,	Third in Experimental Science,	Galway.
Shiel, Joseph Robert,	Third in English, Metaphysics, and Political Economy,	Galway.
Wallace, Robert,	Third in English, History, and Political Economy,	Belfast.

1872.

Dick, John,	First in Ancient Classics,	Belfast.
Freyer, Peter Johnson,	First in Experimental Science,	Galway.
Hynes, James J.	First in Ancient Classics,	Cork.
Lynam, James,	First in English, Metaphysics, and History,	Galway.
Ross, William,	First in Experimental Science,	Belfast.
Corr, Wm. Richard,	Second in Modern Languages,	Belfast.
Gorham, James John,	Second in Experimental Science,	Galway.
Killen, James Miller,	Second in Natural Science,	Belfast.
Laird, Caleb Shera,	Second in Logic, Metaphysics, and Political Economy,	Belfast.
Maxwell, William H.	Second in Ancient Classics,	Galway.
Rentoul, Alf. Hamilton,	Second in Mathematical Science,	Belfast.

[1] Civil Service of India, by competition.
[2] Inspector of National Schools, by competition.

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		Queen's College.
[1]Cuming, James,	First in Chem. and Chem. Physics,	Belfast.
Duggan, John,	First in Pure Mathematics,	Cork.
Ditto,	First in Mixed Mathematics.	
Johnson, Robert,	First in Logics and Metaphysics,	Belfast.
Ditto,	Second in Jurisp. and Political Econ.	
Mahony, John,	First in English,	Cork & Galway.
Ditto,	Second in Continental Languages,	
[2]Mitchell, Robt. John,	First in Ancient Classics,	Galway.
[3]Barkley, David G.	Second in Natural Sciences,	Belfast.
Ford, Patrick,	Second in Mixed Mathematics,	Galway.
Johnston, John W.	Second in Logics and Metaphysics,	Galway.
M'Guire, Edward,	Second in Pure Mathematics,	Galway.
Ditto,	Second in Chem. and Chem. Phys.	
Robb, Jas. Gardner,	Second in English,	Belfast.

1855.

Gibson, James,	First in English,	Belfast.
Hooper, Charles J.	First in Jurisp. and Polit. Econ.	Cork & Galway.
Ditto,	Second in Logic and Metaphysics,	
M'Callan, John F.	First in Logic and Metaphysics,	Belfast.
Moorhead, John,	First in Natural Sciences,	Galway & Belfast.
Ditto,	Second in Chemistry.	
[4]Palmer, Edmund J.	First in Pure Mathematics,	Cork.
Ditto,	First in Mixed Mathematics.	
Pettigrew, Francis,	First in Continental Languages,	Belfast.
[5]West, Raymond,	First in Ancient Classics,	Galway.
Ditto,	First in Physics.	
Arnold, Robert J.	Second in Continental Languages,	Belfast.
[6]Millar, Joseph Allan,	Second in Pure Mathematics,	Belfast.
O'Leary, Richard,	Second in Ancient Classics,	Cork.

1856.

[4]Bartley, Acheson G.	First in Physics,	Belfast.
Ditto,	First in Chemistry.	
[7]Corkey, Joseph,	First in Jurisp. and Political Econ.	Belfast.
Graham, Hugh Clarke,	First in Logic and Metaphysics,	Belfast.
[7]M'Parland, John,	First in English,	Belfast.
Ditto,	First in Continental Languages.	
Ditto,	Second in Ancient Classics.	
Sinclair, Thomas,	First in Pure Mathematics,	Belfast.
Arnold, Pierce,	Second in Continental Languages,	Galway.
Ditto,	Third in Ancient Classics.	
Whan, Wm. Taylor,	Second in Natural Sciences,	Belfast.

1857.

Bateman, Richd. C.	First in Physics,	Galway.
Davidson, J.	First in Ancient Classics,	Belfast.

[1] Professor of Medicine, Queen's College, Belfast; formerly Examiner in Medicine, Queen's University.

[2] Late Inspector of National Schools, by competition; formerly Astronomical Assistant in the Observatory of the Earl of Rosse; Inspector, Registrar-General's Office, Ireland.

[3] Civil Service of India, by competition.

[4] Army Medical Service, by competition.

[5] Judge of the High Court of Bombay.

[6] Royal Engineers, by competition.

[7] Late Barrington Lecturer.

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		Queen's College.
Gould, Michael,	First in Continental Languages,	Cork.
Ditto,	First in Mixed Mathematics.	
Ditto,	Second in Pure Mathematics.	
M'Cay, A. R. B.	First in English,	Belfast.
Ditto,	Second in Logic and Metaphysics.	
Macloskie, G.	First in Natural Sciences,	Belfast.
[1]Monroe, John,	First in Jurisp. and Political Econ.	Galway.
[2]O'Connor, William,	First in Pure Mathematics,	Cork.
Patton Samuel,	First in Chemistry,	Belfast.
Davidson, Thomas,	Second in Continental Languages,	Belfast.
[3]Wilson, J.	Second in Ancient Classics,	Belfast.

1858.

Moore, John H.	First in Mixed Mathematics,	Galway.
Ditto,	First in Physics.	
Murphy, Andw. Chas.	First in English,	Belfast.
Ditto,	First in Logic and Metaphysics.	
Ditto,	Third in Modern Languages.	
[2]O'Kinealy, James,	First in Pure Mathematics,	Galway.
Ditto,	Second in Chemistry.	
Ditto,	Third in Natural Sciences.	
[4]O'Neill, George F.	First in Jurisp. and Political Econ.	Galway.
Ditto,	Second in English.	
Ditto,	Second in Modern Languages.	
[5]Smyth, Thomas Watt,	First in Chemistry,	Belfast.
Ditto,	Second in Physics.	
Milling, James,	Second in Natural Sciences,	Belfast.
[5]Mulligan, William J.	Second in Classics,	Belfast.
Ditto,	Second in Logic and Metaphysics.	
Ditto,	Third in English.	
Ditto,	Fourth in Modern Languages.	
[2]Porter, John S.	Second in Pure Mathematics,	Belfast.
Ditto,	Second in Mixed Mathematics.	
[6]Spedding, Robert D.	Third in Classics,	Cork.
Goold, James,	Third in Pure Mathematics,	Cork.

1859.

[6]Burden, Henry,	First in Natural Sciences,	Belfast.
[7]M'Crea, John, M.D.	First in Chemistry,	Belfast.
[2]Martin, Wm. Thos.	First in Modern Languages,	Galway.
Martin, Wm. Todd,	First in Eng. Language & Literature,	Belfast.
Ditto,	First in Logic and Metaphysics,	Belfast.
[4]Seymour, Michl. S.	First in Jurisp. and Political Econ.	Cork.
Ditto,	Second in Eng. Language & Literature,	Cork.
Ditto,	Second in Modern Languages,	Cork.
[8]Thynne, Henry,	First in Mathematics,	Galway.
Ditto,	First in Mathematical Physics,	Galway.
Ditto,	First in Experimental Physics,	Galway.

[1] Law Studentship, Inns of Court, London, by competition; formerly Examiner in Jurisprudence and Political Economy, Queen's University.
[2] Royal Engineers, by competition.
[3] Civil Service of India, by competition.
[4] Inspector of Schools, by competition.
[5] Second Place Civil Service of India, by competition, 1859.
[6] Demonstrator of Anatomy, Queen's College, Belfast.
[7] Army Medical Service, by competition.
[8] Sub-Inspector Constabulary, by direct appointment.

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		Queen's College
Lynam, James,	Second in Jurisp. and Political Econ.	Galway.
[1]Macafee, David L.	Second in Ancient Classics,	Belfast. & Cork.
[2]Parke, David R.	Second in Mathematics,	Belfast.

1860.

Chestnut, Joseph W.	First in Natural Sciences,	Belfast.
Connor, Charles C.,	First in Chemistry,	Belfast.
Ditto,	Third in Modern Languages.	
Donnell, Robert,	First in English,	Belfast.
Ditto,	First in Juris. and Polit. Economy.	
[3]MacAuliffe, Michael,	First in Modern Languages,	Galway
Ditto,	Fourth in Classics.	
[3]M'Kane, John,	First in Logic and Metaphysics,	Belfast & Galway.
O'Hara, Charles,	First in Experimental Physics,	Galway
Ditto,	Second in Chemistry.	
Popham, John F.	First in Mathematical Physics,	Cork.
Ditto,	Second in Chemistry.	
Ridings, Henry S.	First in Mathematics,	Cork.
Ditto,	Third in Mathematical Physics.	
Browne, Daniel,	Second in Modern Languages.	Cork.
Cleary, Arthur P.	Second in Classics, Cork &	Belfast.
[4]Hamilton, Alexander,	Second in English,	Belfast.
Hamilton, Alexander,	Third in Classics.	
[5]Kane, Hugh S.	Second in Natural Sciences,	Belfast.
[2]M'Watters, George,	Second in Mathematical Physics,	Belfast.
Ditto,	Third in Mathematics.	
[4]O'Hara, Thomas,	Second in Logic and Metaphysics,	Galway.
Ditto,	Second in Jurisp. and Polit. Economy.	
Ditto,	Third in English.	
O'Regan, John,	Second in Experimental Physics,	Cork.
[6]Power, Pierce G.	Second in Chemistry,	Cork.
[7]Testro, D. M'Mullen,	Second in Logic and Metaphysics,	Cork.
Ditto,	Fourth in Mathematics.	
Boyd, William S.	Third in Jurisp. and Polit. Economy,	Belfast.

1861.

Atkinson, John,	First in Mathematical Science,	Galway.
[7]Birkmyre, James,	First in Modern Languages,	Belfast.
Buick, Geo. Raphael	First in Experimental Science,	Belfast.
[8]M'Gaw, Josp. Thoburn,	First in Logic, English Lit. & Metaph.	Belfast.
Seath, John,	First in Natural Science,	Belfast.
[9]Watters, Thomas,	First in Logic, English Lit. & Metaph.	Belfast.

[1] Revising Barrister, Northern District, Lancaster.
[2] Civil Service of India, by competition.
[3] Barrington Lecturer; formerly Examiner in Jurisprudence and Political Economy, Queen's University.
[4] Inspector of Schools, by competition.
[5] Geological Survey of India.
[6] Army Medical Service, by competition.
[7] Engineer, Public Works of India, by competition.
[8] Professor of Logic, Belles Lettres, and Rhetoric, Magee College, Londonderry.
[9] Consular Service, China, by competition.

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		Queen's Colle e.
[1]Wilson, Thos. Nesbitt,	First in Ancient Classics, .	Galway.
Ditto, . . .	Second in Modern Languages.	
Cunningham, William,	Second in Logic, Metaph. & Pol. Econ.	Galway.
Kane, Robert Romney,	Second in Natural Science, . .	Cork.
Ditto, . .	Second in Logic, Hist. and Polit. Econ.	Cork.
Reid, Wm. Joseph,	Second in Experimental Science, .	Galway.
Madill, Thomas,	Third in Logics, Metaph. & Pol. Econ.	Galway.

1862.

[2]Aston, William Geo. .	First in Classics, ...	Belfast.
Ditto, . .	Second in Modern Languages.	
Duffin, Adam, . .	First in Experimental Science, . .	Belfast.
Leebody, Jno. Robinson,	First in Mathematical Science, . .	Belfast.
[4]Park, John, . .	First in Logic, Metaph., & Polit. Econ.	Belfast.
[5]Reid, Robert, . .	First in Experimental Science, . .	Belfast.
Allen, Hamilton L. .	Second in Classics, ...	Belfast.
Buick, David, . .	Second in Natural Science, . .	Belfast.
Dixon, William, .	Second in Logic, Eng., & Metaphysics,	Belfast.
Edgar, Robert M'Ch.	Second in Logic, Metaph., & Pol. Econ.	Belfast.
[1]Hurley, Patrick, .	Second in Logic, Eng., & Metaphysics,	Galway.
Henry, John Edgar, .	Third in Natural Science, . . .	Belfast.
[6]King, Ælian Armstg.	Third in Mathematical Science, . .	Galway.
Ditto, . .	Third in Modern Languages.	

1863.

[7]Dodd, William H., .	First in Logic, Metaph., & Pol. Econ.	Belfast.
Hamilton, Thomas, .	First in Natural Science, . . .	Belfast.
[8]Hunter, John, . .	First in Experimental Science, . .	Belfast.
Leitch, Matthew, .	First in Classics, ...	Belfast.
M'Mullen, Samuel J.	First in Modern Languages, . .	Belfast.
Beamish, James M., .	Second in Classics, ...	Cork.
Houston, Thomas, .	Second in Logic, Metaph. & Pol. Econ.	Belfast.
Killen, James B. .	Second in Logic, English Language and Literature, and Metaphysics, .	Galway.
Mulholland, William,	Second in Logic, Metaph. & Pol. Econ.	Galway.
[9]O'Brien, Michael, .	Second in Logic, English Language and Literature, and History, . .	Cork.
Russell, James, . .	Second in Experimental Science, .	Belfast.
[10]Smith, William M'L.	Second in Mathematical Science, .	Belfast.
Ditto, . .	Second in Experimental Science.	
Wells, Tollerton L. .	Second in Modern Languages, . .	Belfast.
Wilson, George, .	Second in Logic, Metaph. & Pol. Econ.	Belfast.
Workman, Robert, .	Second in Natural Science.	
Hare, Gustavus J. C.	Third in Modern Languages, . .	Galway.
Heron, Alexander, .	Third in Experimental Science, .	Belfast.

[1] Civil Service of India, by competition.
[2] Consular Service, Japan, by competition.
[3] Professor of Mathematics, Magee College, Londonderry.
[4] Professor of Logic and Metaphysics, Queen's College, Belfast.
[5] Civil Service of Ceylon, first place, by competition, 1866.
[6] District Judge, Ceylon.
[7] Head Master, Endowed School, Bangor, Co. Down.
[8] Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, King's College University, N.S.
[9] Professor of English Literature, Imperial College, Pekin.
[10] Professor of Mathematics, Doveton College, Calcutta.

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		Queen's College.
Kelly, Thomas,	Third in Logic, Hist. and Polit. Econ.	Cork.
Ross, John R.	Third in Logic, English Language and Literature, and Political Economy,	Galway.
Ryan, Thomas,	Third in Classics,	Cork.
[1]Sharkey, E. de La G.	Third in Classics,	Galway & Belfast.
Stevelly, Robert S.	Third in Mathematical Science,	Belfast.

1864.

Cleeland, Robert,	First in Mathematical Science,	Belfast.
Dobbin, William,	First in Natural Science,	Belfast.
[1]Macdonnell, Anthony P.	First in Mod. Continental Languages,	Galway.
Weir, Isaac,	First in Logic, English Language and Literature, and Metaphysics,	Belfast.
[2]Dill, Samuel,	Second in Ancient Classics,	Belfast.
Dill, Samuel Marcus,	Second in Experimental Science,	Belfast.
Dougherty, Jas. Brown,	Second in Logic, Metaphysics, and Political Economy,	Belfast.
[1]Evans, Richardson,	Second in Ancient Classics,	Cork.
M'Clure, Edmund,	Second in Modern Languages,	Belfast.
Padin, Thomas,	Second in Logic, English Language and Literature, and Metaphysics,	Galway.
Park, William,	Second in Ancient Classics,	Belfast.
Wilson, James Alexr.	Second in Logic, English Language and Literature, and Metaphysics,	Belfast.
[3]Wood, John Edward,	Second in Logic, English Language and Literature, and Political Economy,	Galway.
Beck, John Fritz,	Third in Experimental Science,	Belfast.
Dick, James,	Third in Ancient Classics,	Belfast.
M'Dermott, John,	Third in Ancient Classics,	Belfast.
Scott, James Orr,	Third in Logic, Metaphysics, and Political Economy,	Belfast.
Stewart, William T.	Third in Experimental Science,	Cork.
Ward, Marcus J. B.	Third in Natural Science,	Belfast.
Weir, Thomas,	Third in Mod. Continental Languages,	Belfast.
[4]Wilkinson, Hiram S.	Third in Mod. Continental Languages,	Belfast.

1865.

Forsyth, Samuel,	First in Experimental Science,	Galway.
[1]Marcel, Jas. Augustine,	First in Modern Languages,	Cork.
Moorhead, William R.	First in Logic, Metaphysics, and Political Economy,	Galway.
[5]Shaw, Jas. Johnston,	First in Logic, Metaphysics, and Political Economy,	Belfast.
Smyth, Wm. John,	First in Natural Science,	Belfast.
Wallace, John Beattie,	First in Experimental Science,	Belfast.
Wilson, Edward D. J.	First in Classics; Second in Modern Languages; and Third in English, Metaphysics, and Political Economy,	Cork.

[1] Civil Service of India, by competition.
[2] Fellow of Corpus Christi, and Lecturer at Lincoln College, Oxford.
[3] Inspector of National Schools, by competition.
[4] Consular Service, Japan, by competition. Studentship, Inns of Court, London, 1871.
[5] Professor of Metaphysics and Ethics, Magee College, Londonderry.

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		Queen's College.
[1]Chambers, Robt. M'C.	Second in Classics,	Belfast.
Connor, John,	Second in Logic, Metaphysics, and Political Economy,	Cork.
Deane, Henry,	Second in Mathematical Science, and Second in Natural Science,	Galway.
Fleming, S. M'D. E.	Second in Mathematical Science,	Belfast.
M'Donald, Francis,	Second in English, Logic, and Metaph.	Galway.
O'Conor, Wm. Fred.	Second in English, Logic, and Metaph.	Belfast.
Winder, James,	Second in Modern Languages,	Galway.
Andrews, Samuel,	Third in English, Logic, and Metaphysics,	Belfast.
[2]Chatterton, James,	Third in Experimental Science,	Cork.
Dann, Alfred George,	Third in Mathematical Science,	Cork.
Leitch, William,	Third in Classics,	Belfast.
M'Kenzie, John,	Third in Modern Languages,	Galway
Wilson, Wm. Nesbitt,	Third in Classics,	Galway.

1866.

[3]Bottomley, Jas. Thos.	First in Experimental Science,	Belfast.
Greer, Thomas,	First in Natural Science,	Belfast.
[4]Hall, John Carey,	First in Ancient Classics,	Belfast.
Jamison, J. Watson,	First in Experimental Science,	Belfast.
Torrens, James,	First in Ancient Classics, and First in Logic, Metaphysics, and Political Economy,	Belfast.
Carlile, James Martin,	Second in English, History, and Political Economy,	Belfast.
Hewitt, John,	Second in Mathematical Science,	Belfast.
Hoctor, Wm. Francis,	Second in Experimental Science,	Galway.
Holmes, Robert A. K.	Second in Modern Languages,	Belfast.
[5]Hughes, William,	Second in Modern Languages,	Galway.
[6]M'Callam, John,	Second in Experimental Science,	Belfast.
M'Mordie, William,	Second in Logic, Metaphysics, & Political Economy,	Belfast.
[7]MacSwinney, Robt. F.	Second in Ancient Classics,	Galway.
Martin, James,	Second in Experimental Science,	Belfast.
[8]Murphy, James Edw.	Second in English, History, and Political Economy,	Belfast.
[4]Newsome, James C.	Second in Ancient Classics,	Belfast.
O'Connor, Thomas P.	Second in Modern Languages,	Galway.
Sandiford, Thomas H.	Second in Experimental Science,	Cork.
Smith, Hugh M'Laren,	Second in Mathematical Science,	Belfast.
Young, Samuel,	Second in Mathematical Science,	Belfast.
Burke, John,	Third in Mathematical Science,	Cork.
Burke, Michael,	Third in Ancient Classics,	Galway.
Clancy, John J.	Third in Ancient Classics,	Galway.

[1] Head Master, Royal Academic Institution, Londonderry.

[2] Army Medical Service, by competition, 1869. First place at First and Final Examination.

[3] Assistant Professor of Chemistry, King's College, London.

[4] Consular Service, Japan, by competition.

[5] Engineer, Public Works of India, by competition.

[6] Inspector of National Schools, by competition.

[7] First Class Exhibition in the Law of Real Property, Inns of Court, London, 1871.

[8] Civil Service of India, by competition.

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		Queen's College.
[1]Gamble, John, .	Third in English, Hist. & Pol. Econ.	Belfast.
Johnston, William M.	Third in Logic, Metaph. & Pol. Econ.	Galway.
Killen, John M. .	Third in English, Hist., & Pol. Econ.	Galway.
Mills, John William,	Third in English, Logic, & Metaph.	Cork.
O'Neill, Richd. Fras.	Third in English, Logic, and History,	Cork.
Russell, Charles C. .	Third in Experimental Science, .	Belfast.
Wallace, William, .	Third in Logic, History, & Pol. Econ.	Belfast.

1867.

[2]Anglin, Arthur Henry,	First in Mathematical Science, . .	Cork.
Brooke, William, .	First in Mathematical Science, . .	Galway
Charles, John James, .	First in Experimental Science, and First in Natural Science, . .	Belfast.
Craig, John Walker, .	First in Ancient Classics, . .	Belfast.
M'Farlane, Rt. Adams,	First in Logic, Metaphysics, and Political Economy, ...	Galway.
Moore, William, .	First in Modern Languages, . .	Belfast.
Rogers, William, .	First in Logic, Metaph., & Pol. Econ.	Belfast.
Bell, William John, .	Second in Mathematical Science, .	Belfast.
Brooke, John, . .	Second in English, History, and Political Economy, ...	Galway.
FitzGerald, Wm. Geo.	Second in Ancient Classics, . .	Cork.
Griffin, Thomas, .	Second in Modern Languages, . .	Galway.
Hamilton, Benjamin, .	Second in Ancient Classics, . .	Cork.
[3]MacAulay, Colman P.	Second in Ancient Classics, . .	Galway.
M'Mordie, Hans, .	Second in Logic, Metaphysics, and Political Economy, . . .	Belfast.
Maguire, Thomas, .	Second in English, History, and Political Economy, ...	Galway.
Marshall, John, .	Second in Ancient Classics, . .	Galway.
[3]Monteath, James, .	Second in Ancient Classics; and in Logic, Metaphysics, and Polit. Econ.	Belfast.
Rentoul, J. Lawrence,	Second in English, History, and Political Economy, ...	Belfast.
Ronan, Stephen, .	Second in Logic, Metaphysics, and Political Economy, ...	Cork.
Thompson, Isaac, .	Second in Modern Languages, . .	Belfast.
Walsh, Michael, .	Second in Experimental Science, .	Galway.
[4]Wylie, James Owens,	Second in Mathematical Science, .	Belfast.
Dick, William, . .	Third in Ancient Classics, . .	Belfast.
Gillespie, Michl. Josph.	Third in Natural Science, . .	Galway.
M'Call, Robt. Alfred,	Third in Logic, Metaphysics, and Political Economy, ...	Galway.
Moffett, Samuel, .	Third in Ancient Classics, . .	Galway.
Moloney, Michael, .	Third in Ancient Classics, . .	Cork.
Thomson, William .	Third in History, Logic, and Metaph.	Galway.
Waddell, Hugh, .	Third in Logic, Metaphysics, and Political Economy, ...	Belfast.
Wylie, Robert Beatty,	Third in Logic, Metaphysics, and Political Economy, ...	Belfast.

[1] Late Professor of Languages, Eglewood Military Academy, New Jersey, U.S.; Head Master, Collegiate Academy, Conton, Ohio, U.S.

[2] Mathematical Master, Wesleyan College, Sheffield.

[3] Civil Service of India, by competition.

[4] Exhibition, Inns of Court, London, 1871.

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Queen's College.

1868.

Agnew, Samuel,	First in Experimental Science,	Galway.
Cowan, James,	First in Ancient Classics,	Belfast.
Hamilton, Samuel M.	First in Logic, Metaphysics, and Political Economy,	Belfast.
Huey, John,	First in Experimental Science,	Galway.
Kirkpatrick, Wm. T.	First in English, History, and Metaphysics,	Belfast.
[1]O'Brien, Joseph,	First in Ancient Classics,	Cork.
Prenter, Samuel,	First in Logic, Metaphysics, and Political Economy,	Belfast.
Young, John,	First in Mathematical Science,	Belfast.
Aston, John C.	Second in Modern Languages,	Belfast.
Eaton, Thomas,	Second in Logic, Metaphysics, and Political Economy,	Galway.
Fitzpatrick, John,	Second in Logic, Metaphysics, and Political Economy,	Galway.
[2]Haines, Charles H.	Second in Experimental Science,	Cork.
Hamilton, John S.	Second in English, Logic, and Metaphysics,	Belfast.
Hamilton, William W.	Second in Natural Science,	Belfast.
Henry, Richard,	Second in Natural Science,	Cork.
[3]Hoey, William,	Second in Ancient Classics, and Third in Modern Languages,	Belfast.
Quinton, Richard F.	Second in Ancient Classics,	Belfast.
Taylor, David A.	Second in Logic, Metaphysics, and Political Economy,	Belfast.
Daly, Maurice C.	Third in Modern Languages,	Cork.
Dewar, James,	Third in Logic, Metaphysics, and Political Economy,	Belfast.
[2]O'Donnell, Charles J.	Third in Ancient Classics,	Galway
M'Ilveen, John,	Third in Logic, Metaphysics, and Political Economy,	Galway.
[1]Martin, Daniel N.	Third in Experimental Science,	Cork.
Meeke, Moses,	Third in English, History, and Political Economy,	Belfast
Meharry, John B.	Third in History, Logic, and Metaphysics,	Belfast.
Stewart, Samuel E.	Third in English, Logic, and Metaphysics,	Belfast.

1869.

[2]Finucane, Michael,	First in Ancient Classics,	Cork.
Henry, Wm. Edward,	First in Ancient Classics,	Galway.
Lewis, W. Llewellen,	First in Experimental Science,	Galway.
Morrison, John,	First in Logic, Metaphysics, and Political Economy,	Belfast
[3]Scott, Ross,	First in Mathematical Science,	Belfast.
Stack, Edward,	First in Ancient Classics,	Belfast.
Ditto,	Second in Modern Languages.	
Ditto,	Third in Mathematical Science.	
Wylie, Matthew,	First in Mathematical Science,	Belfast.

[1] Army Medical Service, by competition.
[2] Naval Medical Service, by competition.
[3] Civil Service of India, by competition.

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		Queen's College.
Anderson, Richd. J.	Second in Experimental Science,	Belfast.
Drummond, Michl.	Second in Ancient Classics,	Galway.
Glover, Ralph Fras.	Second in Mathematical Science,	Galway.
Heazle, Henry Chas.	Second in Ancient Classics,	Cork.
M'Cartney, Samuel,	Second in Experimental Science,	Belfast.
Muir, William,	Second in Modern Languages,	Belfast.
Mulligan, James (of Annaclone),	Second in Ancient Classics,	Belfast.
Ditto,	Second in Logic, Metaphysics, and Political Economy.	
Wilkin, James,	Second in Ancient Classics,	Belfast.
Wilson, R. B. S.	Second in English, Logic, & Metaphysics,	Galway.
Brett, James Robt.	Third in Ancient Classics,	Cork.
Chestnut, John,	Third in English, History, and Political Economy	Cork.
Drury, Richd. John,	Third in Ancient Classics,	Galway.
Forsythe, Neill,	Third in Ancient Classics,	Belfast.
Halliday, John T.	Third in English, History, and Political Economy,	Belfast.
Keegan, Peter,	Third in Logic, Metaphysics, and Political Economy,	Belfast.
Macaulay, Wm. J.	Third in Logic, Metaphysics, and Political Economy,	Belfast
M'Bride, Robert,	Third in Logic, Metaphysics, and Political Economy,	Belfast.
Magill, David,	Third in Logic, Metaphysics, and Political Economy,	Belfast.
[1]Magill, James,	Third in Experimental Science,	Cork.
Megarry, James,	Third in Experimental Science,	Belfast.
Rearden, Thos. D.	Third in Logic, Metaphysics, and Political Economy,	Cork.
Rentoul, Jas. Alex.	Third in Modern Languages,	Belfast

1870.

Atkins, Ringrose,	First in Experimental Science,	Cork.
[2]Harrison, John Henry,	First in Mathematical Science,	Galway.
Moran, John,	First in English, History, and Logic,	Galway.
Vint, Robert,	First in Modern Languages,	Belfast.
Benson, Philip L.	Second in Natural Science,	Cork.
Lyle, Thomas,	Second in Logic, Metaphysics, and Political Economy,	Belfast.
M'Kinney, Saml. B. G.	Second in Experimental Science,	Galway.
M'Mordie, Robt. Jas.	Second in Experimental Science,	Belfast.
Maxwell, William J.	Second in Ancient Classics,	Belfast.
Shillidy, John,	Second in History, Logic, and Metaphysics,	Belfast.
Warnock, James,	Second in Mathematical Science,	Belfast.
Bailey, Wm. Henry,	Third in Natural Science,	Belfast.
Dewar, Elliot Paxton,	Third in Mathematical Science,	Belfast.
Gilmore, William J.	Third in Experimental Science,	Belfast.
[3]Horan, Thomas,	Third in Mathematical Science,	Cork.

[1] First place Army Medical Service, by competition.
[2] Civil Service of India, by competition.
[3] Inspector of National Schools, by competition.

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		Queen's College.
Neville, Timothy,	Third in English, History, and Political Economy,	Cork.
Taylor, Joseph Field,	Third in Logic, Metaphysics, and Political Economy,	Belfast.
Todd, Robert H.,	Third in Logic, Metaphysics, and Political Economy,	Galway
Wilson, Daniel,	Third in Ancient Classics,	Cork.

1871.

[1]Blyth, Wm. Dunbar,	First in Experimental Science,	Cork.
Concannon, Patrick,	First in Mathematical Science; and Third in English, Metaphysics, and Political Economy,	Galway.
Cunningham, Josias,	First in Modern Languages,	Belfast.
M'Farland, John Hen.	First in Mathematical Science,	Belfast.
M'Master, James,	First in Ancient Classics,	Belfast.
Moorhead, James,	First in Ancient Classics,	Galway.
Mullally, Michael,	First in English, Logic, and History,	Galway.
Brown, Wm. Wallace,	Second in Logic, Metaphysics, and Political Economy,	Belfast.
Colthurst, LudlowTonson,	Second in Natural Science,	Cork.
Croke, John O'Byrne,	Second in Mathematical Science,	Galway.
M'Cartie, Charles Jos.	Second in Mathematical Science,	Cork.
M'Kee, Robert,	Second in Natural Science,	Belfast.
Mitchell, Robert,	Second in Ancient Classics,	Galway.
Morris, George Joseph,	Second in Ancient Classics,	Belfast.
[2]Stronge, Sam. English,	Second in Ancient Classics,	Belfast.
Taylor, Wm. Charles,	Second in Ancient Classics,	Cork.
Clarke, John,	Third in Mathematical Science,	Belfast.
Munro, J. Edwin C.	Third in English, History, and Political Economy,	Belfast.
O'Connor, Peter P. Fenélon,	Third in Experimental Science,	Galway.
Shiel, Joseph Robert,	Third in English, Metaphysics, and Political Economy,	Galway.
Wallace, Robert,	Third in English, History, and Political Economy,	Belfast.

1872.

Dick, John,	First in Ancient Classics,	Belfast.
Freyer, Peter Johnson,	First in Experimental Science,	Galway.
Hynes, James J.	First in Ancient Classics,	Cork.
Lynam, James,	First in English, Metaphysics, and History,	Galway.
Ross, William,	First in Experimental Science,	Belfast.
Corr, Wm. Richard,	Second in Modern Languages,	Belfast.
Gorham, James John,	Second in Experimental Science,	Galway.
Killen, James Miller,	Second in Natural Science,	Belfast.
Laird, Caleb Shera,	Second in Logic, Metaphysics, and Political Economy,	Belfast.
Maxwell, William H.	Second in Ancient Classics,	Galway.
Rentoul, Alf. Hamilton,	Second in Mathematical Science,	Belfast.

[1] Civil Service of India, by competition.
[2] Inspector of National Schools, by competition.

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		Queen's College.
Wallace, Thomas,	Second in Ancient Classics,	Belfast.
Williams, J. Douglas,	Second in Modern Languages,	Belfast.
Eccles, Robert,	Third in Experimental Science,	Belfast.
Houston, James Dickey Craig,	Third in Modern Languages,	Belfast & Galway.
Joyce, Patrick King,	Third in Natural Science,	Galway.
Martin, Saml. Edgar,	Third in Experimental Science,	Belfast.
O'Neill, Peter J.	Third in Ancient Classics,	Galway.
Williams, William J.	Third in Mathematical Science,	Cork.

1873.

Adams, David Ogilvie,	First in Modern Languages,	Galway.
Coates, Chas. Victor,	First in Mathematical Science,	Belfast.
Jordan, John Newell,	First in Ancient Classics,	Belfast.
Kennedy, William,	First in Experimental Science,	Belfast.
Maybin, William,	First in Ancient Classics,	Belfast & Galway
Monroe, Sam. Holmes,	First in English, Logic, and History,	Galway.
O'Donoghue, James J.	First in Ancient Classics,	Cork.
Porter, Selim Leslie A.	First in Ancient Classics, and First in English, Logic, and Metaphysics,	Belfast.
Taylor, Geo. Pritchard,	First in Experimental Science,	Belfast.
Clarke, John,	Second in Natural Science,	Belfast.
Cuming, Edward,	Second in Logic, Metaphysics, and Political Economy,	Belfast.
Dickey, Wm. J. Steele,	Second in Mathematical Science,	Belfast.
Irvine, Thomas,	Second in Experimental Science,	Belfast.
Milward, Ed. Oswald,	Second in Ancient Classics,	Galway.
Thompson, Samuel,	Second in Experimental Science,	Belfast.
Aherne, John L.	Third in Ancient Classics,	Cork.
Croly, Daniel,	Third in Ancient Classics,	Cork.
Ferguson, James,	Third in Logic, Metaphysics, & Hist.	Belfast.
Gordan, John,	Third in Mathematical Science,	Galway.
Horan, Edward,	Third in Ancient Classics,	Belfast.
M'Connell, John,	Third in Logic, Metaphysics, and Hist.	Belfast.
M'Cracken, Joseph,	Third in Ancient Classics,	Belfast.
M'Merdie, Elijah,	Third in English, Metaphysics, & Hist.	Belfast.
Molony, Henry,	Third in Natural Science,	Galway.
Stuart, John,	Third in Logic, Metaphysics, and Political Economy,	Belfast.
Wilson, John,	Third in Mathematical Science,	Cork.

1874.

Byers, John William,	First in Natural Science,	Belfast.
Clarke, John,	First in Classics,	Belfast.
Dickey, Robt. H. Fred.	First in Experimental Science,	Belfast.
Kelly, Michael,	First in Mathematical Science,	Galway.
Larmor, Joseph,	First in Mathematical Science, and First in Experimental Science,	Belfast.
M'Elwaine, Adam Jno.	First in Classics,	Belfast.
O'Connor, George,	First in Modern Languages,	Galway.
O'Kinealy, Peter,	First in Mathematical Science, and Second in English Metaphysics and History,	Galway.
Wallace, John Bruce,	First in Modern Languages,	Belfast.

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		Queen's College.
Allison, Chas. Warke,	Second in Experimental Science,	Cork.
Bates, Arthur Henry,	Second in English Metaphysics, and Political Economy,	Belfast.
Campbell, Joseph Wm. Robert,	Second in Natural Science,	Belfast.
Hamill, Robert James,	Second in Experimental Science,	Belfast.
Hanna, James,	Second in English Metaphysics and History,	Belfast & Galway.
Hickman, James,	Second in Experimental Science,	Galway.
M'Ninch, James Watt,	Second in English History, and Political Economy,	Belfast.
Mullin, James,	Second in English Metaphysics, and History,	Galway.
Parkinson, G. Gardiner,	Second in Classics,	Belfast.
White, Edward Alex.,	Second in Experimental Science,	Belfast.

Honors at First University Examinations in Arts.

October, 1860.

First Class.

(None.)

Second Class.

	Queen's College.
Dixon, William,	Belfast.

May, 1861.

First Class.

Brown, John M'Leary,	Belfast.
Jamieson, Robert Alex.,	Cork.
Wilson, Thomas Nesbitt,	Galway.

Second Class.

Birkmyre, James,	Belfast.
Buick, George Raphael,	Belfast.
Cargin, James,	Belfast.
Hamilton, William Ross,	Belfast.
Henry, John Edgar,	Belfast.
M'Dermott, Brian,	Galway.
Spedding, John B.	Cork.
Stewart, Robert Fleming,	Galway.
White, William Campbell,	Belfast.

October, 1861.

First Class.

Aston, William George,	Belfast.
Leebody, John Robinson,	Belfast.

Second Class.

Allen, Hamilton Lowry,	Belfast.
Edgar, Robert M'Cheyne,	Belfast.
Greene, Joseph L.	Galway.
Leary, Joseph L.	Galway.
Park, John,	Belfast.

May, 1862.

First Class.

Barbour, D. M.	Belfast.

Second Class.

Carson, William,	Belfast.

May, 1863.

First Class.

(None.)

Second Class.

	Queen's College.
M'Neilly, A. J. W.	Belfast.
Workman, Robert,	Belfast.

October, 1862.

First Class.

Armour, James Brown,	Belfast.
Barnett, Henry Kelso,	Belfast.
Barry, William M.	Cork.
Beamish, James,	Cork.
Dodd, William Houston,	Belfast.
Feeny, Dominick,	Galway.
Griffin, John,	Galway.
Hamilton, Thomas,	Belfast.
Hare, Gustavus J. C.	Galway.
Hawthorne, Samuel,	Belfast.
Kelly, Thomas,	Cork.
Leitch, Matthew,	Belfast.
M'Connell, James M.	Cork.
M'Cullagh, John Wallace,	Belfast.
M'Cullough, Robert Wm.	Belfast.
M'Kenzie, John,	Galway.
M'Mullan, Samuel James,	Belfast.
M'Sweeney, John,	Cork.
Mulholland, William,	Galway.
O'Brien, Michael,	Cork.
O'Keeffe, William	Cork.
Park, William,	Belfast
Quinn, Martin,	Galway
Ryan, Thomas,	Cork.
Saunderson, Wm. Henry,	Galway.
Sharkey, Edmond De La Garde,	Belfast.
Shaw, James,	Belfast.
Smith, William M'Laren,	Belfast.
Stevelly, Robert Sankey,	Belfast.

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	Queen's College.
Stewart, Washington,	Galway.
Stronge, William James,	Belfast.
Weir, Isaac,	Belfast.
Wilson, George,	Belfast.

Second Class.

Barnes, Isaac,	Cork.
Clanchy, John E.,	Cork.
Collins, James Thompson,	Belfast.
Crooke, William,	Galway.
Donovan, Humphrey,	Cork.
Hanna, Robert,	Belfast.
Heron, Alexander,	Belfast.
Houston, Thomas,	Belfast.
Hunter, John,	Belfast.
Lindsay, Joseph,	Belfast.
Moody, Samuel,	Galway.
Munro, John Henry,	Belfast.
Ross, John Ralph,	Galway.
Russell, James,	Belfast.
Topping, John,	Belfast.
Townsend, Edmond,	Cork.
Watson, John,	Belfast.

October, 1863.

First Class.

Cleeland, Robert,	Belfast.
Dill, Samuel,	Belfast.
Dobbin, William,	Belfast.
Evans, Richardson,	Cork.
MacDonnell, Anthony,	Galway.
Shaw, James Johnston,	Belfast.
Wood, John Edward,	Galway.

Second Class.

Bergin, Stephen,	Cork.
Carlile, James Martin,	Belfast.
Connor, John,	Cork.
Love, John,	Belfast.
Maybin, William,	Belfast.
Smylie, Archibald,	Galway.
Wilkinson, Hiram Shaw,	Belfast.
Wilson, James Alex.	Belfast.

Third Class.

Chambers, Andrew,	Belfast.
Colhoun, Robert,	Belfast.
Dick, James,	Belfast.
Edgar, Hugh,	Belfast.
Fleming, S. E.	Belfast.
Hodges, George Justus L.	Belfast.
O'Brien, Julius M.	Galway.
O'Conor, Bindon B.	Belfast.

October, 1864.

First Class.

Burke, Michael,	Cork.
Leitch, William,	Belfast.
M'Kean, Edward,	Belfast.
M'Mordie, William,	Belfast.
O'Conor, Wm. Frederic,	Belfast.
Torrens, James,	Belfast.
Wilson, Edw. Danl. Joseph,	Cork.
Wilson, William Nesbitt,	Galway.

Second Class.

Deane, Henry,	Galway.
MacDonald, Francis,	Galway.
Marcel, James A.	Cork.
M'Farlane, Robert,	Galway.
Meharry, John Brown,	Belfast.
Moorehead, Wm. Robert,	Galway.

Third Class.

Barry, Michael F.	Cork.
Chatterton, James,	Cork.'
Dann, Alfred G.	Cork
Fulton, John,	Belfast.
Forsyth, Saml. M'Clelland,	Galway.
Houston, Samuel,	Belfast.
Persse, William Dudley,	Galway.
Porter, Francis Knowles,	Belfast.
Shepherd, William,	Belfast.
Strain, David Alexander,	Belfast.
Young, Samuel,	Belfast.

October, 1865.

First in order of Merit.

Newsome, Jas. Clarence,	Belfast.
Smith, Hugh M'Laren,	Belfast.
Murphy, James Edward,	Belfast.
MacSwinney, Rbt. Forster,	Galway.
Hall, John Carey,	Belfast.
Hewitt, John,	Belfast.
Rogers, William,	Belfast.
Burke, John,	Cork.
Hughes, William,	Galway.

Second in order of Merit.

Griffin, Thomas,	Galway.
Killen, John Moore,	Galway.
Mills, John William,	Cork.
O'Connor, Thos. Charles,	Galway.

Third in order of Merit.

Dick, William,	Belfast.
Drinan, Charles,	Cork.
Holmes, Robert A. K.	Belfast.
Johnstone, Wm. Murdoch,	Galway.
M'Callum, John,	Belfast.
Thompson, Isaac,	Belfast.
Dickey, David,	Belfast.
Greer, Thomas,	Belfast.
Hoctor, William Francis,	Galway.
Waddell, Hugh,	Belfast.

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October, 1866.

First in order of Merit.

	Queen's College.
MacAulay, Colman Patk.	Galway.
Monteath, James, . .	Belfast.
Wylie, James Owens, .	Belfast.
Morrow, Robert, . .	Belfast.
Craig, John Walker, .	Belfast.
Anglin, Arthur Henry, .	Cork.
Brooke, William, .	Galway.
Hamilton, Samuel Munce,	Belfast.
Fitzgerald, William Geo.	Cork.
Ward, Peter, . .	Galway

Second in order of Merit.

Bell, William John, .	Belfast.
M'Mordie, Hans, . .	Belfast.

Third in order of Merit.

Ronan, Stephen, . .	Cork.
Maguire, Thomas, .	Galway.
Hamilton, Benjamin, .	Cork.
Hamilton, John Sinclair,	Belfast.
Wilson, John, . .	Belfast.
O'Driscoll, John, . .	Cork.
Hamilton, William Weir,	Belfast.
Moloney, Michael, . .	Cork.
Walshe, Michael, . .	Galway.
Gillispie, Michael, . .	Galway.
Guy, James M'F., . .	Belfast.
Wylie, Robert Beattie, .	Belfast.
Agnew, Samuel, .	Belfast & Galway.

October, 1867.

First Class in order of Merit.

MacDonald, Charles Jas.	Galway.
O'Brien, Joseph H. .	Cork.
Morrison, John, . .	Belfast.
Hoey, William . .	Belfast.
Young, John, . .	Belfast.
Fitzpatrick, John, . .	Galway.
Rearden, Thomas David,	Cork.
Cowan, James, . .	Belfast.
Daly, Maurice Collins, .	Cork.
Quinton, Richard Frith, .	Belfast.

Second Class in order of Merit.

Mulligan, Jas. (Annaclone),	Belfast.
Howley, James, . .	Galway.

Third Class in order of Merit.

Stewart, Samuel Edgar, .	Belfast.
Longford, Joseph Henry,	Belfast.
Crookshank, Chas. Henry,	Cork.
O'Connor, Bernard, .	Cork.
Allen, Robert, . .	Cork.
Magill, David, . .	Belfast.
Meeke, Moses, . .	Belfast.

	Queen's College.
Bourke, Matthew John, .	Cork.
Colvin, William, . .	Belfast.
Haines, Charles Henry, .	Cork.

October, 1868.

First Class in Order of Merit.

Stack, Edward, . .	Belfast.
Drummond, Michael, .	Galway.
Finucane, Michael, .	Cork.
Henry, Wm. Edward, .	Galway.
Scott, Ross, . . .	Belfast.
Wilson, R. B. G. . .	Galway.
Wilkin, James, . .	Belfast.
Wylie, Matthew, . .	Belfast.
Horan, Thomas, . .	Cork.

Second Class in Order of Merit.

Halliday, John Thomas, .	Belfast.
Matthews, Wm. Gardiner,	Galway.
Stronge, Samuel Edgar, .	Belfast.
Anderson, Richard J. .	Belfast.

Third Class in Order of Merit.

M'Kinney, Samuel S. G.	Galway.
Magill, James, . .	Cork.
Humphrey, George, .	Cork.
Muir, William, . .	Belfast.
Dysart, Thomas, . .	Belfast.

October, 1869.

First Class in order of Merit.

Harrison, John Henry, .	Galway.
Brown, William Wallace,	Belfast.
Mitchell, Robert, . .	Galway.
Maxwell, William J. .	Belfast.
Morris, George, . .	Belfast.

Second Class in order of Merit.

Dewar, Elliott Paxton, .	Belfast.
Gilmour, Thos. Chalmers,	Belfast.
Kepple, John, . .	Cork.
Taylour, Joseph Field, .	Belfast.
Thompson, David, .	Galway.
Concannon, Patrick, .	Galway.
Cunningham, Henry, .	Belfast.

Third Class in order of Merit.

Moran, John, . .	Galway.
Adair, Thomas, . .	Belfast.
Vint, Robert, . .	Belfast.
Wilson, David, . .	Cork.
Barkley, George, . .	Belfast.
Warnock, James, . .	Belfast.
Dunne, Walter A. . .	Cork.
Boyd, Samuel T. . .	Belfast.
Stuart, William, . .	Belfast.

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October, 1870.

First Class in order of Merit.

	Queen's College.
M'Master, James,	Belfast.
Mullally, Michael,	Galway.
Moorhead, James,	Galway.
Croke, John O'Byrne,	Galway.
M'Farland, John Henry,	Belfast.

Second Class in order of Merit.

Shiel, Joseph R.	Galway.
Blyth, William Dunbar,	Cork.
Hurley, James,	Belfast.
Munro, Joseph Edwin C.	Belfast.
Clarke, John,	Belfast.
Laird, Caleb Shera,	Belfast.
Taylor, William Charles,	Cork.

Third Class in order of Merit.

MacCartie, Charles J.	Cork.
Anderson, Adam,	Galway.
Ross, William,	Belfast.
Warren, William Edwd.	Galway.

October, 1871.

First Class in order of Merit.

Hynes, James J.	Cork.
O'Donoghue, James J.	Cork.
Lynam, James,	Galway.
Coates, Charles V.	Belfast.
Maxwell, William H.	Galway.

Second Class (alphabetical).

Clarke, John,	Belfast.
Corr, William Rd.	Belfast.
Dick, John,	Belfast.
Freyer, P. J.	Galway.
Garde, C. L.	Cork.
Hamilton, Henry,	Belfast.
Killen, James M.	Belfast.
Williams, William J.	Cork.

Third Class (alphabetical).

Ahearn, John F.	Cork.
Gorham, James J.	Galway.
Horan, William,	Belfast.
Joyce, Patrick,	Galway.
M'Connell, John,	Belfast.
Moore, Robert,	Belfast.
Rentoul, Alfred H.	Belfast.

October, 1872.

First Class in order of Merit.

Porter, Selim Leslie,	Belfast.
Wallace, John Bruce,	Belfast.

	Queen's College.
Kennedy, William,	Belfast.
Jordan, John M.	Belfast.
Milward, Edwin Oswald,	Galway.

Second Class in order of Merit.

Adams, David Ogilvie,	Galway.
Cuming, Edward,	Belfast.
M'Elwaine, Adam J.	Belfast.
Taylor, George Pritchard,	Belfast.
Dickey, Wm. J. Steele,	Belfast.
Monroe, Samuel Holmes,	Galway.

Third Class in order of Merit.

Stuart, John,	Belfast.
Croly, Daniel,	Cork.
Byers, John William,	Belfast.
Wilson, David,	Belfast.
M'Mordie, Elijah,	Galway.
Walker, Samuel,	Belfast.

October, 1873.

First Class in order of Merit.

Clarke, John,	Belfast.
O'Kinealy, Peter,	Galway.
O'Connor, George,	Galway.
Larmor, Joseph,	Belfast.
Anderson, William John,	Belfast.
M'Namara, Joseph C.	Galway.

Second Class in order of Merit.

Ryan, John,	Cork.
Dickey, Robert H. F.	Belfast.
Kelly, Michael,	Galway.
M'Ninch, James Watt	Belfast.
Parkinson, G. Gardner,	Belfast.

Third Class in order of Merit.

Hamill, Robert James,	Belfast.
Bates, Arthur Henry,	Belfast.
Barry, Daniel Francis,	Cork.
Huggard, Wm. Richd.	Galway.
Stoops, William,	Cork.

October, 1874.

First Class.

Allen, Andrew J. C.	Belfast.
Beatty, William,	Belfast.
Brookes, Thomas Boyle,	Belfast.
Clarke, Hugh Alexander,	Belfast.
Hall, Joseph,	Belfast.
Murphy, J. Howard,	Belfast.
Shore, Robert,	Galway.

Second Class.

Brown, Samuel Lombard,	Cork.
Johnston, William J.	Belfast.
Somerville, Annesley A.	Cork.
Tate, Alex. Chambers,	Belfast.

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FACULTY OF LAW

HONORS WITH THE DEGREE OF LL.B.

	1853.		Queen's College.
[1]Ingram, T. Dunbar,	First,		Belfast.
	1854.		
Henry, Thomas,	First,		Belfast.
	1857.		
O'Feely, T. O'B.	First,		Galway.
	1858.		
Hooper, Charles John,	First,		Cork and Galway.
	1859.		
[2]M'Parland, John, M.A.	First,		Belfast.
	1860.		
[3]Wilson, James,	First,		Belfast.
	1862.		
[4]Monroe, John, A.M.	First,		Galway.
	1864.		
Duffin, Adam,	Third,		Belfast.
	1865.		
Atkinson, John,	First,		Galway.
	1866.		
Gardner, Edward,	Third,		Belfast.
	1868.		
Killen, James B.	First,		Galway.
	1869.		
Rogers, William,	First,		Belfast.
	1870.		
[5]M'Swinney, Robert Forster,	First,		Galway.
Allen, Robert,	Third,		Cork.
Maguire, Thomas,	Third,		Galway.
	1871.		
[6]Wylie, James Owens, M.A.	First,		Belfast.
[7]Wilkinson, H. Shaw, B.A.	Second,		Belfast.
Keegan, Peter,	Third,		Belfast.
	1872.		
Wylie, Matthew, B.A.	First,		Belfast.
	1873.		
Russell, James, M.A.,	First,		Belfast.
Thynne, Henry, B.A.,	First,		Cork, Galway, & Belfast.
Gray, Alexander, M.A.,	Second,		Belfast.
Todd, R. Henderson, M.A.,	Second,		Galway & Belfast.
	1874.		
Sheil, Joseph Robert,	First,		Galway.
Rentoul, Jas. Alexander,	Second,		Galway.

[1] Law Studentship, Inns of Court, London, by competition.

[2] Late Barrington Lecturer.

[3] Law Studentship, Inns of Court, London, Trin. Term, 1860, by competition. Formerly Examiner in Law, Queen's University; Clerk of Convocation.

[4] Law Studentship, Inns of Court, London, by competition; formerly Examiner in Jurisprudence and Political Economy, Queen's University.

[5] First Class Exhibition in the Law of Real Property, Inns of Court, London, 1871.

[6] Exhibition, Inns of Court, London, 1871.

[7] Consular Service, Japan, by competition; Studentship, Inns of Court, London, 1871.

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Honors with the Diploma in Elementary Law.

	1852.		Queen's College.
[1]Ingram, Thomas Dunbar,	First,	.	Belfast.
[2]M'Mahon, George Yeilding,	Second,	.	Galway and Belfast.
	1853.		
Keane, C. Marcus,	First,	.	Galway.
	1854.		
[3]Ross, David,	First,	.	Belfast
	1855.		
Kennedy, Alexander D.	First,	.	Cork.
	1856.		
O'Feely, Timothy O'Brien,	First,	.	Galway.
	1857.		
Hooper, Charles John,	First,	.	Cork and Galway.
	1860.		
[4]Barry, Michael Richard,	First,		Cork.
	1861.		
[5]Monroe, John,	First,		Galway.
	1864.		
Atkinson, John,	First,	.	Galway.
	1866.		
Wood, Richard John,	Second,	.	Cork.
	1869.		
[6]M'Swinney, Robert Forster,	First,		Galway.
	1870.		
[7]Wylie, James Owens,	First,	.	Belfast.
	1873.		
Wallace, Robert, B.A.,	First,	.	Belfast.
	1874.		
Taylor, William Charles,	Second,	.	Cork.

FACULTY OF MEDICINE.

Honors with the Degree of M.D.

Dickson, James,	First,		Belfast.
Moore, John,	Second,		Belfast.
	1852, (March).		
Donegan, Stephen,	First,		Cork.
[8]Stewart, William,	Second,		Belfast.
Patrick, Jas. Forsythe,	Third,		Belfast.
Humphries, Walter,	Fourth,		Cork.
	1852, (October).		
	1853.		
M'Coy, John,	First,		Cork.
[2]Dick, Robert,	Third,		Belfast.

[1] Law Studentship, Inns of Court, London, by competition.
[2] Late Professor of Mental Science, Royal College, Mauritius.
[3] Member of the Senate of the Queen's University; late Secretary Queen's Colleges Commission.
[4] Late Chief Justice, Gold Coast.
[5] Law Studentship, Inns of Court, London, by competition; formerly Examiner in Jurisprudence and Political Economy, Queen's University.
[6] Law Studentship, Inns of Court, London, by competition.
[7] Exhibition, Inns of Court, London, 1871.
[8] Army Medical Service, by competition.

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	1854.	Queen's College.
M'Math, Alexander,	Second,	Belfast.
	1855.	
	No Prize awarded.	
	1856.	
Moorehead, John,	First under Ord. 1850,	Galway and Belfast.
[1]Rice, William Roche,	First under Ord. 1852,	Cork.
	1857.	
[2]M'Cormac, William,	First under Ord. 1852,	Belfast.
[3]Mapother, E. D.	First under Ord. 1850,	Galway.
[1]Coiahan, John,	Second under Ord. 1852,	Galway.
Dunlop, A.	Second under Ord. 1850,	Belfast.
	1858.	
[1]M'Crea, John,	First,	Belfast.
[1]Jennings, Alexander,	Second under Ord. 1852,	Belfast.
[1]Waters, Robert,	Second under Ord. 1850,	Belfast.
	1859.	
[4]O'Flaherty, Thos. A.	First,	Belfast and Galway.
	1860.	
[1]Climo, William H.	Third,	Galway.
[5]Divers, Edward,	Third,	Galway.
[1]Levis, John Sampson,	Third,	Cork.
	1861.	
[1]Bartley, Acheson Geo.	First,	Belfast.
Hutchinson, James,	Second,	Galway.
[4]Burke, John R.	Third,	Galway.
Moore, John Hamilton, / [6]Stoney, John H. L.	Fourth (equal),	Galway.
	1862.	
[4]Browne, Thomas,	First,	Belfast.
[1]Carpenter, William,	First,	Galway.
Daxon, William,	Second,	Galway.
[1]O'Dwyer, Thomas F.	Second,	Cork.
White, Thomas Robt.	Second,	Galway.
	1863.	
[7]Corley, Anthony H.	First,	Galway.
[1]Bolster, Thomas G.	Third,	Cork.
[1]Evatt, George J. H.	Third,	Galway.
M'Cloy, John W.	Third,	Belfast.
	1864.	
Duffy, Francis,	Second,	Galway.
M'Murtry, Alex. H.H.	Second,	Belfast.
[1]Porter, Alexander,	Second,	Cork.
Wall, John, B.A.	Third,	Belfast.

[1] Army Medical Service, by competition.

[2] Member of Senate, Queen's University; Surgeon to St. Thomas's Hospital, London.

[3] Professor of Anatomy and Physiology, Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland; Surgeon to St. Vincent's Hospital.

[4] Naval Medical Service, by competition.

[5] Late Assistant to the Professor of Chemistry, Queen's College, Galway; Professor of Materia Medica, Queen's College, Birmingham.

[6] Surgeon City of Dublin Hospital; Demonstrator, Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland.

[7] Demonstrator, Carmichael School of Medicine.

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1865.		Queen's College.
Bolton, Reuben,	Second,	Belfast.
[1]Charles, John James,	Second,	Belfast.
De Zouche, Isaiah,	Second,	Galway.
1866.		
Gray, George,	Third,	Belfast.
1867.		
Ryan, Thomas, B.A.	Second,	Cork.
Cremen, Patrick John,	Third,	Cork.
Kean, Hugh J.	Third,	Cork.
1868.		
[2]Hudson, Robert S.	First,	Belfast.
[2]Price, William.	Third,	Belfast.
1869.		
Charles, T. W. Cranstoun,	First,	Belfast.
M'Keown, William Alex.	First,	Belfast.
M'Donnell, James O'Mally,	Third,	Galway.
O'Brien, Daniel	Third,	Galway.
1870.		
Alexander, William,	First,	Belfast.
Johnston, William,	First,	Belfast.
1871.		
[3]Pye, Joseph Patrick,	First,	Galway.
[2]Magill, James, M.A.	Second,	Cork.
Browne, Andrew Lang,	Third,	Belfast.
1872.		
Anderson, Richard John, M.A.,	First,	Belfast.
Houston, John Knox,	First,	Belfast.
Magrath, John,	First,	Belfast.
Malone, Michael Joseph,	Second,	Cork.
Maybury, Horace Mansell,	Second,	Belfast.
Strahan, John,	Third,	Belfast.
1873.		
Maybury, Aurelius Victor,	First,	Cork.
Clements, Robert,	Second,	Belfast.
Dawson, Louis Richard,	Second,	Belfast.
Hemsted, Edwin,	Second,	Belfast.
Macaulay, Roger,	Second,	Galway.
Walsh, Michael,	Second,	Galway.
White, Michael,	Third,	Galway.
1874.		
Freyer, P. Johnson, B.A.	First,	Galway.
Le Grand, William John,	First,	Cork.
Plumer, Charles James,	First,	Belfast.
Henry, Joseph,	Second,	Galway.
Parker, Joseph,	Second,	Belfast.

Honors at Second University Examinations in Medicine.

1854.		
[4]Duggan, Charles W.	First,	Galway.
1855.		
[2]Rice, William Roche,	First,	Cork.

[1] Demonstrator of Anatomy, Queen's College, Belfast.
[2] Army Medical Service, by competition.
[3] Professor of Materia Medica, Queen's College, Galway
[4] Inspector of National Schools.

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	1856.	Queen's College.
[1]M'Cormac, William,	First,	Belfast.
	1857.	
M'Crea, John,	First,	Belfast.
	1858.	
[2]Divers, Edward,	First,	Galway.
[2]O'Flaherty, Thomas A.	Second,	Belfast and Galway.
[4]Burden, Henry,	Third,	Belfast.
[5]Levis, John S.	Third,	Cork.
	1859.	
[6]Lawson, J. Henry,	First,	Galway.
	1860.	
[5]Bartley, Acheson G.	First,	Belfast.
	1861.	
White, Thomas Robert,	First,	Galway.
	1862.	
[7]Porter, Alexander,	First,	Belfast.
Bligh, John,	Second,	Galway.
[7]Power, Pierce George,	Second,	Cork.
Williams, Richard Gilbert,	Second,	Cork.
	1863.	
Heas, Patrick,	Third,	Cork.
	1865.	
Ryan, Thomas,	Third,	Cork.
	1866.	
Charles, Thomas W.	Second,	Belfast.
Nowsam, William F.	Third,	Cork.
[7]Price, Gordon,	Third,	Belfast.
[7]Price, William,	Third,	Belfast.
[8]Saunderson, Wm. H., M.A.	Third,	Galway.
	1867.	
M'Donnell, James O'Malley,	First,	Galway.
M'Keown, Wm. Alexander,	First,	Belfast.
O'Brien, Daniel,	Second,	Galway.
	1868.	
Alexander, William,	First,	Belfast.
Johnston, William,	First,	Belfast.
[3]Pye, Joseph P.	First,	Galway.
	1869.	
Browne, David Grahame,	First,	Belfast.
Simpson, William,	First,	Galway.
Coppinger, Richard Wm.	Third,	Cork.

[1] Member of Senate, Queen's University; Surgeon, St. Thomas's Hospital, London.

[2] Late Assistant to the Professor of Chemistry, Queen's College, Galway; Professor of Materia Medica, Queen's College, Birmingham.

[3] Naval Medical Service, by competition.

[4] Demonstrator of Anatomy, Queen's College, Belfast.

[5] Army Medical Service, by competition.

[6] Late Professor of Physiology, Queen's College, Birmingham; Lecturer, St. Mary's Hospital, London.

[7] Naval Medical Service, by competition.

[8] Professor of Materia Medica, Queen's College, Galway.

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	1870.		Queen's College.
Anderson, Richard John,	First,		Belfast.
Houston, John Knox,	Second,		Belfast.
	1871.		
Clements, Robert,	First,		Belfast.
Dawson, Louis Richard,	First,		Belfast.
O'Brien, Bartholomew,	Second,		Cork.
	1872.		
Moran, James,	Second,		Cork.
Speer, William Savage,	Third,		Belfast.
	1873.		
Charles, Daniel Allan,	First,		Belfast.
Erskine, Robert,	Third,		Belfast.
	1874.		
Starkie, Richard Francis,	First,		Cork.
Welply, John Jagoe,	First,		Cork.
Woods, Arthur A.	First,		Belfast.
Kirker, Gilbert,	Second,		Belfast.
M'Geagh, William,	Second,		Belfast.

Honors at First University Examination in Medicine.

1874.		
M'Carthy, Michael Joseph,	Second,	Cork.

ENGINEERING.

Honors with the Diploma in Engineering.

1855.		
O'Kinealy, Michael,	First,	Galway.
1858.		
Ledger, James C.	First,	Cork
[1]O'Connor, William M.	Second,	Cork.
Roberts, Thomas R.	Third,	Cork.
1859.		
[2]Cox, William Sidney,	Second,	Cork.
Hill, William Henry,	Second,	Cork.
1860.		
Unkles, Joseph,	Second,	Cork.
1861.		
Mansfield, Edward,	First,	Cork.
Falkiner, Richard D.	Second,	Galway.
1863.		
Stoney, Edward W.	First,	Galway.
1864.		
Shaw, William,	First,	Cork.
Scott, Conway,	Second,	Belfast.
1865.		
Perrott, William,	Second,	Cork.
Hill, Arthur,	Third,	Cork.

[1] Royal Engineers, by competition.
[2] Late Architect to Ecclesiastical Commissioners.

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	1866.		Queen's College.
Jones, John H. . . .	First,	.	Cork.
Wallace, John B., B.A. .	First,	.	Belfast.
[1]Lynham, William P. . .	Second,	.	Galway.
Macurdy, John, . . .	Second,	.	Belfast.
[2]Anglin, Samuel, . . .	Third,	.	Cork.
[1]Ring, Robert, . . .	Third,	.	Cork.
Sanders, Richard B. . .	Third,	.	Belfast.
	1867.		
Wilson, James, . . .	First,	.	Belfast.
[1]Hughes, William, B.A. .	Second,	.	Galway.
[1]M'Kinney, Hugh Giffin, .	Third,	.	Belfast.
Thornhill, Joseph Helen, .	Third,	.	Cork.

HONORS WITH THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR IN ENGINEERING.

	1868.		
[3]Martin, James H. . . }	First,	.	Belfast.
[4]Oram, John E. . . }	First,	.	Galway.
[5]Millar, John B. . . .	Second,	.	Belfast.
Kane, Roderick W. . .	Third,	.	Cork.
	1869.		
Glover, Ralph Stephen, .	First,	.	Galway.
Moran, James, . . .	First,	.	Cork.
[6]Parkes, Benjamin, . .	First,	.	Cork.
Townsend, Thomas Achilles,	Second,	.	Galway.
Bottomley, William, .	Third,	.	Belfast.
Gibson, Edmund, . .	Third,	.	Belfast.
Hill, Luke Mullock, . .	Third,	.	Belfast.
	1870.		
Perry, John, . . .	First,	.	Belfast.
	1871.		
Falkiner, George Alex. .	First,	.	Galway.
Haycroft, Henry, . .	Second,	.	Cork.
M'Kee, Daniel, . . .	Second,	.	Belfast.
Julian, Robert Hill, . .	Third,	.	Cork.
Thomson, John, . . .	Third,	.	Belfast.
	1872.		
Lynam, Patrick, . .	First,	.	Galway.
Haycroft, James Isaac, .	Second,	.	Cork.
West, George Francis, .	Second,	.	Belfast.
Wilson, Robert, . .	Second,	.	Belfast.
Bull, James Alfred, . .	Third,	.	Cork.
	1873.		
Perry, James, . . .	First,	.	Belfast.
	1874.		
Horan, John, . . .	First,	.	Belfast.
Kingston, William, . .	First,	.	Cork.
Wilson, Alexander, . .	Second,	.	Belfast.
Woods, Richard John, .	Second,	.	Galway.

[1] Engineer, Public Works of India, by competition.
[2] Whitworth Scholarship, by competition.
[3] Surveyorship, Demerara.
[4] Professor of Mathematics, Science and Engineering, King's College University, Windsor, Nova Scotia.
[5] Assistant Professor, Owen's College, Manchester.
[6] Fifth place at Cooper's Hill College, for Indian Engineering Service, 1871.

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Honors at First University Examination in Engineering.

May, 1862.

First Class.

	Queen's College.
Burke, George J.	Cork.
[1]Richard, Henry J.	Cork.

Second Class.

Madden, W. F.	Cork.

October, 1862.

First Class.

[1]Quarry, William,	Cork.
[1]Stoney, Edward Waller,	Galway.

Second Class.

Kehoe, John Francis,	Cork.

May, 1863.

Second Class.

[1]Scott, William,	Galway.

October, 1863.

First Class.

Scott, Conway,	Belfast.
Shaw, William Henry,	Cork.

Second Class.

Lightbody, Robert,	Galway.
O'Neil, Henry,	Cork.
[1]Unkles, Richard Nutter,	Cork.

October, 1864.

First Class.

[1]Campbell, John,	Belfast.
Perrott, William,	Cork.

Second Class.

Dooley, Michl. Stanislaus,	Galway.
Odling, Charles Wm.	Galway.

Third Class.

Hill, Arthur,	Cork.

1865.

First in order of Merit.

	Queen's College.
[1]Lynham, W. P.	Galway.
Wilson, James,	Belfast.
Wallace, John Beattie,	Belfast.
Jones, John H.	Cork.

Second in order of Merit.

Haynes, Edward W.	Cork.
Sanders, Richard B.	Belfast.

Third in Order of Merit.

Anglin, Samuel,	Cork.
Hannan, John,	Cork.
Macurdy, John,	Belfast.
[1]Ring, Robert,	Cork.
Weldon, George,	Cork.

1866.

First in order of Merit.

Hughes, William, B.A.,	Galway

Second in order of Merit.

M'Mordie, David,	Belfast.
Thornhill, Joseph H.	Cork.
Martin, James H.	Belfast.

Third in order of Merit.

[1]M'Kinney, Hugh Giffen,	Belfast.

October, 1867.

First Class in order of Merit.

[1]Nightingale, Walter H.	Galway.
Millar, John Bell,	Belfast.
Kane, Roderick W.	Cork.

Second Class.

[2]Oram, John Earl,	Galway.

Third Class.

Scott, Buchanan,	Belfast.

October, 1868.

First Class in order of Merit.

[3]Parkes, Benjamin,	Cork.
Bottomley, William,	Belfast.
Glover, Ralph Stephen,	Galway.
Moran, James,	Cork.

[1] Engineer, Public Works of India, by competition.
[2] Professor of Mathematical Science and Engineering, King's College University, Windsor, Nova Scotia.
[3] Fifth place at Cooper's Hill College, for Engineering Service of India.

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Second Class in order of Merit.

	Queen's College.
Gibson, Edmund,	Belfast.

Third Class in order of Merit.

Dann, Alfred G.	Cork.
Laffan, George Bastable,	Cork.
Townsend, Thomas A.	Galway.

October, 1869.

First Class in order of Merit.

Falkiner, George A.	Galway.
Perry, John,	Belfast.

Second Class in order of Merit.

[None.]

Third Class in order of Merit.

Robson, Robert G.	Belfast.
Julian, Robert Hill,	Cork.
Massy, George Hugh,	Belfast.
Moon, James R.	Galway.

October, 1870.

First Class in order of Merit.

M'Kee, Daniel,	Belfast.

Second Class in order of Merit.

Haycroft, Henry,	Cork.

Third Class in order of Merit.

D'Arcy, William Edward,	Galway.

First Class in order of Merit.

Lynam, Patrick,	Galway.
West, George Francis,	Belfast.

October, 1871.

Second Class in order of Merit.

	Queen's College.
Stuart, Chas. M'Donnell,	Belfast.

Third Class in order of Merit.

Wilson, Robert,	Belfast.
Chabrel, Marceline,	Cork.
Haycroft, James J.	Cork.
Hunter, Joseph,	Belfast.

October, 1872.

First Class in order of Merit.

Perry, James,	Belfast.

Second Class in order of Merit.

Prendergast, Patrick J.	Galway.
Shawcross, H. Joseph,	Belfast.

Third Class in order of Merit.

Wilson, Alexander,	Belfast.

1873.

First Class in order of Merit.

Horan, John,	Belfast.
Woods, Richard,	Galway.
Kingston, William,	Cork.

Third Class (alphabetical).

Caldwell, Robt. Inkerman	Belfast.
Duggan, John,	Cork.

October, 1874.

First Class.

Coey, Robert,	Belfast.
Connery, Daniel,	Cork.
Fisher, John M.	Galway.

AGRICULTURE.

Honors with the Diploma in Agriculture.

		Queen's College.
1852, (March).		
[1]Skilling, Thomas,	First,	Galway.
[2]O'Hara, Thomas,	Second,	Galway.
1852, (October).		
[2]Smyth, John Watt,	First,	Belfast.
Murphy, Edmund,	Second,	Cork.
1857.		
Bradshaw, G.	First,	Galway.
1859.		
Gordon, Alexander,	Second,	Belfast.
1860.		
Strangman, T. Wilson,	First,	Cork.

[1] Director Model Farm, Royal Park, Melbourne.
[2] Inspector of National Schools, by competition.
[3] Civil Service of India, by competition.

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Honors in Celtic and Sanskrit.

		Queen's College.
1852.		
Coghlan, Boyle Wm. B.A.	First in Celtic,	Cork.
1853.		
Crowe, John O'Beirne, B.A.	First in Celtic,	Belfast.
1854.		
[1]O'Driscoll, Denis F. B.A.	First in Celtic,	Cork.
1857.		
Breen, J. B.A.	First in Celtic	Cork & Galway.
1858.		
Hart, James C. B.A.	Second in Celtic,	Galway.
1859.		
Sigerson, George, M.D.	First in Celtic,	Galway & Cork
[2]Spedding, Robert Deey, M.A.	First in Sanskrit,	Cork.
Bournes, William H. M.D.	Second in Celtic,	Galway.
1860.		
Strangman, T. Wilson,	Second in Celtic,	Cork.
O'Sullivan, Stephen,	Third in Celtic,	Cork.
1861.		
[2]Spedding, John B. B.A.	First in Sanskrit,	Cork.
Ditto,	Third in Arabic.	
1862.		
[3]Walsh, David John,	First in Celtic,	Cork.
1863.		
Ryan, Thomas,	First in Celtic,	Cork.
Beamish, James M.	Second in Celtic,	Cork.
M'Swiney, John,	Third in Celtic,	Cork.
1864.		
[2]Foreman, Robert Lowther,	Third in Sanskrit	Galway.

[1] Inspector of National Schools, by competition.
[2] Civil Service of India, by competition.
[3] Army Medical Service, by competition.

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PRIZES FOUNDED BY PUBLIC SUBSCRIPTION.

Exhibitions Awarded at the First University Examination in Arts.

October, 1861.

Aston, William George, Queen's College, Belfast First, £20 a-year for two years.
Leebody, John Robinson, Queen's College, Belfast; First, £20 a-year for two years.
Allen, Hamilton Lowry, Queen's College, Belfast; Second, £10 a-year for two years.
Edgar, Robert M'Cheyne, Queen's College, Belfast Second, £10 a-year for two years.
Greene, Joseph L., Queen's College, Galway; Second, £10 a-year for two years.
Leary, Joseph L., Queen's College, Galway; Second, £10 a-year for two years.
Park, John, Queen's College, Belfast; Second, £10 a-year for two years.

October, 1862.

Hare, Gustavus J. C., First from Queen's College, Galway; £20 a-year for three years.
Park, William, First from Queen's College, Belfast; £20 a-year for three years.
Ryan, Thomas, First from Queen's College, Cork; £20 a-year for three years.
Armour, James B., Queen's College, Belfast; £15 a-year for three years.
Leitch, Matthew, Queen's College, Belfast; £15 a-year for three years; and £10 a-year for three years, as the best answerer in Ancient Classics.
Shaw, James, Queen's College, Belfast; £15 a-year for three years.
Smith, William M'L., Queen's College, Belfast; the best answerer in Mathematical Science; £10 a-year for three years.

October, 1863.

Evans, Richardson, First from Queen's College, Cork; £20 a-year for three years.
MacDonnell, Anthony, First from Queen's College, Galway; £20 a-year for three years.
Shaw, James Johnston, First from Queen's College, Belfast; £20 a-year for three years; and £10 a-year for three years, as the best answerer in Ancient Classics.
Cleeland, Robert, Second from Queen's College, Belfast; £15 a-year for three years; and £10 a-year for three years, as the best answerer in Mathematical Science.
Wood, John Edward, Second from Queen's College, Galway £15 a-year for three years.

October, 1864.

Torrens, James, First from Queen's College, Belfast; £20 a-year for three years.
Wilson, Edward Daniel Joseph, First from Queen's College, Cork; £20 a-year for three years; and £10 a-year for three years, as the best answerer in Ancient Classics.
Wilson, William Nesbitt, First from Queen's College, Galway; £20 a-year for three years.

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Burke, Michael, Second from Queen's College, Cork; £15 a-year for three years.
M'Mordie, William, Second from Queen's College, Belfast; £15 a-year for three years; and £10 a-year for three years, as the best answerer in Mathematical Science.
M'Kean, Edward, Third from Queen's College, Belfast; £15 a-year for the first year; £15 for the second year; and £10 a-year for the third year.

October, 1865.

MacSwinney, Robert Forster, First from Queen's College, Galway; £20 a-year for three years.
Newsome, James Clarence, First from Queen's College, Belfast: £20 a-year for three years; and £10 a-year for three years, as the best answerer in Ancient Classics.
Hughes, William, Second from Queen's College, Galway; £15 a-year for three years.
Smith, Hugh M'Laren, Second from Queen's College, Belfast; £15 a-year for three years; and £10 a-year for three years, as the best answerer in Mathematical Science.
Murphy, James Edward, Third from Queen's College, Belfast; £15 a-year for the first year; £15 for the second year; and £10 a-year for the third year.

October, 1866.

Anglin, Arthur Henry, First from Queen's College, Cork; £20 a-year for three years.
MacAulay, Coleman P., First from Queen's College, Galway; £20 a-year for three years.
Monteath, James, First from Queen's College, Belfast; £20 a-year for three years.
Brooke, William, Second from Queen's College, Galway; £15 a-year for three years.
FitzGerald, William George, Second from Queen's College, Cork; £15 a-year for three years.
Wylie, James Owens, Second from Queen's College, Belfast; £15 a-year for three years.
Morrow, Robert, Third from Queen's College, Belfast; £15 a-year for the first; £15 for the second year; and £10 a-year for the third year.

Anglin, Arthur Henry, First in Mathematical Science, Queen's College, Cork; £10 a-year for three years.
Craig, John Walker, First in Ancient Classics, Queen's College, Belfast; £10 a-year for three years.

October, 1867.

MacDonald, Charles James, First from Queen's College, Galway; £20 a-year for three years.
Morrison, John, First from Queen's College, Belfast; £20 a-year for three years; and £10 a-year for three years, as the best answerer in Ancient Classics.
O'Brien, Joseph H., First from Queen's College, Cork; £20 a-year for three years.
Fitzpatrick, John, Second from Queen's College, Galway; £15 a-year for three years.
Hoey, William, Second from Queen's College, Belfast; £15 a-year for three years.
Reardon, Thomas David, Second from Queen's College, Cork; £15 a-year for three years.

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Young, John, Third from Queen's College, Belfast; £15 a-year for the first year; £15 for the second year; £10 a-year for the third year; and £10 a-year for three years, as the best answerer in Mathematical Science.

October, 1868.

Stack, Edward, First from Queen's College, Belfast; £20 a-year for three years; and £10 a-year for three years, as the best answerer in Ancient Classics.

Drummond, Michael, First from Queen's College, Galway; £20 a-year for three years.

Finucane, Michael, First from Queen's College, Cork; £20 a-year for three years.

Henry, William Edward, Second from Queen's College, Galway; £15 a-year for three years.

Scott, Ross, Second from Queen's College, Belfast; £15 a-year for three years.

Horan, Thomas, Second from Queen's College, Cork; £15 a-year for three years; and £10 a-year for three years, as the best answerer in Mathematical Science.

Wilkin, James, Third from Queen's College, Belfast; £15 for the first year; £15 for the second year; and £10 for the third year.

October, 1869.

Harrison, John Henry, First from Queen's College, Galway; £20 a-year for three years; and £10 a-year for three years, as the best answerer in Mathematical Sciences.

Brown, William Wallace, First from Queen's College, Belfast; £20 a-year for three years.

Mitchell, Robert, Second from Queen's College, Galway; £15 a-year for three years.

Maxwell, William J., Second from Queen's College, Belfast; £15 a-year for three years; and £10 a-year for three years, as the best answerer in Ancient Classics.

Morris, George, Third from Queen's College, Belfast; £15 a-year for the first year; £15 a-year for the second year; £10 a-year for the third.

October, 1870.

M'Master, James, First from Queen's College, Belfast; £20 a-year for three years, and £10 a-year for three years, as the best answerer in Classics.

Mullally, Michael, First from Queen's College, Galway; £20 a-year for three years.

M'Farland, John Henry, Second from Queen's College, Belfast; £15 a-year for three years, and £10 a-year for three years, as the best answerer in Mathematical Science.

Moorhead, James, Second from Queen's College, Galway; £15 a-year for three years.

October. 1871.

Hynes, James J., First from Queen's College, Cork; £20 a-year for three years; and £10 a year for three years, as the best answerer in Ancient Classics.

Lynam, James, First from Queen's College, Galway; £20 a-year for three years.

Coates, Charles V., First from Queen's College, Belfast; £20 a-year for three years; and £10 a-year for three years, as the best answerer in Mathematical Science.

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O'Donoghue, James J., Second from Queen's College, Cork; £15 a-year for three years.
Maxwell, William H., Second from Queen's College, Galway; £15 a-year for three years.

October, 1872.

Porter, Selim Leslie, First from Queen's College, Belfast; £20 a-year for three years; and £10 a-year for three years, as the best answerer in Ancient Classics.
Milward, Edwin Oswald, First from Queen's College, Galway; £20 a-year for three years.
Wallace, John Bruce, Second from Queen's College, Belfast; £15 a-year for three years.
Dickey, James Steele, of Queen's College, Belfast; £10 a-year for three years, as the best answerer in Mathematical Science.

October, 1873.

Clarke, John, First from Queen's College, Belfast; £20 a-year for three years.
O'Kinealy, Peter, First from Queen's College, Galway; £20 a-year for three years; and £10 a-year for three years, as the best answerer in Mathematical Science.
Larmor, John, Second from Queen's College, Belfast; £15 a year for three years.
O'Connor, George, Second from Queen's College, Galway; £15 a-year for three years; and £10 a-year for three years, as the best answerer in Ancient Classics.

October, 1874.

Allen, James Campbell, First from Queen's College, Belfast; £17 10*s*. a-year for three years; and £10 a-year for three years, as the best answerer in Mathematical Science.
Clarke, Hugh Alexander, First from Queen's College, Belfast; £17 10*s*. a-year for three years; and £10 a-year for three years, as the best answerer in Ancient Classics.
Shore, Robert, First from Queen's College, Galway; £20 a year for three years.

Exhibition Awarded at Second University Examination in Medicine.

October, 1862.

Porter, Alexander, Queen's College, Belfast; First, £20 a-year for two years.

October, 1867.

M'Keown, William Alexander, Queen's College, Belfast; First, £20 a-year for two years.
M'Donnell, James O'Malley, Queen's College, Galway; Second, £15 a-year for two years.

October, 1868.

Alexander, William, Queen's College, Belfast; First in the non-professional Subjects of Examination; two instalments of £20 each.
Pye, Joseph P., Queen's College, Galway; Second in the non-professional Subjects of Examination; two instalments of £15 each.

October, 1869.

Simpson, William, Queen's College, Galway; First in the non-professional Subjects of Examination; two instalments of £20 each.
Browne, David Graham, Queen's College, Belfast; Second in the non-professional Subjects of Examination; two instalments of £15 each.

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October, 1870.

Anderson, Richard John, of Queen's College, Belfast; First in the non-professional Subjects of the Course; two instalments of £20 each.

October, 1871.

Dawson, Louis B., of Queen's College, Belfast, First in the non-professional Subjects of the Course; two instalments of £20 each.

October, 1874.

Welply, John J. Queen's College, Cork; First, £20 a-year for two years.
Woods, Arthur A. Queen's College, Belfast; Second, £15 a-year for two years.

EXHIBITIONS AWARDED AT FIRST UNIVERSITY EXAMINATION IN ENGINEERING.

October, 1862.

Stoney, Edward W., Queen's College, Galway; First, £20 a-year for two years.
Quarry, William, Queen's College, Cork; Second, £15 a-year for two years.

October, 1863.

Scott, Conway, Queen's College, Belfast; First, £20 a-year for two years.
Shaw, William Hy., Queen's College, Cork; Second, £15 a-year for two years.

October, 1864.

Campbell, John, Queen's College, Belfast; First, £20 a-year for two years.
Perrott, William, Queen's College, Cork; Second, £15 a-year for two years.

October, 1865.

Wilson, James, Queen's College, Belfast; First, £20 a-year for two years.
Lynham, W. P., Queen's College, Galway; Second, £15 a-year for two years.

October, 1866.

Hughes, William, B.A., Queen's College, Galway; First, £20 a-year for two years.

October, 1867.

Nightingale, Walter Hawkins, Queen's College, Galway; First, £20 a-year for two years.
Millar, John Bell, Queen's College, Belfast; Second, £15 a-year for two years.

October, 1868.

Parkes, Benjamin, Queen's College, Cork; First; £20 a-year for two years.
Bottomley, William, Queen's College, Belfast; Second; £15 a-year for two years.

October, 1869.

Falkiner, George A., Queen's College. Galway; First; £20 a-year for two years.
Perry, John, Queen's College, Belfast; Second; £15 a-year for two years.

October, 1870.

M'Kee, Daniel, Queen's College, Belfast; First; £20 a-year for two years.

October, 1871.

Lynam, Patrick, of Queen's College, Galway; First; £20 a-year for two years.
West, George Francis, of Queen's College, Belfast; Second; £15 a-year for two years.

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October, 1872.

Perry, James, of Queen's College, Belfast; First; £20 a-year for two years.

October, 1873.

Horan, John, of Queen's College, Belfast; First; £20 a-year for two years.
Woods, Richard, of Queen's College, Galway; Second; £15 a-year for two years.

October, 1874.

Coey, Robert, Queen's College, Belfast; First; £20 a-year for two years.
Connery, Daniel, Queen's College, Cork; Second; £15 a-year for two years.

PRIZES IN COMPOSITION OPEN TO GRADUATES AND UNDERGRADUATES.

	1864		Queen's College
Houston, Thomas, M.A.	First,		Belfast.
Kisbey, W. H.	Second,		Belfast.
	1865.		
Wilson, Edward D. J., B.A.	First,		Cork.
M'Mullan, Samuel James, M.A.	Second,		Belfast.
	1866.		
Houston, Thomas, M.A.	First,		Belfast.
Wilson, E. D. J., B.A.	Second,		Cork.
	1867.		
Hamilton, Samuel M.	First,		Belfast.
Buckley, Daniel F., B.A.	Second,		Cork.
	1868.		
Maguire, T., B.A.	First,		Galway.
MacSwinney, Robert F., M.A.	Second,		Galway.
	1869.		
Stronge, Samuel E.	Second,		Belfast.
	1870.		
Adair, Thomas,	First,		Belfast.
Maguire, Thomas, M.A.	Second,		Galway.
	1871.		
Wilson, Daniel, B.A.	First,		Cork.
Cullin, Henry,	Second.		Galway.
	1872.		
Wilson, Daniel, B.A.	First		Cork.
Cullin, Henry Considine, B.A.	Second,		Galway.
	1873.		
Malone, Michael Joseph, M.D.	First,		Cork.
	1874.		
Gordan, John, B.A.	First,		Galway.
Hannigan, Denis F.	Second,		Cork.

PRIZE IN COMPOSITION OPEN TO UNDERGRADUATES.

	1864.	
Adams, Richard,		Cork.
	1865.	
M'Mordie, William,		Belfast
	1867.	
Maguire, Thomas,		Galway.

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		Queen's College.
	1868.	
Kirkpatrick, William T.		Belfast.
Mulligan, J.		Belfast.
	1869.	
Adair, Thomas,		Belfast.
	1870.	
Dripps, John Keers,		Belfast.
	1871.	
Cullin, Henry,		Galway.
	1872.	
Moran, John,		Belfast.
Hynes, James J.		Cork
	1874.	
M'Millan, John,		Galway.
O'Connor, George,		Galway.

PRIZE IN COMPOSITION OPEN TO UNDERGRADUATES IN MEDICINE.

1865.	
Mullan, Andrew, M.A.	Belfast.
1866.	
Buckley, D. F., B.A.	Cork.
1867.	
Charles, Thomas William,	Belfast.
1868.	
Charles, Thomas William,	Belfast.
1869.	
Pye, Joseph P.	Galway.
1870.	
Pye, Joseph P.	Galway.
1871.	
Thomson, William, B.A.	Galway.
1872.	
O'Callaghan, John, B.A.	Cork.
1873.	
Wilson, Daniel,	Cork.

PRIZES AWARDED AT ENTRANCE EXAMINATIONS.

October, 1863.

		College.
Adam, Richard,	First in English Composition,	Cork.
Atkinson, Nicholas,	First in English Composition,	Galway.
Hall, John Carey,	First in English Composition,	Belfast.
Hughes, William,	First in Geometry,	Galway.
Smith, Hugh M'Laren,	First in Geometry,	Belfast.
Wright, Francis,	First in Geometry,	Cork.
Hector, William,	Second in Geometry,	Galway.
Lynham, William,	Second in English Composition,	Galway.
M'Cullum, John,	Second in Geometry,	Belfast.
Mills, John,	Second in Geometry,	Cork.
Newsome, J. Clarence,	Second in English Composition,	Belfast.
Roche, Francis,	Second in English Composition,	Cork.

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October, 1864.

		College.
Craig, J. W.	First in English Composition,	Belfast.
Haddon, D. H.	First in Geometry,	Cork.
Lawrence, George,	First in English Composition,	Cork.
Maguire, Thomas,	First in English Composition,	Galway.
O'Wylie, James,	First in Geometry,	Belfast.
Walsh, Michael,	First in Geometry,	Galway
Allin, Charles,	Second in English Composition,	Cork.
Bottomly, Thomas D.	Second in English Composition,	Belfast.
Gillman, Thomas,	Second in Geometry,	Cork.
Ward, Peter,	Second in Geometry, and Second in English Composition,	Galway
Wilson, John,	Second in Geometry,	Belfast.

October, 1865.

Crookshank, Chas. W.	First in English Composition and First in Geometry,	Cork.
Oram, John,	First in English Composition and First in Geometry,	Galway.
Brown, William M.	First in Geometry,	Belfast.
Craig, William,	Second in English Composition,	Belfast.
Newell, Robert,	Second in English Composition,	Cork.
Ferdinand, Charles,	Second in English Composition,	Galway.
Young, John,	Second in Geometry,	Belfast.
O'Hea, M.	Second in Geometry,	Cork.
Eaton, Thomas,	Second in Geometry,	Galway.

October, 1866.

De Zouche, J.	First in English Composition,	Galway.
Magill, James,	First in English Composition,	Cork.
Stack, Edward,	First in English Composition,	Belfast.
Drury, H. D.	First in Geometry,	Galway.
M'Mordie, Robert J.	First in Geometry,	Belfast.
Mahony, J.	First in Geometry,	Cork.
Egan, P.	Second in English Composition,	Galway.
Halliday, John Thos.	Second in English Composition,	Belfast.
Heazle, Henry C.	Second in English Composition,	Cork.
Glover, R. S.	Second in Geometry,	Galway.
Parkes, R.	Second in Geometry,	Cork.
Scott, Ross,	Second in Geometry,	Belfast.

October, 1867.

Brown, W. W.	First in English Composition,	Belfast.
Moran, John,	First in English Composition,	Galway.
Concannon, Patrick,	First in Geometry,	Cork.
Harrison, John,	First in Geometry,	Galway.
Robson, Robert G.	First in Geometry,	Belfast.
Cullin, Henry,	Second in Composition,	Galway.
Derham, William,	Second in Composition,	Cork.
Musgrave, D.	Second in Composition,	Belfast.
Julian, R. P.	Second in Geometry,	Cork.
Moran, John,	Second in Geometry,	Galway.
Murphy, John H.	Second in Geometry,	Belfast.

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October, 1868.

		College.
Blyth, William D.	First in English Composition,	Cork.
Houston, J. D. Craig,	First in English Composition,	Belfast.
Reade, Hector M.	First in English Composition,	Galway.
Blackhall, John J.	First in Geometry,	Cork.
Clements, Robert,	First in Geometry,	Galway.
M'Farlane John Henry,	First in Geometry,	Belfast.
Croke, John O'Byrne,	Second in English Composition,	Galway.
O'Donnell, William,	Second in English Composition,	Cork.
Shaw, John Greig,	Second in English Composition,	Belfast.
Lynam, James,	Second in Geometry,	Galway.
M'Cartie, Charles J.	Second in Geometry,	Cork.
Perry, John,	Second in Geometry,	Belfast.

October, 1869.

Hynes, James J. A.	First in English Composition,	Cork.
Maxwell, William H.	First in English Composition,	Galway.
Moore, Alexander K.	First in English Composition,	Belfast.
Freyer, Peter J.	First in Geometry,	Galway.
Garde, Christopher L.	First in Geometry,	Cork.
Hunter, Joseph,	First in Geometry,	Belfast.
Joyce, Patrick,	Second in English Composition,	Galway.
Moran, John,	Second in English Composition,	Belfast.
O'Donoghue, James J.	Second in English Composition,	Cork.
Clugston, Robert S.	Second in Geometry,	Belfast.
Coates, Charles V.	Second in Geometry,	Belfast.
M'Loughlin, James,	Second in Geometry,	Galway.
Thornhill, William H.	Second in Geometry,	Cork.

October, 1870.

Davis, Francis E.	First in English Composition,	Cork.
Milward, Edwin O.	First in English Composition,	Galway.
Wilson, D.	First in English Composition,	Belfast.
Dickey, W. J. E.	First in Geometry,	Belfast.
Gordon, John,	First in Geometry,	Galway.
Robinson, William,	First in Geometry,	Cork.
Dill, John,	Second in English Composition,	Galway.
Taylor, G.	Second in English Composition,	Belfast.
Verlin, William J.	Second in English Composition,	Cork.
Connolly, Wm. E. S.	Second in Geometry,	Galway.
Templeton, G.	Second in Geometry,	Cork.
Wilson, John,	Second in Geometry,	Belfast.

October, 1871.

Moran, William,	First in English Composition,	Belfast.
O'Brien, William,	First in English Composition,	Cork.
O'Connor, George,	First in English Composition,	Galway.
O'Kinealy, Peter,	First in Geometry,	Galway.
Larmor, Joseph,	First in Geometry,	Belfast.
Scoops, William,	First in Geometry,	Cork.
Hannigan, Denis Fras.	Second in English Composition,	Cork.
O'Brien, Michael,	Second in English Composition,	Galway.
Parkinson, G. Gardner,	Second in English Composition,	Belfast.
Bingham, James,	Second in Geometry,	Cork.
Burns, Patrick H.	Second in Geometry,	Belfast.
Wallace, Hugh,	Second in Geometry,	Galway.

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October, 1872.

		College.
Clarke, Hugh A.	First in English Composition,	Belfast.
Lewis, J. P.	First in English Composition,	Galway.
Walker, F. G. L.	First in English Composition,	Cork.
Galvin, John R.	First in Geometry,	Cork.
Johnston, W. J.	First in Geometry,	Belfast.
Shore, Robert,	First in Geometry,	Galway.
Collins, M.	Second in English Composition,	Cork.
Whitehead, Jph. Louis,	Second in English Composition,	Belfast.
Wilson, S. L.	Second in English Composition,	Galway.
Allen, A. J. C.	Second in Geometry,	Belfast.
Kelly, William,	Second in Geometry,	Galway
Mullane, Jeremiah,	Second in Geometry,	Cork.

October, 1873.

			College.
Hamill, Thos. Macafee,	First in English Composition,		Belfast.
M'Granahan, William,	First in English Composition,		Galway.
Walsh, J. E.,	First in English Composition,		Cork.
Campion, Richard Y.,	First in Geometry,		Cork.
Eccles, John,	First in Geometry,	equal,	Belfast.
M'Neill, James A.,	First in Geometry,	equal,	Belfast.
M'Dermott, Cornelius,	First in Geometry,		Galway.
Hayes, John Shaw,	Second in English Composition,		Galway.
M'Carthy, J. J.,	Second in English Composition,		Cork.
Wallace, J. Alexander,	Second in English Composition,		Belfast.
Corry, Patrick,	Second in Geometry,		Galway.
Warren, Edward A.,	Second in Geometry,		Cork.

October, 1874.

		College.
Weir, G. F.	First in English Composition,	Belfast.
Irwin, C. H.,	First in English Composition,	Cork.
Henderson, T.	First in English Composition,	Galway.
Collier, T. R.	First in Geometry,	Belfast.
Eaton, R.	First in Geometry,	Cork.
Young, W. J.	First in Geometry,	Galway.
O'Connor, F. W. F.	Second in English Composition,	Belfast.
Franklin, F. D.	Second in English Composition,	Cork.
Henry, A.	Second in English Composition,	Galway.
Cuming, J.	Second in Geometry,	Belfast.
Kelly, M.	Second in Geometry,	Cork.
Henderson, T.	Second in Geometry,	Galway.

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COLLEGES OF THE QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY.

FOUNDATION AND CONSTITUTION.

These Colleges were founded under the provisions of the Act 8 and 9 Victoria, cap. 66, intituled "An Act to enable Her Majesty to endow new Colleges for the Advancement of Learning in Ireland." Under the powers given by this Act, it was determined to found three Colleges. Belfast, Cork, and Galway, were selected as their sites; and on the 30th of December, 1845, Letters Patent were issued incorporating them under the name and style of "THE PRESIDENT, VICE-PRESIDENT, AND PROFESSORS OF QUEEN'S COLLEGE, BELFAST, CORK, AND GALWAY"

ANNO OCTAVO ET NONO
VICTORIÆ REGINÆ.
CAP. LXVI.

An Act to enable Her Majesty to endow new Colleges for the Advancement of Learning in Ireland.

[31*st July*, 1845.

Grant for Building Colleges.

"For the better Advancement of Learning among all Classes of Her Majesty's Subjects in Ireland," be it enacted by the Queen's most excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, That in case Her Majesty shall be pleased by Letters Patent, under the Great Seal of Ireland, to found one or more new Colleges for the advancement of learning in Ireland, the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland for the

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time being shall be empowered, by Warrant under the hands of any three or more of them, to charge the Consolidated Fund of the said United Kingdom (after providing for all preceding charges, and in preference to all future charges), and to direct to be issued or paid thereout, such sum of money as shall be needed by the trustees hereinafter-mentioned for purchasing or providing lands, tenements, and hereditaments for the use of such College or Colleges, and for the necessary buildings, with the appurtenances thereof, and for establishing and furnishing the same, not exceeding the sum of one hundred thousand pounds in the whole.

Provisions for purchase or rent of buildings, lands, &c.

II. And be it enacted, That the Commissioners of Public Works in Ireland for the time being shall be Trustees for the purpose of purchasing or providing, as hereinafter mentioned, any buildings, lands, tenements, or hereditaments that may be necessary for the said Colleges and the sites thereof, and the premises to be occupied therewith, respectively, and for erecting thereon suitable buildings, and for repairing, enlarging, and improving the same from time to time, and for upholding and furnishing the same from time to time, for the use of the said Colleges, respectively.

III. And be it enacted, That for the purposes of this Act the said Commissioners of Public Works in Ireland for the time being, and their successors, shall be a Corporation by the name or style of "The Commissioners of Public Works in Ireland," and by that name, for the purposes of this Act, shall have perpetual succession and a Common Seal, to be by them made, and from time to time altered, as they shall think fit, and shall and may sue and be sued, plead or be impleaded, in all Courts and before all Justices and others, and in that capacity shall be deemed promoters of the undertaking authorized to be executed by this Act.

IV. And be it enacted, That in order to enable the said Commissioners of Public Works in Ireland to purchase and provide the buildings, lands, tenements, and hereditaments which may be required for the said Colleges and the sites thereof, it shall be lawful for the said Commissioners, with the approval of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, to contract and agree with any person or per-

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sons, or body or bodies corporate, for the purchase or renting of any buildings, lands, tenements, or hereditaments, required for such Colleges or the sites thereof, and also for the purchase of any subsisting leases, terms, estates, or interests therein, or charges thereon; and the buildings, lands, tenements, or hereditaments so contracted and agreed for shall be conveyed, assigned, or demised to or in trust for Her Majesty, Her heirs and successors, in such manner and form as the said Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury shall direct.

V. And be it enacted, That the "Lands Clauses Consolidation Act, 1845," shall be incorporated with this Act, except the clauses with respect to the purchase and taking of lands otherwise than by agreement: Provided always that all things by the said Act required or authorized to be done by the promoters of the undertaking may be done by any two of the Commissioners of Public Works in Ireland, subject to the approval of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury in the cases provided by this Act.

Plans of buildings to be submitted to Treasury.

VI. And be it enacted, That it shall be lawful for the said Commissioners of Public Works, if they shall be so directed by the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, to employ the County Surveyor, or any other competent surveyor or architect, to make a survey and estimate of any of the said proposed works, and to prepare such plan, section, or specification thereof as may be necessary, and send the same to the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury for their approval; and if the said Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury shall think fit to authorize the work in any such plan, section, or specification, or any modification thereof which they may think proper to be undertaken, they shall, by warrant under their hands, direct the said Commissioners of Public Works to execute such work at and for an amount not exceeding a sum to be specified in such warrant: and the said Commissioners of Public Works shall, upon receipt of such warrant, forthwith cause the construction of the work mentioned therein to be proceeded with.

Accounts to be laid before Parliament.

VII. And be it enacted, That the said Commissioners of Public Works shall cause detailed accounts in writing of their proceedings under

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this Act, of the several sums received by them as such Commissioners for the purposes of this Act, and of the sums expended by them for such purposes, and the mode of such expenditure, and the several works made or in progress under this Act, to be made up to the 31st day of December in each year; and such accounts shall be laid before both Houses of Parliament within six weeks thereafter, if Parliament be then sitting, or if not, then within six weeks after the first meeting of Parliament subsequent to the 31st day of December; and the said Commissioners shall, as often as they shall be required so to do by the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, transmit to the said Commissioners of the Treasury like accounts made up to such period as the said Commissioners of the Treasury shall direct; and it shall be lawful for the said Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to give such directions as they shall think proper, defining the duties of the said Commissioners of Public Works in the execution of this Act; and the said Commissioners of Public Works shall observe all such directions as aforesaid which shall from time to time be signified to them by the said Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury.

VIII. And be it enacted, That the several enactments contained in an Act passed in the second year of the reign of His late Majesty, intituled "An Act for the Extension and Promotion of Public Works in Ireland," which affect or relate to any action or suit to be commenced against the Commissioners for the execution of the last-recited Act, or their Secretary, or any person or persons, for any thing done by virtue of or in pursuance of the last-recited Act, or any proceedings in any such action or suit, or any limitation of time for the commencing thereof, or any costs thereof, or any evidence to be given therein, or any notice of action or suit or satisfaction or tender thereof, or any action or suit to be commenced by the said Commissioners, or any proceedings therein, or the said Commissioners suing or being sued in the name of their Secretary, or any abatement or discontinuance of any such action or suit, or to the court in which, or to the terms or conditions on which any such action or suit shall be brought against the said Commissioners, collectively or individually, or their Secretary, shall

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be held to apply to and extend to any action or suit to be commenced against the Commissioners of Public Works in Ireland, or their Secretary, or any person or persons, for any thing done by virtue of or in pursuance of this Act, or to any proceedings in any such action or suit, or to the limitation of time for the commencing thereof, or to any costs thereof, or to any notice of any such action or suit, or to any evidence to be given therein, or to any action or suit to be commenced by the said Commissioners of Public Works in the execution of this Act, or on account of or in pursuance of this Act, or to any proceedings in any such action or suit, or to the said Commissioners suing or being sued in the name of their Secretary for the time being, or to any abatement or discontinuance of any such action or suit, or to the court in which, or to the terms or conditions on which any such action or suit shall be brought against the said Commissioners of Public Works, collectively or individually, or against their Secretary.

Restraint on alienation of property.

IX. And be it enacted, That it shall not be lawful for any College within the provisions of this Act to alien, mortgage, charge, or demise any lands, tenements, or hereditaments to which it may become entitled, unless with the approval of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, except by way of lease, for any term not exceeding thirty-one years from the time when such lease shall be made, in and by which there shall be received and made payable, during the whole of the term thereby granted, the best yearly rent that can reasonably be gotten for the same, without any fine or foregift.

Statutes to be made by Her Majesty. Appointment of visitors, professors, &c.

X. Provided always, and be it enacted, That no College shall be entitled to the benefit of this Act, or deemed to be within the provisions thereof, unless it be declared and provided, in and by the Letters Patent constituting such College, that the visitor or visitors of the said College shall be such person or persons as it shall please Her Majesty, Her heirs and successors, from time to time to appoint, by any warrant or warrants under the Sign Manual, to execute the office of visitor; and that all the statutes, rules, and ordinances concerning the Government and discipline of such Colleges shall be made or approved

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by Her Majesty, Her heirs and successors; and that the President, Vice-President, and Professors shall hold their several offices during the pleasure of Her Majesty, Her heirs and successors; and that the sole power of appointing the President and Vice-President shall be vested in Her Majesty, Her heirs and successors, and that the power of appointing the Professors shall be vested in Her Majesty, Her heirs and successors, until the end of the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight, and afterwards as shall be otherwise provided by Parliament, or in default of any provision to the contrary, in Her Majesty, Her heirs and successors.

Statutes to be laid before Parliament.

XI. And be it enacted, That all the statutes, rules, and ordinances which shall be made or approved from time to time by Her Majesty, Her heirs and successors, concerning the government and discipline of the said Colleges, respectively, which shall be in force at the beginning of every Session of Parliament, and which shall not have been before that time laid before Parliament, shall from time to time, within six weeks after the beginning of every such session, be laid before both Houses of Parliament by one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

Endowment of Colleges.

XII. And be it enacted, That the said Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury shall be empowered, by warrant under the hands of any three or more of them, to charge the said Consolidated Fund of the said United Kingdom (after providing for all preceding charges, but having preference for all future charges), and to direct to be issued or paid thereout by four equal quarterly payments, on the fifth day of January, the fifth day of April, the fifth day of July, and the tenth day of October in every year, such sums of money as shall be needed for defraying the several stipends which shall be by Her Majesty appointed to be paid to the President and Vice-President and to such Professors in the several Faculties of Arts, Law, and Physic as shall be from time to time established by Her Majesty, Her heirs and successors, and to the Bursar, Registrar, Librarian, and other Office-bearers and Servants in each of the said Colleges, and for defraying the expense of such prizes and exhibitions as shall be by Her

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Majesty, Her heirs and successors, awarded for the encouragement and reward of students in each of the said Colleges, not exceeding in any one year the sum of seven thousand pounds for every such College, or the sum of twenty-one thousand pounds in the whole, the first instalment for each College to become due and payable on such of the said quarterly days of payment as shall first happen next after the grant of the Letters Patent for the establishment of such College.

Fees may be taken.

XIII. And be it declared and enacted, That it shall be lawful for the Professors in each of the said Colleges, in addition to the stipends with which they shall be so respectively endowed, to demand and receive from the students in the said Colleges such reasonable fees for attendance on their lectures, and for the Bursar of the College to collect from the said students, on behalf of the said College, such reasonable fees for matriculation and other collegiate proceedings as shall be from time to time provided by the statutes, rules, and ordinances so to be made or approved by Her Majesty, Her heirs and successors, as aforesaid.

Lecture-rooms, within the precincts of the College, to be assigned for religious instruction.

XIV. "And for the better enabling every student in the said Colleges to receive religious instruction according to the creed which he professes to hold," be it enacted, That it shall be lawful for the President and Professors, or other governing body of each of the said Colleges which shall be constituted in and by the said Letters Patent, to assign lecture-rooms within the precincts of such College, wholly or in part, for the use of such religious teachers as shall be recognised by such governing body, subject in each case to the approval of Her Majesty, Her heirs and successors, and also subject to the like approval, to make rules concerning the days and times when such religious instruction shall be given therein, and for securing that the same shall not interfere with the general discipline of the College: Provided always, that no student shall be compelled by any rule of the College to attend any theological lecture or religious instruction other than is approved by his parents or guardians, and that no religious test shall be administered to any person in order to entitle him to be admitted a student of any such College, or to hold any

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office therein, or to partake of any advantage or privilege thereof; but this proviso shall not be deemed to prevent the making of regulations for securing the due attendance of the students for divine worship at such Church or Chapel as shall be approved by their parents or guardians, respectively.

Where students shall dwell.

XV. "And for the better government of the students in the said Colleges," be it enacted, That no student shall be allowed to continue in any of the said Colleges unless he shall dwell with his parent or guardian, or with some near relation or friend selected by his parent or guardian, and approved by the President of the College, or with a tutor or master of a boarding-house licensed by the President of the College as hereinafter provided, or in a hall founded and endowed for the reception of students and recognised by the College as hereinafter provided.

Licence of masters of boarding-houses.

XVI. And be it enacted, That every person who is desirous of being licensed as a tutor or master of a boarding-house in any of the said Colleges shall apply in writing under his hand to the President of the College for his licence; and it shall be lawful for the President, if he shall think fit, to require of any such applicant such testimonials of character and fitness for the office as shall be satisfactory to him; and the application shall specify the house or houses belonging to or occupied by the applicant, and intended by him for the reception of students, and the number of students who may be conveniently lodged and boarded therein, and also the provision or regulation proposed to be made for securing to the said students the means of due attendance upon such religious instruction and divine worship as may be approved by his parents and guardians and recognised by the governing body of the College, and thereupon it shall be lawful for the President, in his discretion, to grant or withhold the licence for the academical year then current or then next ensuing; and every such licence shall be registered in the archives of the College, and shall endure until the end of the academical year in which it shall be registered, and shall then be of no force unless renewed in like manner, but shall be revocable at any time, and may be forthwith revoked by the President of the College, in case of any

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misbehaviour of such tutor or master of a boarding-house, or of the students under his care, which, in the opinion of the President and a majority of the Professors of the College, ought to be punished by immediate revocation of such licence.

Halls for students may be endowed by private benefactions.

XVII. And be it enacted, That it shall be lawful for any person whomsoever, having power to make an absolute disposition thereof, to give, grant, devise, bequeath, or assure, by any deed, will, or other instrument sufficient in law to create or convey an estate therein, any messuages, lands, tenements, hereditaments, or any estate therein, or any interest arising thereout, or any money, chattels, and effects, to any trustee or trustees willing to accept the trust, or to the Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests in Ireland and their successors, in trust, for founding and endowing halls for the reception of students in any of the said Colleges, and by such deed, will, or instrument, to establish rules or to specify the authority for establishing rules to be observed by the students admitted to the benefits of such foundation, and to specify the authority by which the observance of such rules is to be enforced: Provided always, that no such hall shall be recognised by any of the said Colleges unless the instrument of foundation shall provide that such rules, and also the appointment from time to time of the principal or other person holding chief authority in such hall, shall be of no force until allowed by the person or persons appointed or to be appointed as aforesaid by Her Majesty, Her heirs and successors, to execute the office of visitor of the said College.

Loans may be raised for founding Halls.

XVIII. "And for the encouragement of persons willing to found and endow halls for the reception of students in the said Colleges as aforesaid," be it declared and enacted, That if Her Majesty, Her heirs and successors, shall be pleased by Letters Patent under the Great Seal of Ireland, to incorporate any number of persons willing to found and endow any such hall or halls as aforesaid, such incorporated hall shall be deemed a public work, for the promotion of which the Commissioners of Public Works in Ireland may make loans within the meaning of an Act passed in the second year of the reign of His late Majesty, intituled "An Act for the Extension and Promo-

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tion of Public Works in Ireland," and of all Acts passed or to be passed for the amendment thereof; and that it shall be lawful for the Commissioners of Public Works in Ireland to make loans to such incorporated bodies, respectively, for the extension and promotion of such foundations according to the provisions of the last-recited Acts.

Theological chairs may be endowed by private benefactions.

XIX. And be it enacted, That it shall be lawful for any person whomsoever, having power to make an absolute disposition thereof, to give, grant, devise, bequeath, or assure, by any deed, will, or other instrument sufficient in law to create or convey an estate therein, any messuages, lands, tenements, and hereditaments, or any estate therein, or interest arising thereout, or any money, chattels, and effects, to any trustee or trustees willing to accept the trust, or to the Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests in Ireland, and their successors, in trust for establishing and maintaining lectures or other forms of religious instruction for the use of such students of the said Colleges, respectively, as shall be desirous of receiving the same, subject to such regulations consistent with the intentions of the donor thereof, as shall be made by the governing body of the College, and approved by Her Majesty, Her heirs and successors; Provided always, that no such gift shall take effect until it shall have been accepted by the governing body of the College, and until Her Majesty, Her heirs and successors, shall have signified her or their approval of the regulations according to which such gift is to be applied.

Colleges to report annually to Her Majesty.

XX. And be it enacted, That every such College which shall be established and endowed under this Act shall once at least in every year, and also whenever Her Majesty's pleasure shall be signified in that behalf, report to Her Majesty their proceedings; and a copy of every such report shall be laid before both Houses of Parliament within six weeks after the same shall have been made, if Parliament be then sitting, or if not, then within six weeks next after the next meeting of Parliament.

XXI. And be it enacted, That this Act may be amended or repealed by any Act to be passed in this Session of Parliament.

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PATENT

GRANTING CHARTER FOR THE COLLEGES OF BELFAST, CORK, AND GALWAY.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, and soforth, to all unto whom these presents shall come, greeting. Whereas, by Letters Patent under the Great Seal of Ireland, bearing date at Dublin, the thirtieth day of December, in the ninth year of our reign, and made under the provisions of an Act passed in a Session of Parliament holden in the eighth and ninth year of our reign, entitled, "An Act to enable Her Majesty to endow new Colleges for the Advancement of Learning in Ireland," WE willed, ordained, constituted, declared, and appointed, that in or near , in the province of Ulster , there should and might be erected and established one perpetual College for Students in Arts, Law, Physic, and other useful learning, to be called by the name of "Queen's College, ," and should consist of one President, one Vice-President, and such number of Professors in Arts, Law, and Physic, not exceeding twelve in number, as should be appointed under and by virtue of the said recited Act:

And whereas, by Letters Patent under the Great Seal of Ireland, bearing date the eleventh day of December, in the thirteenth year of our reign, WE did increase the number of Professors in said Queen's College, , and constitute Rules, Statutes, and Ordinances for the government of the same.

Now, know ye, that WE have revoked and determined, and do by these presents revoke and determine the said recited Letters Patent, and every clause, article, and thing therein contained respectively:

And deeming it to be the duty of our Royal Office to afford to all classes and denominations of our faithful subjects, without any distinction of religious creed whatsoever, an opportunity for pursuing a regular and liberal

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course of education under the provisions of the said recited Act:

Know ye therefore, that WE, of our special grace, certain knowledge, and mere motion, by and with the advice and consent of our right trusty and right well beloved cousin and councillor, George William Frederick, Earl of Carlisle, K.G., our Lieutenant-General and General Governor of that part of our said United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, called Ireland, and according to the tenor of our Letter, under our Privy Signet and Royal Sign Manual, bearing date at our Court of St. James, the tenth day of August, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, in the twenty-seventh year of our reign, and now enrolled in the rolls of our High Court of Chancery in that part of our said United Kingdom called Ireland, have willed, ordained, constituted, declared, and appointed, and by these presents, for Us, our heirs and successors, WE do will, ordain, constitute, declare, and appoint that in or near , in the province of , in Ireland, there shall and may be established one perpetual College for Students in all such courses of education and branches of knowledge as may be pursued in the Colleges of any University in our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, which College shall be called by the name of "Queen's College, ;" and shall consist of one President, and such number of Professors, not at any one time exceeding thirty in number, as have been or shall be appointed under and by virtue of the provisions of the Act hereinbefore in part recited, Professors of Queen's College, , created by our said Letters Patent of the thirtieth day of December, in the ninth year of our reign, or of the College created by this our Charter.

And WE do, by these presents, for Us, our heirs and successors, will, declare, and establish that the President and Professors of the said College, and their successors for ever, shall be one distinct and separate body politic and corporate, by the name and style of the President and Professors of Queen's College, , and that by the same name they shall have perpetual succession and a common seal, and that they and their successors

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shall, from time to time, have full power to break, alter, make new, and change such common seal, at their will and pleasure, and as shall be found expedient; and that by the same name, the said President and Professors, and their successors, from time to time, and at all times hereafter, shall be a body politic and corporate, in deed and in law, and be able and capable to have, take, receive, hold, possess, enjoy, and retain. And We do hereby, for Us, our heirs and successors, give and grant full authority and free licence to them and their successors, by the name aforesaid, notwithstanding any Statute or Statutes of Mortmain, to have, take, receive, hold, possess, enjoy, and retain, to them and their successors, not only all such lands, buildings, hereditaments, and possessions as may be from time to time used and occupied for the immediate purposes of the said College, but also any other messuages, lands, tenements, rents, and hereditaments of what kind, nature, or quality soever, so as that such messuages, lands, tenements, rents, and hereditaments do not exceed in yearly value the sum of ten thousand pounds, above all charges, such annual value to be calculated and ascertained at the period of taking, purchasing, or acquiring the same; and moreover, to take, purchase, acquire, have, hold, enjoy, receive, possess, and retain, notwithstanding any such Statute or Statutes to the contrary, all or any goods, chattels, personal property, charitable and other contributions, gifts, and benefactions whatsoever; and to grant, demise, alien, or otherwise dispose of the property, real or personal, belonging to the said College, provided that no such grant, demise, alienation, or other disposition shall be made contrary to the provisions of the said Act of Parliament; and to do all other matters incidental or appertaining to a body politic and corporate, in as large, ample, and beneficial a manner as any other corporate body or any other our liege subjects are capable in law of doing.

And We do hereby for Ourselves, our heirs and successors, will, order, and direct that the President and Professors of the said College, and their successors, and also the Students admitted to the said College, and the Office-bearers and Servants thereof, shall be regulated

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and governed according to the Statutes of the said College, which Statutes herein are or hereafter shall be framed, made, and approved of by Us, our heirs, and successors, and shall and may, all, every, and any of them, be revoked, repealed, changed, augmented, altered, or made new, by writing under our or their Sign Manual, as to Us, our heirs and successors, from time to time shall seem meet and expedient; and all and singular which Statutes so to be framed, made, and approved of as aforesaid, WE do, for Us, our heirs and successors, charge, and command to be strictly and inviolably observed, kept, and performed, from time to time, so long as they shall respectively remain in full vigour and effect, under the penalties to be thereby or therein inflicted or contained.

And in order the better to carry our will and intention into execution in this behalf, WE have constituted, and by these presents, for Us, our heirs and successors, do constitute the several persons heretofore nominated to the several offices of Visitor, President, Vice-President, Professor, Registrar, Bursar, and Librarian in Queen's College, , created by our said Letters Patent of the thirtieth day of December, in the ninth year of our reign, the President, Vice-President, Professor, Registrar, Bursar, and Librarian, in the College created by this our Charter.

And WE do hereby further will, declare, and direct that the lands, buildings, goods, chattels, and property of the College created by our said Letters Patent of the thirtieth day of December, in the ninth year of our reign, shall be and become the property of the College created by this our Charter; and that the College created by this our Charter shall pay and discharge all the debts and liabilities of the College created by our said Letters Patent of the thirtieth day of December, in the ninth year of our reign; and that all persons who have studied in the last-mentioned College, or obtained any standing or other privilege therein, shall be entitled to all advantages to which they would have been entitled if their studies had been pursued, or privileges acquired in the College created by this our Charter.

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And We further will and ordain that all by-laws and regulations made by the Council of the said College created by our Letters Patent of the thirtieth day of December, in the ninth year of our reign, and in force at or immediately before the granting of this our Charter, shall, until they shall be altered or repealed, remain in force as by-laws and regulations of the College created by this our Charter, and which last-mentioned College is hereinafter referred to as the College.

And We do hereby will, declare, and direct, that the future Presidents of the College shall be such persons as We, our heirs or successors, shall select and appoint, by writing under our or their Sign Manual. And that if We should hereafter deem it expedient to appoint future Vice-Presidents, that they also shall be appointed by writing under the Sign Manual of Us, our heirs or successors, from among the Professors for the time being. And the future Professors of the College, unless it shall be otherwise provided by Parliament, shall likewise be appointed by writing under the Sign Manual of Us, our heirs and successors.

And We do hereby further will, declare, and direct that the persons who hereby are, and such persons as shall hereafter be, appointed to the said respective offices of President, Vice-President, and Professors of said College, shall hold and be continued in their offices respectively during the pleasure of Us, our heirs and successors.

And We do hereby further will, direct, and appoint that the persons who hereby are, and all person or persons who shall from time to time be nominated and appointed to be President, Vice-President, or Professors of the College, shall, before he, they, or any of them shall be admitted to the exercise or execution of any of the said offices, respectively make and subscribe before one of our Justices of the Peace for the County of , or before the Chairman of the County of , a solemn declaration for the true and faithful execution of such office, and for the faithful discharge of the duties thereof.

And We do hereby further will, declare, and direct,

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that all visitorial power and authority of the said College shall be exercised by such person or persons as We hereby appoint, or as We, our heirs or successors, shall from time to time appoint by warrant or warrants, under our or their Sign Manual, to execute the office of Visitor or Visitors.

And We do further will, ordain, and direct, that the following Statutes, Rules, and Ordinances, which have been made by us shall be the Statutes for the government and discipline of the College.

STATUTES.

Chapter I.

Of the Body Politic and Corporate.

The body politic and corporate shall consist of the President and the Professors.

We will and ordain that the , heretofore President of the Queen's College, , created by our Charter of the thirtieth day of December, in the ninth year of our reign, be the first President of the College.

We further will and ordain that the following persons heretofore Professors of the said College, created by our Charter of the thirtieth day of December, in the ninth year of our reign, be the first Professors of the College, that is to say—

[Here follow the names of the Professors.]

And We further will and ordain that be Registrar, , Librarian, and , Bursar; and that the said several persons above named, and such other person or persons as shall hereafter be appointed to the respective offices of President, Professor, Registrar, Bursar, and Librarian of the College, shall hold and be continued in their respective offices during the pleasure of Us, our heirs and successors.

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Chapter II.

Of the Powers of the Corporate Body.

The Corporate Body of the College shall consist as aforesaid of the President and the Professors.

The presence of not less than ten members shall be necessary to constitute a meeting for the transaction of business.

The President or, in his absence, his Deputy, shall *ex-officio* be Chairman. In the absence of both the President and his Deputy from any meeting, the members present shall elect one from among their number to act as Chairman.

The Corporate Body shall annually meet and elect two from among the Professors to be members of the College Council for the three ensuing years. Out-going members of Council may be re-elected.

In the year 1863, the Corporate Body shall elect four other Professors to be members of the Council; two of them for the ensuing year, and the remaining two for the two ensuing years.

In case any member of the College Council shall from illness or other cause be prevented from performing his duties, the President shall have power to declare the office vacant, and the Corporate Body shall thereupon proceed to the election of another Professor to supply the vacancy for the unexpired time of office.

The Corporate Body shall so select the Professors whom they shall elect members of Council that the Council may constantly include one at least of the following Professors, that is to say—the Professor of Anatomy and Physiology, the Professor of Medicine, the Professor of Surgery, the Professor of Materia Medica, and the Professor of Midwifery.

The President shall vote in the election of members of Council only in the event of an equality of votes. In the absence of the President, the Deputy of the President, or other Professor acting as Chairman, shall, in all cases, have a vote, but shall not have a second or casting vote.

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Chapter III.

Of the Constitution and Powers of the College Council.

The general government and administration of the College shall be vested in a Council, consisting of the President, and six Professors elected in the manner aforesaid.

The presence of not less than five members of the College Council shall be necessary to constitute a meeting for the transaction of business.

The President, or, in his absence, his Deputy, shall *ex-officio* be Chairman of the Council. In the absence of both the President and his Deputy from any meeting of Council, the members present shall elect one from among their number to act as Chairman.

The President shall in all cases have a vote, and in case of an equality of votes, shall have a second or casting vote. In the absence of the President from any Meeting of Council, the Deputy of the President, or other Professor acting as Chairman, shall in all cases have a vote, but shall not have a second or casting vote.

The Council shall have power to regulate the course of proceedings at meetings of Council, and to make arrangements as to the times of its ordinary meetings.

The Council shall have power to make regulations for the government of the College, in cases not provided for by the Statutes.

The Council shall have power to prescribe the courses of instruction to be pursued in the College, and to prescribe the Entrance, Scholarship, and other Collegiate Examinations.

The Council shall have power to make regulations for the maintenance of discipline and good conduct among the Students, both without and within the College precincts, in cases not provided for by the Statutes, and of affixing penalties and punishments to the violation of the same.

The Council shall have power to appoint Committees of Professors for any Collegiate purpose, and to prescribe their duties and define their powers.

The Council shall have power to require the co-opera-

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tion or assistance of any Professor, Scholar, or Office-bearer of the College in such reasonable ways as it may prescribe, for the better maintenance of discipline and good conduct among the Students, or for the general business of the College.

The Council shall exercise a general supervision and control over the income and expenditure of the College.

No resolution of the Council shall come into operation until it shall have received the signature of the President, or, in his absence, of his Deputy, acting by his authority.

Chapter IV.

Of the Powers and Duties of the President and Vice-President.

The President shall, in virtue of his office, preside over all Collegiate Meetings at which he may be present.

He shall have power to regulate and prescribe the order to be observed at the opening and close of the Collegiate Session, at the conferring of Honors, and generally at all public proceedings of the College.

He shall prepare the report of the proceedings of the College and forward it to the Lord Lieutenant, to be laid before Parliament, agreeably to the provisions of 8th and 9th Victoria, chapter 66, section 20.

The correspondence of the College shall be conducted under his direction, whether founded on a resolution of Council or otherwise.

He shall sign or authorize the signature of all Certificates of Prizes, and other official documents, and shall authenticate the affixing of the College Seal to such documents as may require it.

He shall prescribe the times and hours of attendance of the Registrar and Bursar in their respective offices.

He shall have the power of appointing the minor Officers and Servants of the College, and shall regulate their duties and control their conduct.

He shall have the sole power of granting leave of absence to the Professors, Officers, and Servants of the College.

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He shall have power, at all times, to visit any Hall, Lecture-room, Office, or public apartment of the College.

He shall advise and remonstrate with any Professor of the College, whenever it shall come to his knowledge that such Professor has been negligent of his duties, or has shown a want of zeal in using the most efficacious means of imparting instruction to his class, and of promoting education in the College.

He shall advise and remonstrate with any Office-bearer of the College, whenever it shall come to his knowledge that such Office-bearer has been negligent of his duties.

Should any Professor or Office-bearer of the College, prove inattentive to the advice or remonstrance of the President, the President shall, after giving such Professor or Office-bearer notice of his intention, and furnishing him with a copy of the official statement he proposes to make of the case, call the attention of the Government to the conduct of such Professor or Office-bearer.

He shall exercise a constant supervision over all departments of the College, and shall direct his particular attention to the maintenance of order and discipline in the same.

He shall appoint Auditors of the Bursar's accounts, who shall report to the Council on the financial state of the College; and he shall sign, at the meetings of Council, all orders for the payment of money on account of the College.

He shall have power to license Boarding-houses for Students, and to exercise a full supervision of the same, for the purpose of ascertaining whether the regulations made by him for their order and discipline shall have been complied with.

He shall make arrangements for the holding of visitations, as directed by the Statutes, and shall have power to call extraordinary Meetings of the Visitors.

He shall have power to summon extraordinary meetings of the Corporate Body, of the Council, and of any Collegiate Committee.

He shall have power to dissolve any Collegiate Committee.

He shall, on occasions of his absence or illness,

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appoint a Deputy from among the Professors, who shall exercise his powers and discharge his duties for the time being; provided that no one but the President shall exercise a casting vote at meetings of Council, or authorize the signature of resolutions of Council.

Of the Powers and Duties of the Vice-President.

We will and ordain that
shall be Vice-President of the College, and that until the office of Vice-President shall determine, he shall be *ex-officio* the Deputy of the President during his absence or illness, and shall, in the absence of the President, have a second or casting vote in the Council, notwithstanding anything to the contrary in these presents; and that the following shall be his powers and duties as Vice-President; that is to say:

He shall hold a position next in rank to the President in the government of the College, and at all collegiate meetings.

He shall be a member of the Council, in addition to the President and those members of Council whose election has been hereinbefore directed, and shall attend the meetings of the College Council and the public meetings of the College.

He shall have power to visit, at any time, any hall, lecture-room, office, or other public apartment of the College.

He shall exercise a constant supervision over all departments of the College, and shall direct his particular attention to the maintenance of order and discipline in the same.

He shall, in respect to the professorship which he holds, conform to the provisions of the Statutes which regulate the powers and duties of the Professors.

Chapter V.

Of the Powers and Duties of the Professors.

Every Professor shall attend the meetings of the Corporate Body of the College; and, if appointed a member of the Council, shall attend the meetings of Council, and perform the other duties pertaining to that office.

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He shall, if appointed Deputy to the President, discharge the duties of the President during his absence, or until a successor shall have been appointed by the President.

He shall serve upon all Committees to which he may be appointed by the Council, shall discharge the duties of a College Tutor, if required to do so by the Council, and shall assist and co-operate with the Council in such other reasonable ways as the Council may prescribe, for the maintenance of discipline and good conduct in the Students, or for the general business of the College.

He shall hold, or assist at, all College Examinations according to the appointment of the Council.

Each of the Professors enumerated in the subjoined table shall also hold, or assist at, all University Examinations of Matriculated Students, according to the appointment of the Senate of the Queen's University in Ireland; provided that he shall not be required to discharge these duties, unless he receive from the University, for each year that he is called upon by the Senate of the University to act as Examiner, the sum placed opposite his title in the table, viz.:—

In Belfast.		In Cork.		In Galway.	
Professors of—	£	Professors of—	£	Professors of—	£
Greek,	18	Greek,	18	Greek,	20
Latin,	18	Latin,	18	Latin,	20
Mathematics,	18	Mathematics,	18	Mathematics,	20
Natural Philosophy,	18	Natural Philosophy,	18	Natural Philosophy,	20
History & English Literature,	18	History & English Literature,	18	History, English Literature, and Mental Science,	20
Logic and Metaphysics,	18	Mental and Social Science,	18	Chemistry,	20
Chemistry,	18	Chemistry,	18	Natural History,	20
Natural History,	18	Natural History,	18	Mod. Languages,	20
Mod. Languages,	18	Mod. Languages,	18	Anatomy & Physiology,	20
Anatomy & Physiology,	18	Anatomy & Physiology,	18	Civil Engineering,	20
Civil Engineering,	20	Civil Engineering,	20		

Provided further that no Professor shall be required to repair to Dublin to hold University Examinations, unless his personal expenses are defrayed by the University.

He shall lecture, teach, and examine such classes, at

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such hours and for such periods as may be appointed by the College Council, and shall observe punctuality and diligence in discharging these duties, and shall maintain strict order and discipline in his class.

No Professor shall deliver any special lectures, or courses of instruction, except under the sanction of the College Council.

Any Professor may, under the sanction of the President, receive into his house, for residence, a limited number of the Students of the College.

Each Professor shall arrange and prepare catalogues of all College property intrusted to his charge, and shall carefully attend to the preservation of the same.

He shall annually revise the catalogues of the collections intrusted to his charge, and report to the Council on the condition of the collections, and on any additions they may have received, or any losses they may have sustained, since the last previous report.

If any Professor shall, in any Lecture or Examination, or in the discharge of any other part of his collegiate duty, teach or advance any doctrine, or make any statement derogatory to the truths of revealed religion, or injurious or disrespectful to the religious convictions of any portion of his class or audience, or shall introduce or discuss any subject of controversy, political or religious, tending to produce contention or excitement, such Professor shall be summoned before the Council, and upon sufficient evidence of his having so transgressed, shall be formally warned and reprimanded by the President; and if any such Professor be guilty of a repetition of said or similar offence, the President shall forthwith suspend him from his functions, and take steps officially to recommend to the Crown his removal from office, as having transgressed the Statutes of the College, and violated his obligations to its authorities.

Every Professor shall, upon entering into office, sign the following declaration:—"I, A. B., do hereby promise to the President and Council of Queen's College, , that I will faithfully, and to the best of my ability, discharge the duties of Professor of in said College; and I further promise and engage that in lecturing and

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examining, and in the performance of all other duties connected with my chair, I will carefully abstain from teaching or advancing any doctrine, or making any statement derogatory to the truths of revealed religion, or injurious or disrespectful to the religious convictions of any portion of my class or audience. And I moreover promise to the President and Council that I will not introduce or discuss in my place or capacity of Professor, any subject of controversy, political or religious, tending to produce contention or excitement; nor will I engage in any avocation which the Council shall judge inconsistent with my office; but will, as far as in me lies, promote on all occasions the interests of education and the welfare of the College."

Provided always, that if any Professor heretofore appointed by us prefer that his duties be those imposed by our former Letters Patent of the eleventh day of December, in the thirteenth year of our reign, he shall be ruled by the Statutes therein contained, so far as his duties are concerned, and be exempted from any additional duties imposed by, or in virtue of, these presents, provided that he announce his desire in writing to the President within one calendar month from the date of these presents; and in this case, any increase which would have accrued to his stipend under the provisions of these our Letters, over and above the stipend allotted to him in our said former Letters Patent, shall be applied to augment the sum hereinafter allocated to the payment of College Scholarships and other prizes.

Chapter VI.

Of the Duties of the Registrar.

The Registrar shall attend in his office at such times as the President shall prescribe, and shall be in readiness at all times to attend the meetings of the Council.

He shall take a general charge of the College buildings and property, and especially during the vacation; and for this purpose shall reside within the College precincts, unless by the written permission of the Pre-

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sident, or unless he be required to attend in Dublin, as University Examiner, by the Senate of the Queen's University in Ireland; and he shall make such arrangements for the security of the College buildings and property during his absence as shall be satisfactory to the President: provided that his residence within the College precincts shall not be required until the office of Vice-President shall have determined.

He shall keep a list of the names and residences of the Students, arranged according to their respective classes, and shall furnish to each Dean of Residences the list of those Students who are committed to his charge.

He shall prepare and issue under the direction of the President summonses for the meetings of Council, and all other summonses and notices for Collegiate purposes.

He shall preserve the Rolls of Attendance of the Professors and Students at lecture.

He shall prepare under the direction of the Council programmes of all examinations.

He shall prepare under the direction of the Council all orders for the disbursement of money.

After each Entrance Examination he shall forward to the Senate of the Queen's University in Ireland a list of the candidates who shall have passed the Entrance Examination, and entered on the study of the course prescribed for a degree or other University distinction, in order that they may be matriculated in the University. And all Students whose names shall have been thus returned to the Senate for matriculation, shall enjoy the privileges and discharge the duties of Matriculated Students within the College.

He shall also prepare and forward under the direction of the President, all other documents relating to the Queen's University in Ireland which the Chancellor or Senate may require, and shall preserve copies of the same.

He shall carry on the correspondence of the College under the direction of the President.

He shall keep a record of all College transactions.

He shall, when required by the President or Council, prepare the official documents of the College, and shall preserve copies of the same.

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He shall prepare and make copies of all other College documents which the President or Council may require.

He shall keep a list of the licensed Boarding-houses, and of the Students resident therein.

He shall inspect and report on the condition of the licensed Boarding-houses, when required to do so by the President.

He shall carry out the instructions of the Council in such other reasonable ways as the Council shall prescribe for the maintenance of discipline and good conduct in the Students, and for the general business of the College.

He shall sign a declaration that he will preserve all books, records, or documents committed to his care by the President or Council; that he will not allow them to be removed, read, or inspected by any person whatsoever without the written permission of the President or Council; and that he will observe due secrecy with respect to the proceedings of the College Council, and his official communications with the President.

Chapter VII.

Of the Duties of the Bursar.

The Bursar shall attend in his office at such times as the President shall prescribe.

He shall lay before the Council at each of its ordinary meetings the accounts of, and vouchers for, all moneys disbursed on behalf of the College since its last previous meeting. He shall also present a detailed estimate of the sums required for the current expenses of the College, and shall thereupon receive the written authority of the Council to disburse the same.

He shall collect from the Students, on behalf of the College, all collegiate fees, shall give receipts for the same, and shall account for all sums so received to the Council.

He shall collect from the Students, on behalf of the Professors, the class fees, and shall pay over the same to the several Professors, at such periods as shall be appointed by the Council.

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He shall prepare all such documents relating to the income and expenditure of the College as the President or Council may require, and shall preserve copies of the same.

He shall assist, when required by the President, in preparing and making copies of College documents.

He shall pay constant attention to the state of the College buildings, and shall, from time to time, as occasion may require, lay before the Council a statement of any repairs or alterations which may be necessary for the conservation thereof.

He shall, when called upon to do so by the Council, make a general inventory of all the College property, and prepare a report on the general condition thereof, and shall lay such inventory and report before the Council at its next subsequent meeting, and shall preserve copies of the same.

He shall carry out the instructions of the Council in such other reasonable ways as the Council shall prescribe for the maintenance of discipline and good conduct in the Students, and for the general business of the College.

He shall, before entering on his office, give such and so much security to the College for the faithful discharge of his duties, as the Council shall deem sufficient.

Chapter VIII.

Of the Duties of the Librarian.

The Librarian shall attend in the Library at such times as the Council shall prescribe.

He shall, under such restrictions as may be prescribed by the Council, allow the Students to consult the books therein.

He shall keep a list of all books given out from the Library, with the dates of their issue and return.

In case of any book being injured or defaced, he shall report the same to the Council.

He shall arrange the Library, and prepare catalogues of the books, in such mode and form as the Council shall prescribe, and shall superintend the printing of the same.

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He shall call in, at such time each year as shall be prescribed by the Council, all the books which may have been issued from the lending department of the Library, and shall revise the catalogues under the direction of the Council.

He shall also report to the Council the additions made to the Library during the year, and any losses it may have sustained, as well as upon the general state of the books and furniture.

He shall carry out the instructions of the Council in such other reasonable ways as the Council shall prescribe for the maintenance of discipline and good conduct in the Students, and for the general business of the College.

He shall sign a declaration that he will, to the utmost of his power, preserve from loss or damage the books and other property contained in the Library.

Chapter IX.

Of Scholarships, and the Duties of Scholars.

Thirty Junior Scholarships shall be founded in the Faculty of Arts, of the annual value of twenty-four pounds; ten tenable by Students of the first year, ten by Students of the second year, and ten by Students of the third year.

The examination for Junior Scholarships in Arts of the first year shall take place immediately after the first Entrance Examination in Arts of the Session, and shall be open to all Students of the first year who shall have passed that Examination.

Those candidates to whom Scholarships shall be then awarded shall hold their Scholarships for one year.

There shall be a further Examination at the commencement of the second year, which shall be open to all Matriculated Students in Arts of that year who shall have passed the Examinations, and attended the Lectures prescribed by the Council to Students of the first year, and shall have complied with such further conditions as the Council shall impose.

Those candidates, whether previously Scholars or not, to whom Scholarships shall be awarded at this further Examination, shall hold their Scholarships for two years.

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Of the ten Junior Scholarships in Arts tenable by Students of each year, five shall be awarded for proficiency in literary studies, and five for proficiency in scientific studies; provided that it shall be competent for the Council, in case Scholarships in either department be withheld on the ground of insufficient answering, to assign the unawarded Scholarships to the other department.

Three Junior Scholarships shall be founded in the Faculty of Law, of the annual value of twenty pounds; one tenable by a Student in Law of the first year, one by a Student of the second year, and one by a Student of the third year; and shall be conferred by Examination, under such regulations as the Council shall prescribe.

Eight Junior Scholarships shall be founded in the Faculty of Medicine, of the annual value of twenty-five pounds each; two tenable by Students of the first year, two by Students of the second year, two by Students of the third year, and two by Students of the fourth year, and shall be conferred by examination under such regulations as the Council shall prescribe.

Five Junior Scholarships shall be founded in the School of Engineering of the annual value of twenty pounds; two tenable by Students of the first year, two by Students of the second year, and one by a Student of the third year; and shall be conferred by examination, under such regulations as the Council shall prescribe.

Eight Senior Scholarships shall be founded of the value of forty pounds each, tenable by Graduates in Arts of the Queen's University in Ireland, who shall have complied with such further conditions as the Council shall impose; and shall be conferred and retained under such regulations as the Council shall prescribe; provided that one Senior Scholarship shall be further limited to Students who shall have completed the course of legal study prescribed for the Degree of Bachelor in Laws.

Junior Scholars shall forfeit their Scholarships on ceasing to continue their studies in the manner prescribed by the Council to Students of their class and standing, or on ceasing to comply with such other conditions as the Council shall impose.

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They shall, if required by the Council, take charge of the rolls of the classes, register the attendance of the Students at Lecture, and assist the Professors in the arrangements for the Lectures, under such regulations as the Council shall prescribe.

They shall be exempted from the payment of one moiety of the class-fees for the courses prescribed to Students of their faculty and standing: but this exemption is not to extend to the fees of any Honor Lectures attended by them out of the order of studies laid down in the curriculum.

Senior Scholars and Junior Scholars in Medicine of the fourth year shall, if required by the Council, assist the Professors in such ways and under such regulations as the Council shall prescribe.

Scholars, whether Senior or Junior, shall carry out the instructions of the Council in such other reasonable ways as the Council shall prescribe for the maintenance of discipline and good conduct in the Students, and for the general business of the College.

If any candidate for Junior Scholarships in Arts shall be placed first in order of merit on both the lists of candidates, he shall be entitled to two Junior Scholarships —one in Literature and one in Science; but in no other case shall two Scholarships, senior or junior, be simultaneously held by one individual.

Chapter X.

Of the Duties of Matriculated Students.

Every Matriculated Student shall obey the Statutes of the College, conform to all Decrees or other Regulations made by the authorities of the College, for the maintenance of discipline and good conduct, and assist the College authorities in enforcing the same.

Chapter XI.

Of the Duties of Non-Matriculated Students.

Non-Matriculated Students, on paying the regulated class-fees, and signing an engagement to observe order

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and discipline in the College, shall be permitted, without undergoing a preliminary examination, to attend any separate course, or courses, of lectures; but shall not be permitted to become candidates for Scholarships or other prizes, or to enjoy the other privileges of Matriculated Students.

Matriculated Students who attend voluntary courses shall, so far as these courses are concerned, be regarded as Non-Matriculated Students.

Chapter XII.

Of the Library.

The Library shall be open at such times, and shall be subject to such regulations, as the Council shall prescribe.

Chapter XIII.

Of the Museums.

The Museums shall be open at such times, and subject to such regulations, as the Council shall prescribe.

Chapter XIV.

Of Visitations.

The Board of Visitors appointed by Us shall hold their ordinary Visitation triennially, at some time in the College Session to be fixed by them, with the concurrence of the President, for the purpose of visiting and inspecting the different departments of the College, and of inquiring into the general state of discipline therein, and of hearing appeals of such Professors, Office-bearers, or Students, as may consider themselves aggrieved by any sentence of the College authorities, and of deciding upon them according to the Statutes of the College; provided that notice of such appeals, and of the acts or decisions complained of, be furnished to the President at least seven days before the commencement of such Visitation; and during the period of Visitation, the Visitors shall

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have free access to all departments of the College, and shall have authority to obtain from each officer of the College any information and assistance they may require regarding his peculiar department.

The Registrar of the College shall act as Registrar to the Visitors, and take proper minutes and make records of their proceedings.

The Visitors shall have power to hold an extraordinary Visitation at any time during the Collegiate Session, upon giving three weeks' previous notice to the President, which notice shall contain a full statement of the objects of such Visitation, and the names of all persons concerned therein; and the Registrar of the College, by the direction of the President, shall, fourteen days previous to the appointed day, notify to all persons so named by the Visitors the time and objects of such Visitation, and shall cause a public notice thereof to be affixed to some conspicuous part of the College.

Any Professor, Office-bearer, or Student, who shall consider himself aggrieved by any act or decision of the President or College Council, shall have the power of praying for an extraordinary Visitation, and shall prepare a statement setting forth the grounds on which he considers himself aggrieved, which statement shall be communicated to the President, and by him forthwith transmitted to the Visitors; and in case the Visitors shall determine that sufficient cause has been shown for holding a Visitation, they shall notify their determination, as also the day and place which they have appointed for the same, to the President three clear weeks before; and the President shall direct the Registrar to issue the special and public notices, as in all cases of extraordinary Visitations.

The Board of Visitors shall, in all cases of appeal, communicate their decisions to the President and Council, in order that the same may be carried into effect, according to the Statutes of the College.

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Chapter XV.

Of Punishments.

Any Student guilty of any of the following offences shall be liable to expulsion from the College; but it shall be competent to the Council, should they deem it more conducive to the discipline of the College, and the reformation of the offender, to impose some lighter punishment for the same:—

1. Habitual neglect of attendance for Divine Worship at such church or chapel as shall be approved by his parents or guardians.
2. Habitual neglect of attendance on the religious instruction provided for Students of his church or denomination.
3. Immoral or dishonest practices.
4. Treasonable or seditious conduct.
5. Drunkenness.
6. Grievous offences against College rules or discipline.
7. Wilful and serious injury to the property of the College.

For all offences and violations of the Statutes of the College, or of the Decrees or other regulations of the College Council, of a less grievous nature than the preceding, the Council shall have power to inflict such fine or other punishment as shall appear to them suitable to the same.

No Student shall be allowed to enter or pursue his studies in the said Queen's College while under sentence of temporary exclusion, or after expulsion from any one of the Colleges founded under the said Act of Parliament.

Chapter XVI.

[*Of the Residences of Students, and the Deans of Residences.*

Every Matriculated Student, being under the age of twenty-one years, shall be required to reside during the College Terms with his parent or guardian, or with some relation or friend to whose care he shall have been committed by his parent or guardian, and who shall have been approved of by the President, or in a Boarding-house licensed and arranged for the reception of Students in the manner hereinafter described.

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The relation or friend to whose care a Student shall have been committed, shall attend at the entrance of the Student into the College, to certify to the President the said Student's place of residence, and to accept the charge of his moral and religious conduct.

Every Student intending to reside in a licensed Boarding-house shall, at his entrance into the College, produce a certificate to the President from his parent or guardian, specifying the Boarding house in which it is proposed he shall reside.

The President shall require every person applying for a licence to keep a general Boarding-house, to produce a certificate of moral and religious character from his clergyman or minister, and shall obtain satisfactory evidence of the suitableness of the proposed establishment, and of its means of providing for the health and comfort of the Students.

If the Bishop, Moderator, or constituted Authority of any church or religious denomination shall notify to the President his or their desire that there shall be a Boarding-house specially licensed for the exclusive use of the Students of such church or denomination, and shall specially recommend persons applying for licence to establish the same, the President shall, in every such case, grant such licence, provided he shall obtain satisfactory evidence of the suitableness of the proposed establishment, and of its means of providing for the health and comfort of the Students.

In the case of Collegiate Students residing in a seminary or school which is under the special jurisdiction of the Bishop, Moderator, or the constituted Authority of any church or religious denomination, the President shall, on receiving a notification from such authority, consider residence in such seminary or school as equivalent to residence in the house of a parent or guardian, and shall exempt such seminary or school from licence or inspection, but shall require the same attendance at entrance as in the case of a Student residing with his parent or guardian.

For the better maintenance of moral and religious discipline in the licensed Boarding-houses, such clergy-

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men or ministers as We shall, from time to time, by warrant under our Sign Manual, appoint Deans of Residences, shall have the moral care and spiritual charge of the Students of their respective creeds residing in the licensed Boarding-houses.

The College Council shall have power to assign lecture-rooms within the precincts of such College, wholly or in part, for the use of the Deans of Residences, for the purpose of affording religious instruction to the Students of their respective creeds, and also to make rules concerning the days and times when such religious instruction shall be given therein, and for securing that the same shall not interfere with the general discipline of the College; provided always, that no Student shall be compelled by any rule of the College to attend any theological lecture or religious instruction other than is approved by his parents or guardians, and that no religious test shall be administered to any person in order to entitle him to be admitted a Student of any such College, or to hold any office therein, or to partake of any advantage or privilege thereof.

No Clergyman or Minister shall be competent to assume or continue to hold the office of Dean of Residences, unless approved of by the Bishop, Moderator, or constituted Authority of his church or religious denomination.

The Registrar shall, at the commencement of every Collegiate Session, furnish each Dean of Residences with a list of the names and residences of the Students of his religious persuasion who may reside in the licensed Boarding-houses.

Each Dean of Residences shall, at the termination of every Collegiate Session, report to the President on the general conduct of the Students under his moral care and spiritual charge, and on the manner in which discipline, regarding such Students, has been observed in the several licensed Boarding-houses in which they reside.

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Chapter XVII.

Of the Allocation of the Endowment.

The following sums shall annually be allocated out of the sum charged on the Consolidated Fund for the maintenance of the College, under the provisions of the 8th and 9th Vic., c. 66, s. 12, that is to say:—

The sum of Eight Hundred Pounds shall be annually allocated out of the aforesaid charge to the payment of the President.

The sum of Three Thousand Nine Hundred Pounds shall be annually allocated out of the same fund to the payment of the Professors, according to the following scale, viz.:—

	£
Professor of Greek,	312
Professor of Latin,	312
Professor of Mathematics,	312
Professor of Natural Philosophy,	312
Professor of History and English Literature,	312
Professor of Logic and Metaphysics,	312
Professor of Chemistry,	282
Professor of Natural History,	282
Professor of Civil Engineering,	280
Professor of Modern Languages,	202
Professor of Anatomy and Physiology,	202
Professor of Jurisprudence and Political Economy,	150
Professor of English Law,	150
Professor of Medicine,	120
Professor of Surgery,	120
Professor of Materia Medica,	120
Professor of Midwifery,	120

[In Belfast.]

Professor of Greek,	322
Professor of Latin,	322
Professor of Mathematics,	322
Professor of Natural Philosophy,	322
Professor of History and English Literature,	322
Professor of Mental and Social Science,	322
Professor of Chemistry,	292
Professor of Natural History,	292
Professor of Civil Engineering,	290
Professor of Modern Languages,	212
Professor of Anatomy and Physiology,	212

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	£
Professor of English Law,	150
Professor of Medicine,	130
Professor of Surgery,	130
Professor of Materia Medica,	130
Professor of Midwifery,	130

[In Cork.]

Professor of Greek,	330
Professor of Latin,	330
Professor of Mathematics,	330
Professor of Natural Philosophy,	330
Professor of History, English Literature, and Mental Science,	340
Professor of Chemistry,	300
Professor of Natural History,	300
Professor of Civil Engineering,	300
Professor of Modern Languages,	220
Professor of Anatomy and Physiology,	220
Professor of Jurisprudence and Political Economy,	150
Professor of English Law,	150
Professor of Medicine,	150
Professor of Surgery,	150
Professor of Materia Medica,	150
Professor of Midwifery,	150

[In Galway.]

The sum of Eight Hundred Pounds shall be annually allocated out of the same fund to the payment of the Registrar, Bursar, and Librarian, and of the minor Officers and Servants of the College; provided that if a Professor be appointed to the office of Registrar, Bursar, or Librarian, he shall not receive for his services in this capacity a stipend exceeding Seventy-five Pounds annually, from the aforesaid sum charged upon the Consolidated Fund.

The sum of One Thousand Five Hundred Pounds shall be annually allocated out of the aforesaid charge on the Consolidated Fund to the payment of College Scholarships and other prizes.

If any part of the aforesaid charge of Seven Thousand Pounds on the Consolidated Fund remain unexpended in any year, it shall be competent for the Council to apply the sum so unexpended in the institution and augmentation of College Scholarships and other Prizes; or, provided the assent of our Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland shall have been previously obtained, in such other ways, consistent with the provisions of the

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said Act of Parliament, as shall to them seem most conducive to the advancement of learning and knowledge, and to the promotion of those objects for which the College has been founded.

Provided always, that in no case shall the stipend of any Professor or Officer heretofore appointed by us, fall short of the salary allotted to him by our aforesaid Letters Patent of the eleventh day of December, in the thirteenth year of our reign.

In the Belfast Statutes only.

Provided further, that until the office of Vice-President and the Chair of Agriculture shall respectively next become vacant, the stipend of each of the following Professors shall be less than it otherwise would be according to the tenor of these presents, by the amount set in the corresponding column opposite to the title of that Professor in the following table; that is to say:—

The Stipends of the Professors of	shall be respectively less by £	until the office of Vice-President shall next become vacant; and shall be respectively less by £	until the Chair of Agriculture shall next become vacant. £
Greek,	23		15
Latin,	23		15
Mathematics,	23		15
Natural Philosophy,	23		15
History and English Literature,	23		15
Logic and Metaphysics,	23		15
Chemistry,	82		.
Civil Engineering,	46		20
Medicine,	10		10
Surgery,	10		10
Materia Medica,	10		10
Midwifery,	10		10

In the Cork Statutes only.

Provided further, that until the office of Vice-President shall next become vacant; and until one of the two Professorships of Natural History shall determine; and until the Professorship of Jurisprudence and Political Economy shall determine; and until the Chair of Agriculture shall next become vacant; and until the Chair of Celtic shall next become vacant; until each of these events shall have respectively happened, the stipend of each of the following Professors shall be less than it otherwise would be according to the tenor of these presents, by the amount set in the corresponding column opposite to the title of that Professor in the following table; that is to say:—

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The Stipends of the Professor of	£	until the office of Vice-President shall next become vacant; and shall be respectively less by	£	until one of the two Professorships of Natural History shall determine; and shall be respectively less by	£	until the Professorship of Jurisprudence and Political Economy shall determine; and shall be respectively less by	£	until the Chair of Agriculture shall next become vacant; and shall be respectively less by	£	until the Chair of Celtic shall next become vacant.
Greek,	72									
Latin,	20		12		8		16		12	
Mathematics,	20		12		8		16		12	
Natural Philosophy,	20		12		8		16		12	
History and English Literature,	20		12		8		16		12	
Mental and Social Science,	.		.		72		.		.	
Chemistry,	26		16		10		20		12	
Natural History,	.	shall be respectively less by	92		.		.		.	
Civil Engineering,	40		24		16		32		18	
Modern Languages,	4		2		.		8		1	
Anatomy and Physiology,	4		2		.		8		1	
Medicine,	6		4		5		7		5	
Surgery,	6		4		5		7		5	
Materia Medica,	6		4		5		7		5	
Midwifery,	6		4		5		7		5	

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In the Galway Statutes only.

Provided further, that until the office of Vice-President and the Chair of History and English Literature shall next become vacant; and until one of the two Professorships of Natural History shall determine; and until the Chair of Agriculture shall next become vacant; until each of these events shall have respectively happened, the stipend of each of the following Professors shall be less than it otherwise would be according to the tenor of these presents, by the amount set in the corresponding column opposite to the title of that Professor in the following table; that is to say:—

The Stipends of the Professor of	shall be respectively less by	£	until the office of Vice-President, and the Chair of History and English Literature, shall next become vacant; and shall be less by	£	until one of the two Professorships of Natural History shall determine; and shall be respectively less by	£	until the Chair of Agriculture shall next become vacant.
Greek,		40		10		15	
Latin,		40		10		15	
Mathematics,		40		10		15	
Natural Philosophy,		40		10		15	
History, English Literature, and Mental Science,		90		.		.	
Chemistry,		50		12		18	
Natural History,		.		100		.	
Civil Engineering,		80		16		23	
Modern Languages,		10		2		4	
Anatomy and Physiology,		10		2		4	
Medicine,		25		7		9	
Surgery,		25		7		9	
Materia Medica,		25		7		9	
Midwifery,		25		7		9	

Chapter XVIII.

Regulating the College Sessions, and Fees payable by Students.

The College Session for Students in Arts shall commence on the third Tuesday in the month of October in each year, and terminate on the second Saturday in June, and shall consist of three terms; the first, extending from the commencement of the Session to the Christmas recess; the second, from the Christmas recess to the Easter recess; and the third, from the Easter recess to the end of the Session.

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The recesses at Christmas and Easter shall not exceed two weeks each.

Persons desirous of prosecuting particular branches of science or literature shall be permitted, on conforming to the regulations made in reference to Non-Matriculated Students, to attend any separate Course or Courses of Lectures, but not to become Candidates for Scholarships, or to enjoy the other privileges of Matriculated Students.

The fees payable for Matriculated Students to the Bursar, on behalf of the College, shall not exceed :—

	£	s.	d.
At the commencement of the first year (including Entrance Fee),	3	0	0
At the commencement of the second year,	2	0	0
At the commencement of the third year,	2	0	0
At the commencement of the fourth year,	2	0	0

The fees payable by Students, whether Matriculated or Non-Matriculated, to the several Professors, for attendance on the several Pass Courses of Lectures or instruction, which are now or may be hereafter prescribed by the College Council, for any degree or other University distinction, shall be £1 for each Course extending over one term only, and £2 for each course extending over more than one term of a Session, when attended for the first time, and £1 for each re-attendance on the same; except that the fee payable for the Course of Anatomy and Physiology shall be £3 when attended for the first time, and £2 for every subsequent attendance; except also that the fee payable for Practical Anatomy or Practical Chemistry shall be £3 for each attendance.

In the case of Students receiving special instruction not prescribed as a qualification for a degree or other University distinction, or attending Honor Courses of Lectures, the Council shall have power to fix the amount of the fee to be paid by each Student; provided that the fee to be paid for any Honor Course of Lectures which Students are entitled to substitute for a prescribed Pass Course, shall in no case be less than £2.

No Professor shall be entitled to claim the fees of any Class of Students, except so long as that Class shall be

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required by the Council to attend his instruction: and it shall be the duty of the Council to revise and amend the Regulations prescribing Courses of Study from time of time, whenever they deem it conducive to the interests to education and of the Students so to do, irrespective of considerations affecting the incomes of Professors.

Chapter XIX.

Ad-eundem Students.

It shall be competent to the Council to permit any Student who shall have pursued part of his collegiate studies in any one of the Colleges founded under the said Act of Parliament, or in any University capable of granting Degrees in the several Faculties of Arts, Law, and Medicine, and any Legal or Medical Student who shall have pursued part of his legal or medical studies under teachers recognised, or to be recognised, by the Senate of the Queen's University, on passing such examinations and fulfilling such other conditions as the Council shall prescribe, to take corresponding rank in this College, and also to compete for Scholarships or other prizes of the corresponding year, provided he shall not hold at the same time a Scholarship or other office of emolument in any other University, College, or Medical School.

And We do also, for Us, our heirs and successors, grant and declare that this our Royal Letter, and the Letters Patent intended to be issued by virtue thereof, or the enrolment or exemplification of such Letters Patent, shall be in all things good, firm, valid, and effectual in law, according to the true intent and meaning of the same; and shall be taken, construed, and adjudged, in all our courts or elsewhere, in the most favourable and beneficial sense, and for the best advantage of the said College, any misrecital, non-recital, omission, defect, imperfection, matter or thing whatsoever notwithstanding. And lastly We do hereby promise and declare, for Us, our heirs, and successors, that We and they shall and will, at all times hereafter, give and grant to the afore-

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said President and Professors, and their successors, such other reasonable powers and authorities as may be necessary for the better government thereof, and the more effectual execution of these premises. IN WITNESS whereof, we have caused these our Letters to be made Patent. Witness George William Frederick, Earl of Carlisle, our Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, at Dublin, the twelfth day of October, in the twenty-seventh year of our Reign.

Enrolled in the Office of the Rolls of Her Majesty's High Court of Chancery in Ireland on the thirtieth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

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QUEEN'S COLLEGE, BELFAST,

FOUNDED DECEMBER 30, 1845.

THIS College is a Corporation under the name and style of "The President, Vice-President, and Professors of Queen's College, Belfast."

The General Government and Administration of the College under the Statutes, and in cases not provided for by the Statutes, is vested in the College Council.

VISITORS.

His Grace the Lord Primate.
His Grace the Duke of Leinster.
The Chief Secretary for Ireland, for the time being.
Earl Dufferin and Clandeboye.
The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Down and Connor and Dromore.
The Right Honorable Mr. Justice Fitzgerald.
The Moderator of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in Ireland, for the time being.
The President of the King's and Queen's College of Physicians, for the time being.
The President of the Royal College of Surgeons, for the time being.
The President of the Association of Non-Subscribing Presbyterians of Ireland, for the time being.
The Right Honorable Baron Dowse.

PRESIDENT.

The Reverend Pooley Shuldham Henry, D.D., M.R.I.A.

VICE-PRESIDENT.

Thomas Andrews, M.D., LL.D., F.R.S., Hon. F.R.S.E.

COUNCIL.

The President.
The Vice-President.
William Nesbitt, M.A., Professor of Latin.
James Cuming, M.D., " Medicine.
Peter Redfern, M.D., " Anatomy and Physiology.
John Purser, M.A., " Mathematics.
Charles MacDouall, LL.D., " Greek.
Joseph David Everett, M.A., D.C.L., . . " Natural Philosophy.

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PROFESSORS.

The Greek Language,	Charles MacDouall, LL.D., M.R.A.S.
The Latin Language,	William Nesbitt, M.A.
History and English Literature,	Charles Duke Yonge, M.A., Oxon.
Modern Languages,	A. L. Meissner, Ph.D.
Mathematics,	John Purser, M.A.
Natural Philosophy,	Joseph D. Everett, M.A., D.C.L.
Chemistry,	Thos. Andrews, M.D., LL.D., F.R.S., M.R.I.A.
Natural History,	Robert O. Cunningham, M.D.
Logic and Metaphysics,	John Park, M.A.
Civil Engineering,	George Fuller, C.E.
Agriculture,	John F. Hodges, M.D., F.C.S.
Anatomy and Physiology,	Peter Redfern, M.D., F.R.C.S.
Medicine,	James Cuming, M.D.
Surgery,	Alexander Gordon, M.D.
Materia Medica,	James Seaton Reid, M.D.
Midwifery,	R. F. Dill, M.D.
English Law,	Echlin Molyneux, A.M.
Jurisprudence and Polit. Econ.	T. E. Cliffe Leslie, LL.B.

OFFICE-BEARERS.

Curator of Museum,	The Professor of Mineralogy and Geology.
Registrar,	Rev. Richard Oulton, B.D.
Librarian,	Rev. George Hill.
Bursar,	John Wylie, esq.

DEANS OF RESIDENCES.

		APPOINTED.
General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in Ireland,	Rev. Josias Leslie Porter, D.D., LL.D.,	1866
Church of Ireland,	Rev. Samuel E. Busby, LL.D.	1872
Wesleyan Methodists,	Rev. Robert Scott, D.D.	1873
Irish Association of Non-Subscribing Presbyterians,	Rev. John Scott Porter	1874

FORMER PROFESSORS AND OFFICERS.

APPOINTED.		VACATED.
1849.	Rev. Frederick Howe Ringwood, M.A., Professor of Greek,	Resigned, 1850.
1849.	Charles MacDouall, Esq., A.M., Professor of Latin,	Resigned, 1850.
1849.	James MacAdam, Esq., Librarian,	Resigned, 1850.
1849.	Robert Blakey, Esq., Professor of Logic and Metaphysics,	Resigned, 1851.
1850.	Rev. Wm. Lupton, Dean of Residences, Wesleyan Methodists,	Resigned, 1852.
1849.	W. J. C. Allen, Esq., Registrar,	Resigned, 1852.
1849.	W. N. Hancock, LL.B., Professor of Jurisprudence and Political Economy,	Resigned, 1853.

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Former Professors and Officers—*continued.*

APPOINTED.		VACATED.
1849.	W. P. Wilson, A.M., Prof. of Mathematics,	Resigned, 1854.
1852.	Frederic M'Coy, Esq., Professor of Mineralogy and Geology,	Resigned, 1854.
1849.	Horatio Stewart, M.D., Professor of Materia Medica,	Died, 1857.
1849.	John Godwin, Esq., Professor of Civil Engineering,	Resigned, 1857.
1856.	Rev. William Appelbe, LL.D., Dean of Residences, Wesleyan Methodists,	Resigned, 1858.
1849.	Hugh Carlile, M.D., Professor of Anatomy and Physiology,	Died, 1860.
1854.	Peter G. Tait, A.M., Prof. of Mathematics,	Resigned, 1860.
1849.	George Dickie, M.D., Prof. of Nat. History,	Resigned, 1860.
1849.	John O'Donovan, LL.D., Professor of Celtic Languages,	Died, 1861.
1849.	M. J. Frings, Ph.D., Professor of Modern Languages,	Resigned, 1862.
1860.	George Middleton Slesser, M.A., Professor of Mathematics,	Died, 1862.
1850.	Rev. Charles Parsons Reichel, D.D., Professor of Latin,	Resigned, 1864.
1858.	Rev. Daniel Macafee, Dean of Residences, Wesleyan Methodists,	Resigned, 1865.
1849.	John Creery Ferguson, M.A., M.B., Professor of Medicine,	Died, 1865.
1862.	Wilhelm Frädersdorff, Ph.D., Professor of Modern Languages,	Died, 1865.
1849.	Rev. Henry Murphy, Dean of Residences, Church of England,	Resigned, 1866.
1849.	George L. Craik, LL.D., Professor of History and English Literature,	Died, 1866.
1849.	Rev. H. Cooke, D.D., LL.D., Dean of Residences, General Assembly,	Resigned, 1866.
1849.	John Stevelly, LL.D., Professor of Natural Philosophy	Resigned, 1867.
1849.	William Burden, Professor of Midwifery,	Resigned, 1867.
1851.	Rev. James M'Cosh, LL.D., Professor of Logic and Metaphysics,	Resigned, 1868.
1853.	Wyville Thomson, LL.D., Professor of Natural History,	Resigned, 1870.
1871.	Rev. William Arthur, M.A., Dean of Residences, Wesleyan Methodists,	Resigned, 1871.
1867.	Rev. Edward N. Hoare, Dean of Residences, Church of Ireland,	Resigned, 1872.
1849.	Alexander Dickey, Esq., Bursar,	Died, 1872.
1857.	James Thomson, LL.D., Professor of Civil Engineering,	Resigned, 1873.
1871.	Rev. Robert Crook, LL.D., Dean of Residences, Wesleyan Methodists,	Resigned, 1873.
1849.	Rev. John Porter, Dean of Residences, Non.-Sub. Presbyterians,	Died, 1874.

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Of the Manner of Entering the College, and of proceeding to Degrees and Diplomas in the Queen's University in Ireland.

The Students of the College are either Matriculated or Non-Matriculated.

MATRICULATED STUDENTS.

In order to obtain a Degree or Diploma in the Queen's University, it is necessary to enter the College as a Matriculated Student, to pass the Entrance or Matriculation Examination, and to pursue a fixed course of Study.

The Matriculated Students may be classified as follow:—

I.	Those intending to proceed to the		Diploma of Licentiate in Arts.
II.	"	"	Degrees of B.A. and M.A.
III.	"	"	Degrees of M.D. and M.CH.
IV.	"	"	Diploma of Elementary Law.
V.	"	"	Degrees of LL.D. and LL.B.
VI.	"	"	Degree of Civil Engineering.

Students preparing for the Bar are, by the recent regulations of the Benchers of the King's Inns, enabled to postpone the commencement of keeping their terms in Dublin and London, and the payment of the entrance fees, for a considerable time, by completing their course for the degree of B.A. in the Queen's College.

Students preparing for the profession of Attorney or Solicitor, can (by 14th and 15th of Vic., c. 88) save two years of their apprenticeship, and postpone the payment of the apprentice fee for that time, by completing their course for the degree of A.B. in the Queen's College.

NON-MATRICULATED STUDENTS.

Persons may attend the Lectures of any of the Professors without passing the Matriculation or any other Examination. They are required to sign an engagement "to observe order and discipline in the College," to pay a fee of Five Shillings to the Bursar, on behalf of the Colleges each Session, and the fees or the classes proposed to be attended.

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During the term of their attendance on College lectures, they are admitted to read in the Library, and on payment of a deposit of £1, are permitted to take out two volumes on loan under the same regulations as the Matriculated Students.

Occasional Students may, by Matriculating in the Faculty of Medicine, obtain credit for such parts of the course prescribed for Medical Students as they may have passed prior to such Matriculation; but while they remain Non-Matriculated Students, they are not allowed to compete for scholarships, prizes, or honors, or to enjoy the other privileges of Matriculated Students.

THE COLLEGE SESSION.

The First Term commenced on Tuesday, October 20, and ended on Saturday, December 19, 1874.

The Second Term begins January 5; ends March 25.

The Third Term begins April 6; ends (Ses. 1874-75) June 12.

The First Term Session, 1875-76, begins October 19; ends December 18.

EXAMINATIONS.

The Examinations are conducted in part orally and in part by papers; the number of questions is not greater than a person well prepared is able to answer in the time allowed.

FACULTY OF ARTS.

THE DEGREES OF B.A. AND M.A.

Degree of B.A.

Students intending to proceed to the degree of B.A. in the Queen's University in Ireland, must enter their names with the Registrar, and pay to the Bursar the Class and College fees. They must then pass a Matriculation Ex-

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amination in the English, Latin, and Greek Languages, and the Elements of History and Mathematics. For further details, *see* p. 281.

The General Matriculation Examination takes place at the commencement of the first term. The names of those students who have passed the examination, are declared on the day following; and the fees are returned to those students who have not passed the examination.

There is an additional Matriculation Examination in the same subjects, early in November, for those students who have not presented themselves at, or passed, the General Examination.

After Matriculation, each candidate for the degree of B.A. must attend the College Lectures on the subjects enumerated in p. 309; and in those cases where the courses extend over three terms, they must attend during the first and second terms at least of each Session.

At the end of each Session there are "General Class Examinations" in the subjects upon which lectures have been delivered during that Session.

There are also "Supplementary Examinations" in the same subjects, at the commencement of the following Session.

All students must pass either the "General Class Examinations" or the "Supplementary Examinations," before their names can be entered on the College Register as having completed the Session, and before they can be allowed to go on to a subsequent year of College study.

In order to obtain the degree of B.A. two University Examinations must also be passed, one before rising to the third Session, and the other after having completed it.

For the regulations of the University Senate respecting these Examinations, *see* p. 35.

Degree of M.A.

Candidates for the degree of M.A. are admitted to the University Examination for that degree one year after having taken the degree of B.A.

For the regulations of the University Senate respecting this Examination, *see* p. 46.

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IV.—EXAMINATION OF CANDIDATES WHO ARE NOT MEMBERS OF THE UNIVERSITY.

Two Examinations shall be held every year, commencing at the same time, for Candidates who are not members of the University.

For the regulation of the University Senate respecting these Examinations, *see* p. 72.

FACULTY OF LAW.

I.—CERTIFICATE OF THE LAW PROFESSORS.

14 & 15 Vic. cap. 88.

Students intending to proceed for the Certificate of the Law Professors, so as to entitle themselves to serve an apprenticeship of *four* years instead of *five*, under the *Attorneys and Solicitors Regulation Act Amendment Act* (14 and 15 Vic., cap. 88—*See App.*) must enter their names with the Registrar, *either as Matriculated or Non-Matriculated* Students, and pay the necessary College and Class Fees to the Bursar before the commencement of the Law Lectures in each Session.

Such students must attend the Lectures and pass the examinations prescribed by the Ordinances of the Queen's University for the first and second years of the course of study for candidates for the Diploma of Elementary Law.

II.—THE DIPLOMA OF ELEMENTARY LAW.

Students intending to proceed to the Diploma of Elementary Law, must enter their names with the Registrar, and pay to the Bursar the fees, before the commencement of the Law Lectures in each Session, and must pursue the Course of Study prescribed in the Ordinances of the Queen's University in Ireland.

They must attend the Lectures in the prescribed subjects, respectively, during each year. There is a General Examination in all the subjects lectured on during the Session, which all students are required to pass.

After having completed this course, the student may present himself for Examination in the Queen's University for the Diploma in Elementary Law.

For the regulations of the Senate of the Queen's University with reference to this Examination, *see* p. 50.

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III.—THE DEGREE OF LL.B.

Students intending to proceed to the Degrees of LL.B. and LL.D. must pursue the same course of Legal Study as candidates for the Diploma of Elementary Law, and must also obtain the Degree of B.A.

The Courses of Study for the Diploma of Elementary Law, and for the Degree of B.A., need not be pursued simultaneously.

One year after having completed the curriculum for the Diploma in Elementary Law, the student may present himself for examination in the Queen's University for the Degree of LL.B., provided he have proceeded to the Degree of B.A.

For the regulations of the Senate of the Queen's University with reference to this Examination, *see* p. 51.

IV.—THE DEGREE OF LL.D.

For the regulations with reference to the Degree of LL.D., *see* p. 51.

FACULTY OF MEDICINE.

DEGREE OF M.D. AND M.CH.

Students intending to proceed to the degrees of M.D. and M.CH. in the Queen's University in Ireland, must enter their names with the Registrar, and pay to the Bursar the College and Class Fees. They must then pass a Matriculation Examination in the English, Latin, and Greek Languages, and the Elements of History and Mathematics.

For the details of the subject of this Examination, *see* p. 281.

The General Matriculation Examination takes place at the commencement of the first term of the session. The names of the students who have passed the Examination are declared on the day following; and the fees are returned to those students who have not passed the Examination.

There is an additional Matriculation Examination in the second week in November, for those students who have not presented themselves at, or passed, the General Matriculation Examination.

They must then pursue the courses of study prescribed by the Senate of the Queen's University in Ireland, *see* p. 53.

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For the University Examinations for the degrees of M.D. and M.CH., and the times at which the student may present himself for them, *see* p. 57.

The regulations with respect to Non-matriculated students will be found at p. 300.

The regulations with reference to students from other Universities or Medical Schools will be found at p. 58.

DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL ENGINEERING.

THE DEGREE IN CIVIL ENGINEERING.

Students who are candidates for the degree in Civil Engineering must enter their names with the Registrar, and pay to the Bursar the College and Class fees. They must then pass a Matriculation Examination in the English Language, and Mathematics.

For the details of the subjects of this Examination, *see* p. 282.

The General Matriculation Examination takes place at the commencement of the first term. The names of those students who have passed the Examination are declared on the day following; and the fees are returned to those students who have not passed the Examination.

There is an additional Matriculation Examination in the same subjects, the second week in November, for those students who have not presented themselves at, or passed, the General Matriculation Examination.

The student must then attend for three sessions the courses prescribed by the Senate of the Queen's University and pass the University Examinations for the degree in Civil Engineering from the Queen's University.

For the regulations relating to these Examinations, *see* p. 61.

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MATRICULATION EXAMINATION.

Faculties of Arts, Medicine, and Law.

Subjects of Examination.

MATHEMATICS.

Euclid.—The First and Second Books, including the Definitions and Axioms.

Arithmetic.—Explanation of the common system of Numerical Notation.

The Nature and Use of Vulgar and Decimal Fractions, comprising the Rules for their Addition, Subtraction, Multiplication, Division, and Reduction, with the reasons for those rules.

Practice.

The Rule of Proportion.

Simple Interest and Discount.

The Extraction of the Square Roots of Whole Numbers and of Decimals.

Algebra.—Explanation and use of the Algebraical Signs, $+ \; - \; \times \; \div \; =$.

Nature and use of the Bracket or Vinculum, with the changes to be made in Algebraical Expressions on its introduction or removal.

Addition, Subtraction, Multiplication, and Division of Algebraical Expressions.

Explanation of the meaning of an Index.

Proof of the equation $a^m a^n = a^{m+n}$.

Reduction of Algebraical Expressions to their simplest forms.

The solution of Simple Equations.

In the preceding cases the student is required, when called on, to give the Demonstration and Explanation of the Rule employed, and its application to particular Examples.

THE GREEK LANGUAGE.

Any two of the following Authors which the candidate may select:—

Homerus.—Ilias. Books I. II.

Euripides.—Alcestis.

Xenophon.—Anabasis. Books I. II.

Lucianus.—Walker's Selections.

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Or any other two books selected by the candidate, provided they form a course not less extensive than two of those above named.

THE LATIN LANGUAGE.

Any two of the following Authors which the candidate may select. Any one book of Livy, and any two books in Horace, Virgil, and Cæsar will count as a book:—

Horace.
Virgil.
Cicero.—In Catilinam.
Sallust.
Livy.
Cæsar.

Translation from English into Latin Prose.

HISTORY AND THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

Grammar.—English, and Composition.
History.—English, from the Norman Conquest to the Battle of Flodden Field.
Geography.—Ancient and Modern, Outlines of.

School of Civil Engineering.

Subjects of Examination.

English Grammar and Composition.—Outlines of Modern Geography.
Mathematics.—(*See* p. 281.)

SCHOLARSHIPS.

Forty-six Junior Scholarships and Eight Senior Scholarships have been founded in the College.

Of the Junior Scholarships—

Thirty, of the value of £24 each, are appropriated to students pursuing the course prescribed for the degree of A.B.
Eight, of the value of £25 each, are appropriated to students pursuing the course prescribed for the degree of M.D.
Three, of the value of £20 each, are appropriated to students pursuing the course prescribed for the diploma of Elementary Law, and the degree of LL.B.
Five, of the value of £20 each, are appropriated to students pursuing the course prescribed for the diploma of Civil Engineering.

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These Scholarships are awarded annually by examination, and are tenable for one year only, with the exception of those awarded to students in Arts of the second year, which are tenable for two years. The Scholars of each year are not disqualified from being candidates for Scholarships the succeeding year.

JUNIOR SCHOLARS are required to take charge of the rolls of the classes, to register the attendance of the students at lectures, and to assist the professors in the arrangement for the lectures, under such regulations as the Council shall prescribe.

A student extending the course prescribed for any year over two Sessions, is permitted to hold a Scholarship during the first of those Sessions, provided he attend in that Session two of the prescribed classes, of which one, at least, must be peculiar to that department in which the Scholarship is held.

Candidates for any of the Scholarships of the First year must have passed the Matriculation Examination.

No student in Arts, Medicine, or Engineering shall be admitted as a candidate for a First year Scholarship, who has attended as a Matriculated student, in whole or in part, any class in this or in any of the Queen's Colleges.

ARTS SCHOLARSHIPS.

Of the THIRTY Junior Scholarships appropriated to students in the Faculty of Arts—

Fifteen are awarded for proficiency in Literature, viz.:—

Five,	to students	commencing	their First year.
Five	,,	,,	Second year.
Five	,,	,,	Third year.

Fifteen for proficiency in Science, viz.:—

Five,	to students	commencing	their First year.
Five	,,	,,	Second year.
Five	,,	,,	Third year.

There is no Examination for the Scholarships in Literature and Science of the Third year; they are held by the Scholars of the Second year of the previous Session, under such regulations as the Council may prescribe.

Candidates for Scholarships of the Second year must have completed the First year of their course.

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The Scholarship Examinations take place at the commencement of the Session.

For the subjects and days of Examinations, *see* p. 288, *et seq.*

No student shall be admitted to Examination for Scholarships of the Second year, unless he shall have attended all the Lectures and Examinations prescribed for the preceding year of the course in Arts; but a student may extend his attendance on the Lectures prescribed for any one year over two Collegiate Sessions, provided he shall attend at least two of the prescribed courses of Lectures in each Session.

A student who has extended his attendance on the Lectures prescribed for any one year, over two Collegiate Sessions, and has passed the prescribed examinations, shall be eligible to compete for a Scholarship of the subsequent year. But a student who is extending his attendance on the Lectures prescribed for any one year, over two Collegiate Sessions, shall not be permitted to compete for a Scholarship of that year, at the commencement of the Second of such Sessions.

Every student who shall attend only a part of the College Lectures during the year of his Scholarship, shall be required to devote himself specially to the business of the Lectures he attends, and to assist the Professors at such times and in such ways as the Council shall from time to time prescribe, and no Scholar shall be permitted to hold any office or employment which the Council shall consider to be incompatible with the due discharge of his college duties.

No student can hold the same Junior Scholarship a second time, nor can he compete for any Scholarship unless his standing correspond with the year to which that Scholarship belongs.

Engineering Scholarships.

Of the Five Scholarships appropriated to students of Civil Engineering—

Two are tenable by students of the First year.
Two „ „ „ Second year.
One is tenable by a student of the Third year.

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Candidates for the Engineering Scholarships of the Second and Third years respectively, must have completed their previous Session or Sessions, and passed the General or Supplementary Examinations.

The Scholarship Examination takes place at the commencement of the first term of the Session.

For the subjects and days of Examination, *see* p. 303.

Medical Scholarships.

Of the Eight Junior Scholarships appropriated to students in the Faculty of Medicine—

Two will be awarded to students commencing the First year of their course.				
Two	„	„	„	Second year.
Two	„	„	„	Third year.
Two	„	„	„	Fourth year.

The examinations for Junior Scholarships of the Second and Third years in the Faculty of Medicine take place at the commencement of the Second and Third years of the course prescribed to students in Medicine. Candidates must be Matriculated before they can compete.

Matriculated students in Medicine intending to compete for Medical Scholarships of the Second year must be of not more than one year's standing, and must have attended in some one of the Queen's Colleges, or in an University capable of granting degrees in Medicine, two, at least, of the following courses, viz. :—Chemistry—Botany and Zoology—Anatomy and Physiology—Materia Medica and Pharmacy—Practical Chemistry—Practical Anatomy.

Matriculated students in Medicine intending to compete for Medical Scholarships of the Third year must be of two years' standing, and not more, and must have attended in some one of the Queen's Colleges, or in an University capable of granting degrees in Medicine, four, at least, of the following courses, viz. : Chemistry—Botany and Zoology—Anatomy and Physiology—Materia Medica and Pharmacy—Practical Chemistry—Practical Anatomy.

Matriculated students in Medicine intending to compete for Medical Scholarships of the Fourth year must be of three years' standing, and not more, and must, in

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addition to the qualifications prescribed in the preceding paragraph, have attended in their Third year, two, at least, of the following courses, viz.: Theory and Practice of Medicine—Theory and Practice of Surgery—Midwifery and Diseases of Women and Children.

To acquire a year's Collegiate standing, the student, whether Matriculated or Non-Matriculated, must attend in that year at least two of the Medical classes above mentioned.

Junior Scholars in the Faculty of Medicine of the First and Second years must respectively attend, during the year of their Scholarship, two, at least, of the following courses, viz.: Chemistry—Botany and Zoology—Anatomy and Physiology—Materia Medica and Pharmacy—Practical Chemistry—Practical Anatomy.

Junior Scholars in the Faculty of Medicine of the Third and Fourth years must respectively attend, during the year of their Scholarship, two, at least, of the following courses, viz.: Theory and Practice of Medicine—Theory and Practice of Surgery—Midwifery and Diseases of Women and Children—Medical Jurisprudence.

For the subjects and days of Examination, *see* p. 303.

Law Scholarships.

Of the Three Junior Scholarships founded in the Faculty of Law—

One	is tenable by	a student	of the	First year.
One	„	„	„	Second year
One	„	„	„	Third year.

Candidates for the Law Scholarship of the First year must have passed the Matriculation Examination and entered as students in the Faculty of Law, before presenting themselves for the Scholarship Examination.

Candidates for the Law Scholarship of the Second or Third year must have passed the Matriculation Examination, and have completed respectively the First or Second Session of the course in the Faculty of Law, previously to presenting themselves for the Scholarship Examination.

The Scholarship Examinations will be held at the commencement of the College Session.

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Senior Scholarships.

Eight Senior Scholarships, of the value of £40 each—

Shall be conferred upon and retained by Graduates in Arts of the Queen's University, under such regulations as the Council shall prescribe.

One of these shall be limited to students who shall have completed the course of legal study prescribed for the degree of LL.B.

The Senior Scholarships are awarded by examination. They are tenable for one year only, and no student who has already held a Senior Scholarship in any Faculty can again become a candidate for a Senior Scholarship in the same Faculty. Candidates must have previously entered their names for at least one class at College.

Senior Scholars are required to assist the Professors in the Matriculation and Class Examinations, and in conducting the business of the special departments of literature and science to which their Scholarships severally belong, under such regulations as the Council shall prescribe; they must attend a class at College, and pursue, under the superintendence of a Professor, an advanced course of study in one or more of the branches in which they have been Examined for Scholarship.

Senior Scholarships.

Of the Eight Senior Scholarships one is awarded for proficiency in each of the following departments:—

1. The Greek and Latin Languages, and Ancient History.
2. The Modern Languages and Modern History.
3. Mathematics.
4. Natural Philosophy.
5. Metaphysical and Economical Sciences.
6. Chemistry.
7. Natural History.
8. Law.

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SCHOLARSHIP EXAMINATIONS.

(For times of Examination, see p. 302.)

Literary Scholarships of the First Year.

Subjects of Examination.

THE GREEK LANGUAGE.

Homerus.—Ilias, Books III. IV. V. VI.
Euripides.—Ion.
Xenophon.—Anabasis, Books I. II. III. IV.
Lucianus.—Walker's Selections.

A passage in easy prose from some other work than those specified above may likewise be set for translation, and a brief exercise in prose composition may be prescribed.

THE LATIN LANGUAGE.

Horace.—Odes.
Virgil.—Books I.—VI.
Cicero.—Laelius.
Livy.—I.—III.
Roman History.—The Student's History of Rome is recommended.
Latin Prose Composition.

One passage may be set not included in the prescribed course. An optional Latin verse paper will be set. The Examination will be in part oral.

In 1876 the Satires and Epistles will be substituted for the Odes of Horace, and the Cato Major for the Laelius of Cicero.

HISTORY AND THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

History of England, from 1066–1509.
„ France, during the same period.
English Composition.

Literary Scholarships of the Second Year.

THE GREEK LANGUAGE.

Homerus.—Ilias, Books VII. VIII. IX.
Platon.—Phædon.
Xenophon.—Cyropædeia, Book I.
Euripides, Helene.

Also an unprepared passage in Prose or Verse, and Composition in Prose or Verse.

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THE LATIN LANGUAGE.

Cicero.—Ad Atticum, I. II., De Imperio Cn. Pompeii.
Livy.—Books XXII. XXIII.
Juvenal.—I. III. VII. VIII. X. XIII. XIV.
Martial.—The extracts from Books V.–VIII. in Paley's Edition.
Latin Composition in Prose and Verse.

Passages may be set not included in the prescribed course.

THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE,

As taught in Dr. Latham's Handbook.
English Literature—Shakespere—Julius Cæsar. Pope—Essay on Man, Macaulay's Essays on Lord Clive and on Warren Hastings.
English Composition in writing Essays.

MODERN LANGUAGES.

FRENCH—

Meissner.—Palaestra Gallica, ss. 1–12, and 18–35.
Mme. de Witt—Derriére les Haies.
Boileau, Satires.
Translation from English into French.

GERMAN—

Kohlrausch.—Kurze Deutsche Geschichte, pp. 1–100.
Schiller.—Die Jungfrau von Orleans.
Translation from English into German.

SCIENCE SCHOLARSHIPS OF THE FIRST YEAR.

Subjects of Examination.

Euclid.—Books I. II. III. IV. and VI.; with the definitions of the Fifth Book.
Geometrical exercises.
Arithmetic.—The same as for Matriculation. (*See* p. 281.)
Algebra.—The portions required for Matriculation (*see* p. 281), together with
Proofs of the Rules for finding the greatest Common Measure and least Common Multiple.

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Explanation of the meaning of Negative and Fractional Indices.
The solution of Quadratic Equations.
Simultaneous Equations in two or more variables.
Easy problems producing such Equations.
The Binomial Theorem for positive integral exponents.
Algebraical theory of Proportion.
Proof that quantities which satisfy the Algebraical definition also satisfy the Geometrical definition.
Arithmetical and Geometrical Progression.
Definition of a Logarithm, and description of a table of Logarithms.
Proof of the Rules for performing Multiplication, Division, Involution, and Evolution, by Logarithms.
Proof of the rule for finding the characteristic of the Logarithm of a number either greater or less than unity.
Easy questions arising immediately out of the preceding.

Trigonometry.—Explanation of the method of representing numerically the magnitude of lines and angles.
Explanation of a circular measure of an angle.
Definitions of the Trigonometrical ratios.
Relations of the Trigonometrical ratios to one another.
Formulæ for finding the sine, cosine, and tangent of the sum or difference of two angles.
Description of Logarithmic tables of sines, cosines, &c.
Relations among the sides and angles of a triangle.
The solutions of triangles.
Easy questions arising immediately out of the preceding.

Science Scholarships of the Second Year.

Euclid.—Books I.–IV. with VI., and portions of Books XI. and XII.
Algebra.
Plane Trigonometry.

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Conic Sections.—The principal properties proved Geometrically.
Plane Co-ordinate Geometry, the Elements of.
The Differential Calculus, so far as to include the Differentiation of functions of one variable.
The Lectures delivered to the Class in the preceding Session.

Engineering Scholarships of the First Year.

(For times of Examination, see p. 303.)

Subjects of Examination.

The same as for Science Scholarships of the First Year. (*See* pp. 289, 290.)

Engineering Scholarships of the Second Year.

Mathematics of the Science Scholarships of the Second Year. (*See* pp. 290, 291.)
Experimental Physics.
Chemistry.
Geometrical Drawing.

Engineering Scholarships of the Third Year.

Mathematics.—Second Course.
Natural Philosophy.
Mineralogy, Geology, and Physical Geography.
Civil Engineering, Second year lecture and practice courses of the Professor of Civil Engineering.

Senior Scholarships, tenable by Graduates in Arts.

(For times of Examination, see p. 302.)

Subjects of Examination.

I. For the Scholarship in the Greek and Latin Languages and Ancient History.

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THE GREEK LANGUAGE.

Æschylus.—Agamemnon, Choephoroi, and Eumenides.
Pindarus.—The Pythian Odes.
Thucydides.—Book III.
Platon—Politeia, Book III.
Original Composition in Greek Prose and Verse.
Greek History during the Peloponnesian War.

THE LATIN LANGUAGE.

Cicero.—De Officiis.
Cicero.—Philippic II., Pro Cluentio.
Tacitus.—Histories.
Livy.—XXI.—XXIV., inclusive.
Lucretius.—Books I. II.
Plautus.—Trinumus and Mostellaria.
Virgil.—Georgics.
Composition in Latin Prose and Verse.
Roman History, from the Foundation of the City to the Death of the Emperor Nero.

II. For the Scholarship in the Modern Languages and Modern History.

FRENCH.

Meissner—Palaestra Gallica.
La Chanson de Roland.
Gaston Paris, La Vie de Saint Alexis.
History of French Literature in the 17th and 18th centuries
Corneille.—Cinna.
Racine.—Phèdre.
Voltaire.—Mérope.
Molière.—Le Misanthrope.
Taine.—Voyage en Italie.
Ponsard.—Agnès de Méranie.
Translation from English into French.

GERMAN.

Weber and Vilmar.—History of German Literature from Lessing to the present day.
Lessing.—Laocoon.
Gœthe.—Iphigenie.
Schiller.—Wallenstein's Lager.
Translation from English into German.

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ITALIAN.

Tommaso Grossi.—Marco Visconti.
Tasso.—Gerusalemme, I–III.

MODERN HISTORY.

The History of England, from 1485 to 1820.
" France, from 1589 to 1820.
English Composition.

III. For the Scholarship in Mathematics.

MATHEMATICS.

IV. For the Scholarship in Natural Philosophy.

NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

V. For the Scholarship in Metaphysical and Economical Science.

METAPHYSICS.

Locke's Essay concerning Human Understanding.
Hamilton's Reid, Note A. §§ I.—IV. Note D. § II. Note D.***
M'Cosh's Intuitions of the Mind, Part II., Part III. Book I.
Berkeley's Dialogues between Hylas and Philonous.
J. S. Mill's Examination of Sir W. Hamilton's Philosophy, Chapters II., X.—XV.
Mansell's Metaphysics.
The History of Philosophy from Bacon to Comte, and the Lectures on Metaphysics delivered in the preceding Session.

POLITICAL ECONOMY.

Adam Smith's Wealth of Nations.
Goschen's Theory of the Foreign Exchanges.
J. S. Mill's Principles of Political Economy.
Leslie's Land Systems. Appendix on the rate of Wages.
Cobden Club Essays. Second series, 1872. Art. on Financial Reform.
And the Lectures on Political Economy for Students of the Faculty of Arts in the preceding Session

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VI. For the Scholarship in Chemistry.

CHEMISTRY.

Candidates will be required to perform qualitative analyses, and to show a knowledge of the general methods of qualitative analysis and of chemical manipulation.

VII. For the Scholarship in Natural History.

NATURAL HISTORY.

VIII. For the Scholarship limited to Graduates who have also obtained the Degree of LL.B.

LAW.

Medical Scholarships of the First Year.

(For times of Examination, see p. 303.)

Subjects of Examination.

Days of Examination the same as for the Literary and Science Scholarships of the First year.

For one Scholarship, the Course prescribed for Literary Scholars of the First year in the Faculty of Arts. (*See* p. 288.)

For the other Scholarship, the Course prescribed for Science Scholarships of the First year in the Faculty of Arts. (*See* p. 289.)

If at either of these examinations a competent candidate should not present himself, the Scholarship assigned to that department may be awarded to the other department, if there be two duly qualified candidates.

Medical Scholarships of the Second Year.

Anatomy and Physiology.
Chemistry.
Botany, or Zoology.

Medical Scholarships of the Third Year.

Anatomy and Physiology
Practical Chemistry.
Materia Medica.

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SENIOR (OR FOURTH YEAR) MEDICAL SCHOLARSHIPS.

For the Scholarship in Anatomy and Physiology.

Anatomy and Physiology.
Surgical Anatomy.

For the Scholarship in Therapeutics and Pathology.

Practice of Medicine, including Medical Pathology.
Practice of Midwifery.
Medical Jurisprudence.

LAW SCHOLARSHIP OF THE FIRST YEAR.

Stephen's Commentaries on the Laws of England, Vol. I., Book II. Part I.; or Blackstone's Commentaries, Vol. II. (*a late edition*); or Williams' Law of Real Property.
Austin's Jurisprudence, 3rd Ed., by R. Campbell, Vol. I.
Maine's Ancient Law.

LAW SCHOLARSHIP OF THE SECOND YEAR.

Story's Equity Jurisprudence, Vol. I.
Maine's Ancient Law.
Maine's Lectures on the Early History of Institutions.
Sandars' Institutes of Justinian.
The Lectures of the Law Professors for the preceding Session, on the Law of Property, and on Jurisprudence.

LAW SCHOLARSHIP OF THE THIRD YEAR.

Austin's Jurisprudence, 3rd Ed., Vols I., II.
Maine's Lectures on the Early History of Institutions.
Sandars' Institutes of Justinian.
Addison's Law of Contracts.
Story's Equity Jurisprudence.
The Lectures of the Law Professors for the preceding Session, on Equity and on Civil Law.

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Law Scholarship of the Fourth Year.

EXAMINATION AT THE CLOSE OF LECTURES.

In Session 1875–6, and following Sessions, the Examination will be held at same time with those of First, Second, and Third years.

Subjects.

Taylor on Evidence.
Sugden on Powers.
Jarman on Wills.
Stephen's Commentaries. Book IV.
Hallam's Middle Ages, Ch. VIII., and Constitutional History.
Broom's Constitutional Law.
The Lectures of the Law Professors in the Fourth year, *and the several subjects of legal study prescribed to Students of the First, Second, and Third years.*

It is to be understood that while candidates for Scholarships are liable to be examined in all the Books and subjects prescribed, they will not necessarily be so.

BYE-LAWS.

1. All Matriculated Students are required to wear a cap and gown.

2. Students in the several Faculties of Arts, Medicine, and Law, and in the departments of Civil Engineering, are required to attend the Lectures in the Courses prescribed to them respectively.

3. No Student will have his name entered on the College Register as having completed his Session, who shall have absented himself from more than one-sixth of the Lectures in any of the Courses prescribed, except on account of illness or other sufficient cause, to be specially considered by the Council.

4. In case of absence arising from illness or other unavoidable cause, the Student is to lodge with the Registrar, immediately on re-commencing his attendance, a letter or certificate, explaining the cause of his absence, to be laid before the Committee of Council for their consideration.

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5. Students absenting themselves, without assigning a satisfactory cause, from any of the Lectures, will be liable to have their certificates refused by the Council.

6. Any Student who appears to a Professor to have omitted preparation for the Lecture without due cause, or who shall have misconducted himself during the Lecture, may, at the discretion of the Professor, be deprived of credit for attendance at the Lecture; such deprivation to be expressed by a small circle in the class book, to be posted in the general Roll Book.

7. A Professor may inflict a fine not exceeding *2s. 6d.*, on any Student for any breach of discipline in his class which he does not consider of sufficient importance to bring under the notice of the Council.

8. If any fine upon a Student, imposed or sanctioned by the Council, be not paid within one fortnight, the name of the Student shall be erased from the class rolls till the fine be paid.

9. Any Student having any book or written or printed paper in his possession when he enters the Hall or Lecture-room in which he is to be examined, shall immediately deliver the same to the Professor, or shall make himself liable, at the discretion of the Council, to the loss of his Examination; and any Student having copied from any book or paper, or received aid from any other Student during the Examination, shall lose that Examination, and shall also be deprived of any honors or prizes to which he would otherwise have been entitled at the Examinations then in progress.

[In regard to this Regulation, it is to be understood that any General Class Examination held during the Session is to be considered as included among those held at the end of the Session.]

10. No Student, being under the age of twenty-one years, shall be a member of any Society formed for discussing party politics, or shall take any active part in any public meeting, or sign any public document for like purposes: any Student violating this Rule shall, for the first offence, be liable to a rustication for a period not exceeding one year, and, for a second offence, to expulsion. The Council may impose a lighter punishment.

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LIBRARY REGULATIONS.

1. The Library is open on every week-day during the College Terms, from 10 A.M. till 2 P.M., except on Saturdays, when it closes at noon.

2. The Library is open on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, from 10 A.M. till 2 P.M., during the Christmas and Easter Recesses and the Long Vacation, except during the month of August, when it is entirely closed.

3. A Student desiring a book for consultation in the Library is to fill up a "Consultation Ticket," and present it to the Librarian, and is held responsible for the book till he return it to the Librarian, and receive back his Consultation Ticket.

4. A Student desiring to borrow a book from the Library, is to fill up a "Loan Ticket," and present it to the Librarian, and is held responsible for the Book so borrowed till he return it to the Librarian and receive back his Loan Ticket.

5. No Student can have more than two volumes on loan from the Library at the same time.

6. No volume borrowed from the Library is to be retained longer than fourteen days, under a penalty of 1*d.* for every day beyond that time; but the borrower, on returning the book, may renew the loan, if the book has not in the meantime been applied for.

7. Any Student on receiving at any time a notice from the Librarian, must return, within twenty-four hours, the books belonging to the Library in his possession.

8. The books marked R in the catalogue may be read in the Library, but cannot be taken out on loan by Students.

9. Any person losing or injuring a book belonging to the Library must replace it by another copy of the same edition, and of equal value, or pay such a sum of money as will enable the Library Committee to replace it.

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10. No Student will receive a certificate of attendance on any of the College lectures, nor will the name of any Student be entered at the end of the Session in the College Register, until he produce a certificate from the Librarian that he has returned all the books he had borrowed from the Library.

11. Any Student desiring to borrow books from the Library during the Long Vacation, or after his Class Certificates have been signed, must deposit with the Librarian the sum of £1, at the least, or the value of the books, if such value exceed that sum.

12. Students residing at a distance of not less than ten miles from the College may, during the Long Vacation, retain the books they had borrowed for a month, instead of fourteen days, as prescribed in Rule 6.

13. Graduates of the Queen's University, resident in Belfast or its neighbourhood, will be allowed to take books on loan from the Library on paying a deposit of £2, or of the value of the books, if such value exceed that sum.

14. Gentlemen who have been Matriculated Students of the College, and who propose to resume their connexion with it, may, for one year, be permitted to borrow books from the Library on the following terms:—That they shall pay a fee of 5*s.* to the College for the use of the Library. That they shall lodge a deposit of £2 with the Bursar, or the value of the book borrowed, if such value shall exceed that sum. That the name of every person so borrowing shall be submitted to the Council.

15. Visitors, on signing the Visitors' Book, are permitted to read in the Library, provided they shall conform to the regulations of the Council, in reference to the consultation of books by persons who are not members of the College.

16. No person shall write or make any mark on any part of a book belonging to the Library; nor, in making extracts, shall any one lay the paper on which he writes on the book he is using.

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17. It may be sufficient merely to suggest, that silence is absolutely requisite in a place devoted to the prosecution of study.

THE MUSEUM

Is open to the Students, during the College Terms, from 10 A.M. till 3 P.M., on the first five days of the week, and from 10 A.M. till 12 noon, on Saturdays.

THE OBSERVATORY.

Early in 1851, the Governors of the Armagh Observatory, with the sanction of Her Majesty, transferred to the College the Transit Instrument and Astronomical Clock, which were formerly in the Observatory at Kew. The latter had been fitted with a Mercurial Pendulum.

Towards the end of the same year, the Lords of the Admiralty, on the recommendation of the Astronomer Royal of England, acceded to an application from Professor Wilson, for transferring to the College a mural circle, by Jones, which had been in use at the Cape of Good Hope, and afterwards, for a short time, at the Royal Observatory at Greenwich.

For the reception of these instruments an Observatory has been erected on the College grounds, the expense having been defrayed by subscription.

NON-MATRICULATED STUDENTS.

Persons may attend the Lectures of any of the Professors without passing the Matriculation or any other Examination. They are required to sign an engagement "to observe order and discipline in the College," to pay a fee of *Five Shillings* to the Bursar, on behalf of the College, each Session, and the fees for the classes proposed to be attended.

During the term of their attendance on College Lectures, they are admitted to read in the Library, and, on payment of a deposit of £1, are permitted to take out two volumes on loan under the same regulations as the Matriculated Students.

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They are not allowed to be candidates for scholarships prizes, or honors, or to enjoy the other privileges of Matriculated Students.

FEES.

Every Student, before he can be examined for Matriculation, must have paid to the Bursar the amount of fees payable by scholars in the course he intends to pursue, as set forth in the statutes. If he do not pass the Matriculation Examination, this will be returned to him.

All Matriculated Students must have paid to the Bursar the amount of fees payable by Scholars in their respective courses, before they can be admitted to examination for scholarships; and all students not scholars, Matriculated and Non-Matriculated, must pay the whole of the fees before their names can be entered on the class rolls.

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DATE.	HOURS.	FIRST YEAR STUDENTS.	SECOND YEAR STUDENTS.	THIRD YEAR STUDENTS.	FOURTH YEAR STUDENTS.
Tuesday, Oct. 19.	9–12		Suppl. Ex.—{English. Mod. Lang. Math.	Suppl. Ex.—Mod. Lang., Math., Nat. Phil., Chem.	Senior Schol.—Latin.
	2–5		Suppl. Ex.—Greek—Latin, Englin.	Suppl. Ex.—Greek, Latin, Logic, Englin.	Senior Schol.—Latin.
Wednesday, Oct. 20.	9–12		Liter. Schol.—Greek.		Senior Schol.—Greek.
	2–5		Liter. Schol.—Greek.		Senior Schol.—Greek.
Thursday, Oct. 21.	9–12		Med. Englin. } Schol.—Chem.		Senior Schol.—Chem.
	2–5	Matric.—Math.	Med. Englin. } Schol.—Chem.		Senior Schol.—Chem.
Friday, Oct. 22.	9–12	Matric.—Greek.—Latin.			
	2–5				
Saturday, Oct. 23.	9–12	Matric.—English. In Arts only.			Senior Schol.—Mod. Hist. Dunville Stud.—Physiology.
	2–5	Matric.—English. In Medicine, &c.			Senior Schol.—Mod. Hist. Dunville Stud.—Physiology.
Students passing the Supplementary Examinations, complete the previous year, and take rank accordingly.					

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Monday, Oct. 25.	9-12		Med. Schol.—Botany.	Engin. Schl.—Geol. and Physical Geography.	Senior Schol.—Nat. Hist.
	2—5	Lists of Matriculated Students to be made out.	Med. Schol.—Zoology.		Senior Schol.—Nat. Hist.
Tuesday, Oct. 26.	9-12	Science, Med., Engin. } Schol.—Math.	Science, Engin. } Schol.—Math.	Engin. Schol.—Math. Porter Schol.—Math.	Senior Schol.—Math. Dunville Stud.—Math.
	2—5	Science, Med., Engin. } Schol.—Math.	Science, Engin. } Schol.—Math. Med. Schol.—Anat. & Phy.	Engin. Schol.—Math. Med. Schol.—Anat. & Phy. Porter Schol.—Math.	Senior Schol.—Math. Med. Schol.—Pr. of Midw. Dunville Stud.—Math.
Wednesday, Oct. 27.	9-12			Med. Schol.—Prac. Chem.	Senior Schol.—Nat. Phil. Med. Schol.—Pr. of Med. Dunville Stud.—Chem.
	2—5	Liter., Med. } Schol.—English.	Liter. Schol.—English. Eng. Schol.—Exp. Phys.	Med. Schol.—Prac. Chem. Engin. Schol.—Nat. Phil. Porter Schol.—Nat. Phil.	Senior Schol.—Nat. Phil. Dunville Stud.—Chem.
Thursday, Oct. 28.	9-12	Liter., Med. } Schol.—Latin.	Liter. Schol.—Latin. Engin. Schol.—Geo. Drawg.	Med. Schol.—Mat. Med. Engin. Schol.—C. Engin. Porter Schol.—Latin.	Senior Schol.—Pol. Econ. Med. Schol.—Med. Jur.
	2—5	Liter., Med. } Schol.—Latin.	Liter. Schol.—Latin. Engin. Schol.—Geo. Drawg.	Engin. Schol.—C. Engin. Porter Sch.—Gr.&Lat.Comp.	Senior Schol.—Pol. Econ. Med. Schol.—Surg. Anat.
Friday, Oct. 29.	9-12	Liter., Med. } Schol.—Greek.	Liter. Schol.—Mod. Lang.	Porter Schol.—Greek.	Senior Schol.—Mod. Lang. Senior Schol.—Metaph. Med. Schol.—Anatomy.
	2—5	Liter., Med. } Schol.—Greek.	Liter. Schol.—Mod. Lang.	Porter Schol.—Mod. Lang.	Senior Schol.—Mod. Lang. Senior Schol.—Metaph. Med. Schol.—Physiology.
Saturday, Oct. 30.	9-12			Porter Schol.—Logic.	Dunville Stu.—Bot. Zo. Geol.
	2-5				Dunville Stu.—Bot. Zo. Geol.

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HOURS OF LECTURES.—SESSION 1874-75.

Hrs.	ARTS.					CIVIL ENGINEERING.					MEDICINE.		
	1st Year.		2nd Year.		3rd Year.	1st Year.		2nd Year.		3rd Year.			
9 till 10	*Fr.* Mon. Wed. Th.	*Ger.* Tues. Fri.	*Mathematics.* Monday Tuesday Wednesday Thursday Friday			*Fr.* Mon. Wed. Thur.	*Ger.* Tues. Fri.	*Mathematics.* Monday Tuesday Wednesday Thursday Friday					
10 till 11	*Mathematics.* Monday Tuesday Wednesday Thursday Friday		*Fr.* Mon. Wed. Thur.	*Ger.* Tues. Fri.	*Honor Classes.*	*Mathematics.* Monday Tuesday Wednesday Thursday Friday							
11 till 12	*Latin.* Monday Wednesday Friday		*Nat. Phil.* — *Exp. Phys.* Mon. Wed. Fri.	*Mat. Phys.* Tues. Thur.	*Eng. Lit.* Monday Wednesday Friday *Hist,* Tuesday. Thursday.	*Es. Phy.* Mon. Wed. Fri.	*Geom. Dr.* Tues. Thur.	*Min. & Geo.* Mon. Wed. Fri	*Mat. Phys.* Tues. Thur.	*Office and Field Work.* Tuesday Thursday	*Exp. Phys. 3 months.* Monday Wednesday Friday (*In Summer also.*)		
12 till 1	*Greek.* Monday Wednesday Friday		*Latin.* Monday Wednesday Friday		*Met.* Tues. Wed. Thur. Fri.	*Hist.* Mon.	*Geo. Draw. & Office Work.* Tuesday Thursday	*Office & Field Work.* Tues. Thurs.	*Civil Eng.* Mon. Wed.	*Office and Field Work.* Tuesday Thursday	*Anatomical Demonstrations.* Monday Tuesday Wednesday Thursday Friday		
1 till 2			*Greek.* Monday Wednesday Friday		*Zool. to Mar. 1* Mon. Tues. Wed. Fri.	*Bot. from May 1* Mon. Tues. Wed. Thurs. Fri.				*Nat. Phil. applied.* Tuesday Thursday	*Zool. to Mar. 1* Monday Tuesday Wed. Friday	*Bot. from May 1* Monday Tuesday Wed. Thursday Friday	*Surg.* Monday Tuesday Wed. Thurs.

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2 till 3	*English.* Monday Tuesday Wednesday Friday	*Logic.* Tuesday Wednesday Thursday Friday	*Pol. Econ.* Tuesday Thursday Friday			*Civil and Mech. Eng.* Monday Wednesday	*Anatomy.* Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday Thursday Friday	Examination on Fridays at 4 o'clock.
3 till 4			*Chemistry.* Monday Tuesday Wednesday Thursday Friday	*Chemistry.* Monday Tuesday Wednesday Thursday Friday	Field Work and Engineering Excursions and additional Lectures for 2nd and 3rd Year Students occasionally on Fridays and Saturdays for some hours.		*Chemistry.* Monday Tuesday Wednesday Thursday Friday	Monday Wednesday Friday
4 till 5			Chemical Laboratory open from 9 A.M. till 3 P.M.				*French.* Monday Thursday or from 9–10 A.M.	*Mat. Med.* Monday Tuesday Wednesday Thursday *Prac. Med.* Monday Tuesday Wednesday Thursday

SUMMER MEDICAL CLASSES, COMMENCING MAY 1, 1875.

Practical Chemistry, { *Demonstrations,* Tuesday, Thursday, 12 to 1 P.M. / *Laboratory,* Mon., Wed., Fri., 12 to 1 or 2 to 4 after June 1, 2 to 3. / *Volumetary,* Tuesday, Thursday, 1 to 2

Botany, { *Lectures,* Mon., Tues., Wed., Thurs., Fri., 11 to 12. / *Excursions,* on Saturdays.

Exper. Physics, Monday, Wednesday, Friday, 1 to 2 P.M.

Medical Jurisprudence, Mon., Tues., Wed., Thurs., 2 to 3.

Midwifery, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, 3 to 4.

FACULTY OF LAW.—HOURS OF LECTURES.

	1st Year.		2nd Year.			3rd Year.	4th Year.			
	7 o'clock, P.M.	8 o'clock, P.M.	6 o'clock, P.M.	7 o'clock, P.M.	11 o'clock, A.M.	10 o'clock, A.M.	6 o'clock, P.M.	6 o'clock, P.M.	1 & 3 o'clock, P.M.
	Law of Property. Monday Tuesday Thursday	*Jurisprudence.* Monday Tuesday Thursday	*Equity and Bankruptcy.* Monday Tuesday Thursday	*Civil Law.* Monday Tuesday Thursday	*Common & Criminal Law.* Tuesday Thursday Saturday	*Evidence and Pleading.* Tuesday Thursday Saturday	*Constitut. & Colonial Law.* Monday Tuesday Thursday		

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General Class Examinations.

SESSION 1873–74.

			A. M.	P. M
The English Language,	Saturday,	Jan. 9,	——	12–4
Logic,	Saturday,	Jan. 30,	9–12	——
Min. Geo. and Phys. Geog.,	Friday,	Feb. 19,	10–1	——
Zoology,	Saturday,	Feb. 20,	10–1	——
Metaphysics,	Tuesday,	Mar. 23,	9–12 and	2–5
English Literature,	Wednesday,	Mar. 24,	9–12 and	2–5
History,	Thursday,	Mar. 25,	9–12	——
Practical Anatomy,	Saturday,	April 24,	9–12	——
Anatomy and Physiology,	Monday,	April 26,	9–12 and	2–5
Practice of Medicine,	Tuesday,	April 27,	9–12	——
Materia Medica,	Tuesday,	April 27,	9–12	——
Practice of Surgery,	Tuesday,	April 27,	——	2–5
Natural Philosophy,	Tuesday,	June 1,	9–12 and	2–5
Greek,	Wednesday,	June 2,	9–12 and	2–5
Latin,	Thursday,	June 3,	9–12 and	2–5
Engineering,	Thursday,	June 3,	9–12 and	2–5
Office Work and Field Work,	Wednesday,	June 2,	——	2–5
Mathematics,	Friday,	June 4,	9–12 and	2–5
Modern Languages,	Saturday,	June 5,	9–12 and	2–5
Chemistry,	Monday,	June 7,	9–12 and	2–5

General Examination of Students in Law, and also of Students in Political Economy, Botany, Practical Chemistry, Midwifery, and Medical Jurisprudence, at the close of the lectures on these subjects.

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FEES

Table of Fees to be paid by Students pursuing any of the following Courses:—

	First Year.	Second Year.	Third Year.	Fourth Year.
	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.
Candidate for A.B. and M.A.,	9 10	7 5	8 5	*–
If a Scholar,	5 0	3 15	4 5	–
*Candidate for M.D.,	–	–	–	–
If a Scholar,	–	–	–	–
Candidate for Certificate of Law Professors,	4 10	4 5	–	–
If a Scholar,	2 10	2 5	–	–
Candidate for Diploma of Elementary Law,	4 10	4 5	2 5	* –
If a Scholar,	2 10	2 5	1 5	
Candidate for LL.B. and LL.D.,	13 10	11 5	10 5	–
If an Arts Scholar,	9 0	7 15	6 5	–
If a Law Scholar,	11 10	9 5	9 5	–
Candidate for Degree in Civil Engineering,	10 10	10 5	6 5	–
If a Scholar,	5 10	5 5	3 5	–

Matriculated Students can attend any classes in addition to those prescribed in the course they are pursuing, on payment of the fees set down in the Table on the other side.

* These fees are calculated according to the classes attended.—*See next page.*

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Table of Fees payable by Students attending classes. Each re-attendance on the same Course half fee, except as noted in second column.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Greek,	2	0	0			
Latin,	2	0	0			
English,	1	0	0	1	0	0
French,	2	0	0			
German,	2	0	0			
History,	2	0	0			
English Literature,	2	0	0			
Logic,	1	0	0	1	0	0
Metaphysics,	2	0	0			
Political Economy,	2	0	0			
Mathematics,	2	0	0			
Natural Philosophy,	2	0	0			
Natural History,	2	0	0			
Mineralogy, Geology, and Physical Geography,	2	0	0			
Geometrical Drawing, Office and Field Work,	2	0	0			
Engineering,	2	0	0			
Experimental Physics,	2	0	0			
Natural Philosophy applied,	2	0	0			
The Law of Property,	2	0	0			
Jurisprudence,	2	0	0			
Equity and Bankruptcy,	2	0	0			
Civil Law,	2	0	0			
Common and Criminal Law,	2	0	0			
Law of Evidence and Pleading,	2	0	0			
Constitutional, Colonial, and International Law,	2	0	0			
Medical Jurisprudence,	2	0	0			
Chemistry,	2	0	0			
Practical Chemistry,	3	0	0	3	0	0
Anatomy and Physiology,	3	0	0	2	0	0
Practical Anatomy,	3	0	0	3	0	0
Materia Medica,	2	0	0			
Practice of Medicine,	2	0	0			
Practice of Surgery,	2	0	0			
Midwifery,	2	0	0			
Botany,	2	0	0			

In addition to the above fees, each Non-Matriculated student pays, each Session, five shillings to the College.

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COLLEGE LECTURES.

Literary Division of the Faculty of Arts.

The Greek Language.

1850.—Charles MacDouall, ll.d., m.r.a.s.

For Students of the First Year, the Greek Class meets at 12, a.m., on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, during the College Terms.

The subjects of lectures for the Session are—

Ilias.—Book IX.
Euripides.—Helene.
Xenophon.—Cyropædeia, portions of Book I.

For Students of the Second Year, the Greek Class meets at 1, p.m., on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, during the College Terms.

The subjects of lectures for the Session are—

Odysseia.—Book XXIV.
Euripides—Alcestis.
Herodotus.—Portions of Book III.
Xenophon.—Portions of his Works.

A Third or Higher Class for advanced Students meets at 2, p.m., (this Session,) on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. Special attention is given to Composition in Prose and Verse. The authors read and commented on, during the present Session, are Sophocles, Thucydides, and Platon.

The Sanskrit and Hindustani Classes, conducted by the Professor of Greek during six Sessions, are discontinued.

The Latin Language.

1864.—William Nesbitt, m.a.

For Students of the First Year, the Latin Class meets during this Session at 11, a.m., on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

Besides these lectures, which are compulsory, there are

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lectures at the same hours on Tuesdays and Thursdays, attendance on which is optional.

The books read during the Session in the compulsory class, will be—

Livy.—Book XXI.
Cicero.—In Catilinam, I.—IV.
„ —Lælius.

In the optional class the books will be—

Virgil.—Georgics I. II.
Terence.—Andria.
Cicero.—Ad Atticum I.

For Students of the Second Year, the Latin Class meets at 12, noon, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

Besides these lectures, there are optional lectures at the same hour, on Tuesdays and Thursdays.

The books read during the Session in the former class, will be—

Cicero.—Ad Familiares, I–III.
Juvenal.

In the optional class the books used will be—

Tacitus.—Annals, I.
Horace.—Epistles.
Virgil.—Georgics III. IV.

For Students of the Third and higher years, an Honor Class in Latin has been formed, which meets during this Session on three days of the week, at 1 o'clock, P.M.

The books read in this class will be—

Cicero.—Pro Plancio.
Plautus.—Trinummus.
Tacitus.—Annals, I.–VI.

And (if time admits) other portions of the Honor Course.

Special attention will be paid in this and in the optional classes for First and Second Year Students to Latin Composition.

Mr. Yonge's Latin Dictionary, Dr. Smith's Latin Grammar, and Professor Ramsay's Roman Antiquities, are recommended to Students; and they are advised to furnish themselves with copies of the authors read in the editions of Teubner (*Bibliotheca Teubneriana*), the text of which editions is adopted as the standard for Lectures and Examinations in the College, and, generally speaking, in the University also.

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History and English Literature.

1866.—Charles Duke Yonge, A.M., Oxon.

I.—*The English Language.*

This Class, which is attended by students in Arts of the First year, meets at 2 o'clock, on Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, during the First Term of the Session.

The business of this class is conducted by lectures and *vivâ voce* Examinations, by Critical Readings, and by Written Exercises.

II.—*English Literature.*

This class, which is attended by Students in Arts of the Third year, meets at 11 o'clock, A.M., on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, during the First and Second Terms of the Session. The subjects of lecture are those works which are appointed for the University Examinations, with the addition of selections from the works of the most eminent writers in the language.

III.—*History.*

This Class meets at 12, noon, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, during the First and Second Terms of the Session. The subjects of the lectures are the History of England since the Conquest, and such portions of the History of Foreign Countries as are selected as the subjects of the University Examination for the ensuing year.

Modern Languages.

1865.—A. L. Meissner, PH.D.

I.—*The French Language.*

This class meets Mondays, Wednesdays, and Thursdays, at 9, A.M., for Students of the first year, and at 10, A.M., for Students of the second year, during the College Session.

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The business of the class is conducted by Lectures, and Translations from French into English, and *vice versâ*; by *vivâ voce* Examinations, Critical Readings, and by Written Exercises. The subjects of lectures are the History of French Literature, and the difficulties and idioms of the French Language.

II.—*The German Language.*

This class meets Tuesdays and Fridays, at 9, A.M., for Students of the first year, and at 10, A.M., for Students of the second year, during the College Session.

The business of this class is conducted by Lectures, Translations from German into English, and *vice versâ*, by Oral Examinations, Critical Readings, and Written Exercises. The subjects of lectures are the History of German Literature, the difficulties and peculiarities of the German Language.

Should the above classes consist of several divisions, the hours may be modified.

III.—*Honor Class.*

The course of instruction in this class comprises a portion of Continental Literary History, the elements of the Comparative Grammar of the Romance Languages, and practice in Composition.

Students may select any two languages, or attend the lectures on all three. Students unable to follow the Honor Course in more than one language may be permitted to attend one of the lower courses in any other.

SCIENCE DIVISION OF THE FACULTY OF ARTS.

MATHEMATICS.

1863.—JOHN PURSER, M.A.

I.—*First Year Students*

In Arts and Engineering meet at 10, A.M., on Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays, during the College Terms.

The subjects of lecture are—Euclid, Books I. II. III. IV. VI., with portions of XI. XII., Algebra, Plane Trigonometry, and the principal properties of the Conic Sections treated Geometrically.

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II.—*Second Year Students*

In Arts and Engineering meet at 9, A.M., on Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays, during the College Terms.

The subjects of lectures are, the Theory of Equations, the Principles of Plane Co-ordinate Geometry; the Differential and Integral Calculus, with its application to Plane Geometry, Newton's Principia, Book I. Sections I. II. III., and the solution of the simpler kinds of Differential Equations.

III.—*Honor Class.*

An Honor Class is held for Students of the Third Year, and for those of higher standing. The course of instruction comprises the higher Algebra, Geometry of three dimensions, and Differential Equations, and (for advanced Students), the Calculus of Variations, the Calculus of Operations, and the Calculus of Finite Differences.

NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

1867.—JOSEPH DAVID EVERETT, M.A., D.C.L.

I.—*Experimental Physics.*

This class meets at 11, A.M., on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays. These lectures consist of familiar explanations of the leading principles of Physical Science, requiring little aid from Mathematics, but fully illustrated by experiments.

II.—*Mathematical Physics.*

This class meets at 11, A.M., on Tuesdays and Thursdays, during the three College Terms. The business of the class consists of rigid demonstration, as far as can be given by the aid of Euclid, Algebra, and elementary Trigonometry, of the principles of Mechanics, Hydrostatics, Pneumatics, Geometrical Optics, and elementary Astronomy, and of the application of these principles to the solution of problems.

III.—*Natural Philosophy, Applied.*

This class, which is intended for Engineering Students in their third year, meets at 1, P.M., on Tuesdays and Thursdays, during the three College Terms. The sub-

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jects of study consist chiefly of applications of the principles of Mechanics to Architectural and Engineering purposes.

IV.—*Honor Class.*

This class meets usually at 10 A.M. on three days weekly during the three College Terms. The principal subjects of study are the higher portions of Statics and Dynamics, requiring the aid of Analytical Geometry and the Integral Calculus.

☞ Non-Matriculated Students are admitted to Classes I. and II. on the payment of one fee.

CHEMISTRY.

1849.—THOMAS ANDREWS, M.D., LL.D.

I.—*Chemistry.*

The lectures are delivered at 3, P.M., on the first five days of each week during the College Session. The course embraces, in addition to Chemistry Proper, the subjects of Heat, Electricity, and Electro-Magnetism, together with their more important applications to the Arts.

II.—*Practical Chemistry.*

In this course the students are instructed in the general methods of conducting Chemical Analyses, with special reference to the examination of the animal secretions and of medicinal substances.

III.—*Laboratory Pupils.*

The Chemical Laboratory is open during the College Session, on the first five days in each week, from 9, A.M., till 3, P.M., and on Saturday from 9, A.M., till noon. The course of instruction is under the direction of the Professor of Chemistry and of the Chemical Assistant, Dr. T. W. Charles.

A limited number of matriculated students attending the Chemical Lectures are admitted free of charge as working pupils into the Laboratory. For the purpose of selecting these students, a special examination is held soon after the commencement of the session. The successful competitors are required to devote a fixed amount of time every week to Practical Chemistry, and also to provide themselves with re-agents. and a small stock of apparatus.

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Students are also admitted, as working pupils, on payment of a fee of £10 for the College Session. They must also provide themselves with fragile apparatus, and with solutions of the salts of platinum and silver.

Natural History.

Robert O. Cunningham, M.D.

I.—*Zoology.*

This class meets at 1, P.M., on Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

The course terminates on the last day of February, and includes a survey of the Comparative Anatomy and Physiology, the classification and Geographical distribution of the recent and extinct forms of Animal life

The text-books recommended for this course are, Nicholson's "Manual of Zoology," and Huxley's "Introduction to the Classification of Animals."

Senior and Honor Students are recommended to study, in addition, Huxley's "Manual of Anatomy of Vertebrated Animals," and the first part of Rolleston's "Forms of Animal Life."

II.—*Botany.*

This class commences on the 1st of May. It meets on Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays, at 11, A.M.

The course includes the Anatomy, Physiology, Classification, and Geographical Distribution of Plants.

In addition to the lectures, excursions are made on Saturdays into the neighbouring country, for the purpose of practical instruction in Botany.

The text-books recommended are Oliver's "Lessons in Elementary Botany," and the last edition of Henfrey's "Botany," by Masters, with the addition of Hooker's "Student's Flora of the British Isles," for field work.

Senior Students will derive benefit from consultation of "Decaisne and Le Maout's Traite Generale de Botanique."

III.—*Geology, Mineralogy, and Physical Geography.*

This class meets on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, from the beginning of the first term till the end of February.

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The course includes—

1st. Lectures on the Elements of Mineralogy, with reference chiefly to the Minerals which enter largely into the composition of rocks, and those which possess the greatest economic importance.

2nd. Lectures on Geology and Palæontology.

3rd. Lectures on Physical Geography.

The text-books recommended are Lyell's "Students Elements of Geology," Jukes' "Manual of Geology," Nichol's "Manual of Mineralogy," and Young's "Physical Geography."

Logic and Metaphysics.

1868.—John Park, M.A.

I.—*Logic.*

This class meets at 2, P.M., on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays, during the First and part of the Second Term of the Session.

The business of the class is conducted by lectures on—Logic, or the science of the conditions on which depend valid inferences and the correct expression of evidence, containing under it Formal Logic (the theory of symbolical proof), and Material Logic; by examinations on the lectures, and on Fowler's "Elements of Deductive Logic," and Fowler's "Elements of Inductive Logic," and by the criticism of essays on logical subjects, of which four in the Session are required from each Student.

Students should read Morell's "Handbook of Logic," and Bacon's "Novum Organum," Book I., before entering the class.

II.—*Metaphysics.*

This class meets at noon, on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays, during the First and Second Terms of the Session.

The business of this class is conducted by lectures on —Psychology, or the science which investigates the phenomena of the human mind and their conditions; and, Metaphysics Proper, or the science which investi-

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gates the nature of Truth, of Reality, and of Being; by examinations on the lectures, on Mansel's "Metaphysics," and on Dr. Stirling's translation of Schwegler's "Handbook of the History of Philosophy"; and by the criticism of essays on metaphysical subjects.

III.—*Higher Logic.*

This class meets three hours each week during the First and Second Terms of the Session, and is conducted by lectures and a course of reading and examinations. Especial attention is paid to the subjects contained in the Degree Honor Courses of the ensuing year.

Civil Engineering

1873.—George Fuller, C.E.

I.—First Year Students.

Geometrical Drawing and Office Work.—Students of the First Year attend this Course on Tuesdays and Thursdays, for two hours each day. The business comprises lectures and practical lessons in descriptive geometry, orthographic and isometric projection, and linear perspective; and practice in engineering and architectural drawing.

Text Books.—Hall's Descriptive Geometry; Heather's Descriptive Geometry; Engineer and Machinist's Drawing Book.

II.—Second Year Students.

Civil Engineering.—This course comprises surveying, levelling, and plotting, with the theory and use of the instruments required in surveying and levelling operations; mensuration of earthworks for railways: setting out works, including ranging of railway curves, setting out breadths of land, and ranging and setting out tunnels, &c. The course also comprises usually some of the following subjects:—Revision and farther prosecution of descriptive geometry and perspective, and other objects of geometrical drawing; designing and drawing oblique bridges; properties and qualities of materials used in construction, and modes of procuring them; and an introduction to architecture as a fine art.

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Office Work and Field Work.—The Students of the Second Year also attend a course of practice in office work and field work, including surveying, levelling, and setting out, drawing, mapping, and computation of areas of lands, and other engineering calculations. Excursions are also made occasionally to visit engineering works.

III.—Third Year Students.

Civil and Mechanical Engineering.—This Course comprises the farther treatment of some of the subjects proposed to be entered on in the Second Year; and the following subjects, or most of them:—Foundations, coffer-dams, bridges, tunnels, roads, and railways; specifications for engineering contracts; water works for supplying towns; science of the flow of water in orifices, pipes, and canals; drainage of fens by gravitation and by steam power, and other mechanical means; harbours; regulation and improvement of rivers; science of the strength of materials and structures; ventilation of dwelling-houses, public buildings, and mines; the iron manufacture; processes and mechanisms used in foundries and engineering workshops.

Office Work, Field Work, and Engineering Excursions.—The Students of the Third Year also attend a course of practice in office work and field work; and engineering excursions are arranged occasionally in conjunction with this course.

Text Books for Second and Third Years.—The following text books, besides others, are used in the engineering courses of the Second and Third Years:—Butler William's Practical Geodesy; Heather on Mathematical Instruments; Simms on Mathematical Instruments; Burnell on Limes, Cements, and Mortars; Dobson on Foundations and Concrete Works; Sir J. Burgoyne on Blasting and Quarrying; Rankine's Civil Engineering; Oxford Glossary of Architecture; Rickman's Gothic Architecture; Buck on Oblique Bridges; Simms on Practical Tunnelling; Dempsey's Practical Railway Engineer; Cotton's Manual of Railway Engineering in Ireland; Tredgold and Hodgkinson on Strength of Cast Iron and other Metals.

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IV.—Special Courses of Drawing and of Surveying and Mapping.

The Professor of Civil Engineering arranges special courses of instruction and practice in Mechanical and Architectural Drawing, including Perspective; and in Surveying and Mapping, to meet the wants of Students other than those taking the regular Engineering Courses. Fee for Drawing, £2; for Surveying and Mapping, £2.

Students engaged in field operations, requiring the use of instruments belonging to the College, must pay a deposit of £1. A deposit of 5s. for a key of a drawer is also required.

Agriculture.

1849.—John Frederick Hodges, M.D., F.C.S.

Theory and Practice of Agriculture.

There are no lectures in this Department.

Medical Jurisprudence.

John F. Hodges, M.D., F.C.S.

The lectures in this course are delivered twice weekly on Wednesdays, at 3, P.M., and on Fridays, at 1, P.M. Frequent examinations are held; and the pupils are exercised in the examination of poisons, &c.

Faculty of Medicine.

Anatomy and Physiology.

1860.—Peter Redfern, M.D. Lond., F.R.C.S.L.

The lectures are given at 2, P.M., on the first five days of the week, and include the descriptive and structural Anatomy and the Physiology of the various organs of the human body, illustrated by comparative and morbid anatomy, by numerous specimens from the museum of this department, by drawings, and by microscopical preparations.

This class meets at 4, P.M., on Fridays for examination on the subjects comprised in the course.

The Practical Anatomy includes the Anatomical Demonstrations, given by the Demonstrator, Dr. J. J. Charles, at 12, noon, on the first five days of the week,

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and the Dissections carried on daily under the superintendence of the Professor of Anatomy and Physiology, and the Demonstrator of Anatomy.

Theory and Practice of Medicine.

1865.—James Cuming, M.A., M.D.

The lectures are given at 4, P.M., on the first four days of the week. The Pathological department is amply illustrated by preparations, drawings, plates, and microscopical preparations. Oral examinations of the class are held frequently.

The Practice of Surgery.

1849.—Alexander Gordon, M.D.

The lectures on Surgery are at 1, P.M., on Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Thursdays, with oral examinations, and are illustrated by a great variety of drawings, diagrams, morbid preparations, and surgical apparatus. The course also embraces practical instruction in operative Surgery. In addition the Professor will deliver a Course of Lectures on operative Surgery, in which the student operates under his superintendence.

Materia Medica.

1857.—James Seaton Reid, M.D.

The lectures on Materia Medica, which include General Therapeutics and Dietetics, are delivered four days in the week, viz.: on Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Thursdays, at 4, P.M. The Museum of this department is most extensive, and has been enlarged by a grant of specimens from the Apothecaries' Hall, Dublin.

Midwifery.

1868.—R. F. Dill, M.D.

Class meets at 3, P.M., on Mondays, Tuesdays, and Thursdays. The lectures include anatomy of the pelvis, physiology of conception, signs of pregnancy, the growth of fœtus, the management of labour, puerperal diseases of women, and treatment of children.

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The explanation of these subjects is aided by diagrams, drawings, and preparations, and the student is taught the use of midwifery instruments on models.

The Lying-in Hospital in Belfast is open to students.

Faculty of Law.

English Law.

1849.—Echlin Molyneux, Q.C.

For Law Students of the First Year.—The lectures on the Law of Property and Principles of Conveyancing take place on the evenings of Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 6, P.M. Twenty-four lectures are given in each Session.

For Law Students of the Second Year.—The lectures in Equity and Bankruptcy take place on the evenings of Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 7, P.M. Twenty-four lectures are given in each Session.

For Law Students of the Third Year.—The lectures in Common and Criminal Law take place on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 11, A.M. Twenty-four lectures are given in each Session.

For Law Students of the Fourth Year.—The lectures in the Law of Evidence and Pleading on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 10, A.M. Twenty-four lectures are given in each Session.

All the lectures of Professor Molyneux are given between the 1st of December and the Christmas Recess, and in the months of February and March.

The Books recommended for preliminary study are as follow:—

Law of Property.—Stephen's Commentaries on the Laws of England, Books II. and III.

Equity.—Story's Equity Jurisprudence.

Common Law.—Stephen's Commentaries, Book VI.

Law of Evidence and Pleading.—Taylor on Evidence.

Jurisprudence and Political Economy.

1853.—T. E. Cliffe Leslie, LL.B.

For Law Students of the First Year.—The lectures on Jurisprudence take place on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, at 7, P.M. Twenty-four lectures in each Session.

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For Law Students of the Second Year.—The lectures on Civil Law take place on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, at 8, P.M. Twenty-four lectures in each Session.

For Students in the Arts Classes of the Third Year.—The lectures on Political Economy take place at 2, P.M., on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays.

For Law Students of the Fourth Year.—The lectures on Constitutional, Colonial, and International Law as may be arranged.

All the lectures of Professor Leslie are given in the months of December, February, and March.

Regulations for Honor Classes.

1. That in every class of Arts of the second and third years, which qualifies for the University, the Professor shall lecture at least three hours a-week.
2. That while Honor Classes may be substituted for one or two ordinary classes prescribed for the third year in Arts, they shall not be substituted for any other class in any faculty or department.
3. That if a course of Honor Lectures be delivered on any of the subjects prescribed by the University for the third year, attendance on such Honor Course may not be reckoned along with attendance on the ordinary course on the same subject, as two distinct classes.
4. That attendance on two Honor Classes given in the subjects taught by one Professor shall not count as two qualifying courses.

College Course for Students intended for Commercial, Manufacturing or Mechanical Pursuits.

First Year.

Geometrical Drawing.

And any *three* of the following:—

Mathematics.
Chemistry.
Experimental Physics, *or* Natural Philosophy
A Modern Language.

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Second Year.

Any *three* of the following:—

Surveying and Levelling.
Geology and Mineralogy.
Practical Chemistry.
Mechanical Laboratory.
Engineering.
Applied Mechanics.
Second Year Mathematics.
Mathematical Physics.

A Certificate Complete to be given for the First Year; another for the Entire Course, if the Second Year is also taken.

SPECIAL PRIZE EXAMINATION.

A Special College Prize (or Prizes, if the answering be such as to merit them) is granted annually, when funds permit, by the Council for the encouragement of superior attainments among the advanced students of the College.

The prizes are open for competition to all Matriculated Students who have previously attended classes, either as Matriculated or Non-Matriculated Students, in any of the Queen's Colleges during at least three years, and shall during the Session be in attendance in Belfast College, on any class which extends through at least two terms.

Candidates are allowed to present themselves for examination in any of the subjects enumerated below in which they consider themselves qualified.

The value of full answering in all the questions proposed in any subject shall be according to the numbers in the annexed list.

No credit will be given for answering in a subject, unless the candidate shall be entitled to at least one-fifth of the marks in that subject.

The examiners shall report the result of the examination to the Council, and no prize shall be awarded unless it appear from such report that the answering has been of so high an order at to entitle the Candidate to a Special College Prize on the ground of absolute merit.

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SUBJECTS AND MARKS AS ARRANGED FOR THIS SESSION.

Literature, 1225 Marks; Science, 1225 Marks.

English Literature,	125	Mathematics,	300
Modern History,	175	Natural Philosophy,	175
Greek Lang. Lit. and Hist.	225	Chemistry,	150
Roman ,, ,, ,,	225	Botany and Zoology,	150
German or Italian,	125	Geology,	100
French,	125	Logic,	75
Sanskrit,	150	Metaphysics,	150
Hindustani,	75	Jurisp. and Pol. Econ.,	125
	1225		1225

SULLIVAN SCHOLARSHIPS.

Two Scholarships for Teachers of National Schools for at least two years, and one for a Student of the Royal Belfast Academical Institution, have been founded under the late Dr. Sullivan's will. Candidates are examined in the subjects for first year Literary and Science Scholarships.

ROYAL ACADEMICAL INSTITUTION.

Two Exhibitions, of £5 each, are conferred annually upon Students from this Institution who have taken the highest places in the Literary and Science Divisions, at the Examination for Scholarships of the First Year.

SIR ROBERT PEEL'S FUND.

For the several valuable Exhibitions in Arts, Medicine, and Engineering conferred at the First University and at the Degree Examination,—for the Prizes in Composition to Graduates and Undergraduates in Arts and Medicine,—and for Prizes in English Prose Composition, and in Geometry, at Entrance, see page 80.

CHARTERS EXHIBITIONS.

An Exhibition of £15, and two of £10 each in the Literary Division, and also an Exhibition of £15, and two of £10 each in the Science Division of the Faculty of Arts, to be conferred at the Scholarship Examination, and an Exhibition of £50 in connexion with the School of Medicine.

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PORTER SCHOLARSHIPS.

A Scholarship, to be called the Porter Scholarship, value £50, and tenable for two years, will be awarded annually. Competitors to be Students of two years' standing in Arts, and not more. Examination in the subjects taught in the second year in Arts.

DUNVILLE STUDENTSHIPS.

Two Studentships have been founded by William Dunville, Esq., each tenable for two years, and of the value of £45 for the first year and £100 for the second. Open to Students of three or more years' standing, one to be competed for in each year.

For further information respecting these Examinations, consult Belfast Queen's College Calendar, or apply to the Registrar.

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QUEEN'S COLLEGE, CORK.

FOUNDED, DECEMBER 30, 1845.

VISITORS.

His Grace the Duke of Leinster.
His Grace the Archbishop of Dublin.
The Right Honorable the Chief Secretary for Ireland.
The Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Killaloe.
The Right Honorable the Master of the Rolls.
The Right Honorable Mr. Justice Fitzgerald.
The Moderator of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in Ireland.
The President of the King's and Queen's College of Physicians.
The President of the Royal College of Surgeons.

President—William K. Sullivan, PH.D., M.R.I.A.
Vice-President—John Ryall, LL.D.

COUNCIL.

The President.
The Vice-President.
Maxwell Simpson
William K. Tanner.
Alexander Jack.
Charles Niven.
Joshua R. Harvey.
George F. Armstrong.

PROFESSORS.

The Greek Language, . . John Ryall, LL.D.
The Latin Language, . . Bunnell Lewis, M.A.
History and English Literature, George F. Armstrong, M.A.
Modern Languages, . . Raymond de Vericour, M.A.
Logic and Metaphysics, . . George Sidney Read, M.A.
Mathematics, ... Charles Niven, M.A.
Natural Philosophy, . . J. England, M.A.
Chemistry, ... Maxwell Simpson, B.A., M.D.

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Natural History,	Joseph Reay Greene, B.A., M.D.
Geology and Mineralogy,	Robt. Harkness, F.R.S.S.L. & E., F.G.S.
Engineering,	Alexander Jack, M.A.
Anatomy and Physiology,	J. Henry Corbett, M.D., L.R.C.S.I.
Practice of Medicine,	Denis C. O'Connor, B.A., M.D.
Practice of Surgery,	William Tanner, M.D.
Materia Medica,	Purcell O'Leary, B. ES. L., M.A. M.D., F.B.S.
Midwifery,	Joshua R. Harvey, B.A., M.D.
English Law,	Mark S. O'Shaughnessy, M.R.I.A.
Jurisprud. and Polit. Econ.,	Richard Horner Mills, M.A.

Officers.

Registrar,	Robert John Kenny, Esq.
Bursar,	John England, M.A.
Librarian,	Matthias O'Keeffe, M.A., M.D.

Deans of Residences.

Church of Ireland,	Rev. George Webster.
Presbyterian,	Rev. William Magill.
Wesleyan,	Rev. William Price.
Non-Subscribing Presbyterians,	Rev. William Whitelegge.

Former Professors.

Date of Appointment.	Office.	Name.	Vacated.	Date.
1849,	Professor of Law,	Francis A. Walsh,	Died,	1852.
1849,	Natural History,	Rev. W. Hincks, F.L.S.	Resigned,	1853
1849,	Geology and Min.	James Nichol,	,,	1853
1849,	Engineering,	C. B. Lane, B.A., F.G.S.	,,	1853.
1853,	Natural History,	Wiville Thompson, LL.D.	,,	1854.
1849,	Anat. and Physiol.	Benj. Alcock, B.A., M.D.	,,	1854.
1849,	Natural Philosophy,	F. Shaw, LL.D., T.C.D.	,,	1855.
1853,	Engineering,	John England, M.A.	,,	1855.
1854,	Natural History,	William Smith, F.L.S.	Died,	1857.
1849,	English,	Rev. C. Darley, B.A.	Resigned,	1857.
1849,	Materia Medica,	Alex. Fleming, M.D.	,,	1857.
1849,	Registrar,	Francis Albani,	Died,	1854.
1849,	Librarian,	Henry Hennessey,	Resigned,	1855.
1849,	Dean of Residence, Estab. Church	Rev. W. Perrin,	,,	1857.
—	Wesleyan Dean,	Rev. J. Greer,	,,	1856.
1856,	,,	Rev. M. Macoafee,	,,	1858.
1849,	Professor of Surgery,	Denis Bullen,	—	1864.
1849,	Mathematics,	George Boole, D.C.L.,	Died,	1864.
1849,	Agriculture,	Edmund Murphy,	,,	1866.
1865,	Mathematics,	Robert Romer, B.A.	Resigned,	1867.
1859,	English Law,	Michael Barry,	Died,	1869.
1849,	Celtic Languages and Literature,	Owen Connellan, LL.D.,	Died,	1871.
1857,	History and English Literature,	William Rushton, M.A.,	Died,	1871.
1849,	Chemistry,	John Blyth, M.D.,	Died,	1871.
1849,	President,	Sir Robert Kane, F.R.S.,	Resigned,	1873.

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THE COLLEGE SESSION.

The College Session is divided into three Terms.

The *First Term* of the Session 1874–75 commenced on October 20, and ended on December 19, 1874.

The *Second Term* begins January 4; ends March 20.

The *Third Term* begins April 5; ends (Ses. 1874-75) June 12.

The *First Term* (Ses. 1875–76) begins October 19; ends December 18.

SUBJECTS OF THE MATRICULATION EXAMINATIONS.

For the Faculties of Arts, Medicine, and Law.

Greek:—Grammar.

Any one of the following Authors which the Candidate may select:—Homer—Iliad, Books I. and II.; Xenophon—Anabasis, Books I. and II.; Lucian—Walker's Selections.

Latin:—

Any one of the following Authors which the Candidate may select: Virgil—Æneid, Books I. and II.; Sallust—Conspiracy of Catiline; Cæsar—Gallic War, Book I.

English:—

Grammar—(1) The principles of Etymology and Orthography. (2) The leading rules of Syntax.
Composition, and writing from dictation.

History:—

Outlines of Grecian History to the death of Alexander the Great.
Outlines of Roman History to the accession of Augustus.

Geography:—

Outlines of Ancient and Modern Geography.

Mathematics:—

Arithmetic—Principles of Notation. Vulgar and Decimal Fractions. Definition of the terms, Ratio and Proportion. The Rule of Proportion, with its commercial applications, including Simple Interest.
Algebra—Explanation of the signs and meaning of an Index. Calculation of the values of Algebraical Expressions, when particular values are given to the letters which they involve.
Euclid—Book I., with the definitions and axioms.

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For the Department of Civil Engineering.

The outlines of Modern Geography; Grammar.

Mathematics—Arithmetic, Principles of Notation, Vulgar and Decimal Fractions, with the reasons of the different rules. Rule of Proportion, with its commercial applications; Extraction of the Square Root, both of whole numbers and decimals.

Algebra—Explanation of the signs and meaning of an Index; calculation of the value of Algebraic expressions, when particular values are given to the letters which they involve.

Euclid—Books I., II., III., IV., and VI., with the definitions of Book V.

The subjects of Examination for the University Geometry Prizes are—

The first Four and Sixth Books of Euclid, with Definitions of the Fifth Book, and Geometrical deductions.

MATRICULATED STUDENTS.

Persons intending to become Matriculated Students of the College, in any of the Faculties or Departments of Faculty, are required to pass the Matriculation Examination, whereby they are declared competent to pursue the course of study prescribed to Students in that Faculty or Department of Faculty, and, on completing this course, are entitled to become Candidates for the Degrees or Diplomas granted by the Queen's University in Ireland.

Candidates for Matriculation are required to forward their names to the Registrar of the College, and to state the Faculty or Department of Faculty for which they propose to Matriculate, at least three days before the commencement of the Matriculation Examinations.

Each Candidate, before being admitted to the Matriculation Examination, is required to pay to the Bursar of the College the College Fees for the year, amounting to 10*s.* for each Faculty or Department of Faculty. These fees will be returned to such Candidates as may fail in passing the Matriculation Examination.

After passing the Matriculation Examination, and before receiving a Certificate thereof, or joining the several Classes, each Student is required to pay to the Bursar of the College the whole of the Class Fees for the Session.

The Lectures in Arts and Engineering commence in October, and those in Medicine early in November.

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One moiety of the Class Fees for the Session is returned to Junior Scholars; but this exemption is not to extend to the fees of any Honor Lectures attended by them out of the order of studies laid down in the Curriculum.

In order to encourage the study of French by Candidates for Matriculation, a Prize of £5 will be offered for Competition in that language, to such Students as, at the opening of Session, shall have passed the Matriculation Examination for the first time.

Matriculated Students are required to wear an academic dress.

In May and June are held General Examinations in the subjects lectured upon during the Session; and a sum of £100 is awarded in Prizes to the most distinguished Students.

Students who have pursued part of their studies in any one of the Queen's Colleges, or in any University capable of granting Degrees in the several Faculties of Arts, Law, and Medicine, are permitted, on passing the prescribed Examinations, to take corresponding rank in this College, and also to compete for Scholarships of the corresponding year; provided they shall not hold at the same time a Scholarship or other office of emolument in any University, or College of a University.

UNIVERSITY PRIZES.

Two Prizes for English Prose Composition, and two for Geometry, have been founded in each of the Queen's Colleges, to be awarded annually at entrance:—First Prize for English Prose Composition, £3 worth of Books; Second do., £2 worth of Books. First Prize for Geometry,* £3 worth of Books; Second do., £2 worth of Books.

OCCASIONAL STUDENTS.

Persons who do not propose, or are not prepared, to Matriculate, but who wish to avail themselves in other respects of the advantages offered by the College, are permitted to attend the Professors' lectures, without passing any of the Examinations, on paying to the Bursar the

* 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, and 6th Books of Euclid, with Deductions, together with the Definitions of the 5th Book.

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regulated Class fees, amounting generally to £2 for each course, and College fee of 5*s.* for the Session; but they cannot become Candidates for Scholarships or Prizes, or enjoy the other privileges of Matriculated Students. They are, however, entitled to the use of the Library, on subscribing the Library Regulations, and paying a fee of 15*s.* for each Session; and the Professors are authorized to recommend to the Council to grant Certificates of Honor to the most distinguished of them in their respective Classes.

LIBRARY AND MUSEUM.

The Library and Museum are open, under certain regulations, to all the Students.

FACULTY OF ARTS.

[For the Regulations as to the Examination for the Degrees of M.A., B.A., and Diploma of Licentiate in Arts, *see* University Regulations.]

LECTURES.

The Lectures of the several Professors in this Faculty commence in October, except those on the "English Language" and on "Logic," which will not be delivered till the commencement of the Second Term.

SCHOLARSHIPS.

The Examinations for Scholarships are held in October. The College Council are empowered to confer at these Examinations, eight Senior Scholarships, of the value of £40 each, and forty-six Junior Scholarships, viz.:—Fifteen in Literature, and fifteen in Science, of the value of £24 each; eight in Medicine, value £25 each; three in Law, and five in Civil Engineering, of the value of £20 each; and if competent Candidates present themselves, these Scholarships will be awarded to the most deserving. The Scholarships are tenable for one year only, except the second year's Scholarships in Arts, which are tenable for two years on condition that the

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scholar shall attend, during the third Session, at least two of the Courses of Lectures prescribed by the University for attendance during that Session, as a qualification for the Degree of B.A., and shall pass the Sessional Examinations in these subjects; but the Scholars of each year are, at its expiration, eligible to become candidates for the Scholarships of the succeeding year. A Scholarship, however, of the same year in the same Faculty, cannot be held twice by the same Student.

The Scholarships of the first year are open to all Students of the respective Faculties who have passed the Matriculation Examination. Those of the second and fourth years in Arts, and those of second, third, and fourth years in Medicine and Law, and of the second and third in Engineering, are open to all Students who have passed the Examinations, and attended the Lectures prescribed in the preceding part of their Course of Study.

If any Student be placed, at the Examination for Junior Literary and Science Scholarships, first on both the lists of Candidates, he will be entitled to a Scholarship of each Division; but in no other case will the same Student be permitted to hold two Scholarships.

No one is entitled to become a Candidate for a Scholarship until he shall have paid the College* and Class Fees for the current Session; to be paid on or before the day previous to the examination, and procured a certificate to that effect from the Bursar.

The Scholarship and Exhibition endowment is paid by quarterly instalments, and its tenure is dependent on the performance (so far as required by the Council) of the duties prescribed by the Statutes. These duties are to take charge of the Class-Rolls, to Register the attendance of the Students, to assist the Professors, &c.

If the Scholar, or Exhibitioner, be not obedient to the orders of the Council, be removed from the College, or, by non-attendance on Lectures, fail to keep the terms required for promotion, he forfeits his Scholarship, or Exhibition.

The Scholar in the Faculty of Medicine must attend, during the year of his appointment, the classes recommended

* College Fees payable by all Candidates for Senior Scholarships, 5s.

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for his year of study, in the order of the following curriculum:—

FIRST YEAR.
Anatomy and Physiology.
Chemistry.
French or German.
Natural Philosophy.
Zoology and Botany.

SECOND YEAR.
Anatomy and Physiology.
Materia Medica.
Practical Anatomy.
Practical Chemistry.

THIRD YEAR.
Surgery.
Midwifery.
Practical Anatomy.

FOURTH YEAR.
Practice of Medicine.
Medical Jurisprudence.

JUNIOR SCHOLARSHIPS.

Subjects of Examination for Literary Scholarships of the First Year.

The Greek Language:—

Homer—The Iliad, Books I. II. III. IV. V. and VI.
Euripides—Phœnissæ.
*Herodotus—Book II.
Xenophon—The Anabasis, Books I. II. III. IV.
Lucian—Walker's Selections.
Greek Prose—Retranslation of short sentences, from English into Greek.

The Latin Language:—

Virgil—First Six Books of the Æneid, the Georgics.
Horace—First Two Books of the Odes, the Satires, and the Epistles, Books I. II.
Cicero—De Senectute, De Amicitiâ.
Sallust—Conspiracy of Catiline, and Jugurthine War.
Cæsar—The Gallic War, Books V. VI.
Latin Prose—Retranslations from English into Latin, of portions of Cicero.
N.B.—The Examination in Greek and Latin will be conducted partly *vivâ voce*, and partly by printed questions.

The English Language:—

Original Essays on subjects proposed by the Examiner. The Principles of English Grammar. The Laws of Etymology and Orthography. Craik's Outlines of the History of the English Language.

History and Geography:—

Grecian History to the Death of Alexander the Great.
Roman History to the Accession of Augustus.
Outlines of Ancient and Modern Geography.'

* For 1874, Herodotus will be omitted, and the Fourth Book of the Anabasis added

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Subjects of Examination for Literary Scholarships of the Second and Third Years.

The Greek Language:—

Homer—Odyssey, XIX. XX.
Sophocles—Antigone.
Plato—Apology.
Herodotus—Book I., cc. 1 to 100.
Prose Composition.

The Latin Language:—

Virgil—Eclogues and Æneid.
Horace.
Terence—Heauton Timorumenos.
Cicero—Tusculan Disputations.
,, De Oratore.
Juvenal—Satires, I. III. VIII. X. XIII. XIV.
Livy—Book IV.
Tacitus—Histories, Book I.
Composition in prose and verse.

The English Language:—

Morris—Historical Outlines of English Accidence, Chaps. I. II. III. IV. V.
Rask—Anglo-Saxon Grammar, edited by Thorpe.
The English of Chaucer, as illustrated by the Prologue to the Canterbury Tales. Morris's Edition, with the Editor's Introduction.
The History of English Literature to the death of Chaucer.
English Composition.

The French Language:—

Moliere—L'Avare; le Misanthrope.
Lafontaine—Fables.
Histoire de la Littérature Française, par Demogeot.
Translation from English into French.

Subjects of Examination for Science Scholarships of the First Year.

Arithmetic.

Mensuration of rectilineal figures and of the circle.

Algebra:—

The Solution of Simple and Quadratic Equations with one or more unknown quantities. Easy questions in the application of Algebra to Geometry. Arithmetical and Geometrical Progressions. The nature of Logarithms.

Euclid:—

Books I. II. III. and IV., with deductions.

Trigonometry:—

Definitions of the Sine, Tangent, &c. of an angle. The easier analytical formulæ. The solution of Plane Triangles, with demonstrations. Nature and use of the Tables.

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Subjects of Examination for Science Scholarships of the Second and Third Years.

The higher Arithmetic, with Mensuration.

Algebra:—

The Solution of Equations with one or more unknown quantities. Elimination. Theory and use of Logarithms. Theory of Equations. Binomial and Exponential Theorems. Compound Interest and Annuities.

Geometry:—

Euclid, Books I. II. III. IV. VI., Definitions, Book V., and first 21 Propositions of Book XI., with deductions. Analytical Geometry.

Trigonometry:—

The Solution of Plane Triangles with demonstrations of the formulæ. Theorems relating to single arcs. Theorems relating to the sums and differences of arcs. Application to heights and distances.

The Subjects of Examination for the Engineering Scholarships are as follows:—

Subjects of Examination for Engineering Scholarships of the First Year.

Arithmetic.

Mensuration of Rectilineal Figures and of the Circle.

Algebra:—

The Solution of Simple and Quadratic Equations, with one or more unknown quantities. Easy questions in the application of Algebra to Geometry. Arithmetical and Geometrical Progressions. The Nature of Logarithms.

Euclid:—

Books I., II., III., and IV., with Deductions.

Trigonometry:—

Definition of the Sine, Tangent, &c., of an Angle. The easier analytical formulæ. The Solution of Plane Triangles with Demonstrations. Nature and use of the Tables.

Subjects of Examination for Engineering Scholarships of the Second Year.

Mathematics:—

The same as for Science Scholarships in Arts of the Second Year, except that Spherical Trigonometry will be substituted for Analytical Geometry.

French:—

Demogeot—Histoire de la Littérature Française.
Translation from English into French.

Chemistry:—

Laws of Combination and Affinity. Preparation and Properties of the Chief Organic Substances. Metallurgic Operations. Mortars and Cements.

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Geometrical Drawing:—

Descriptive Geometry. Orthographic Projection. Isometric Projection. Perspective. Geometry of Oblique Bridge.

Subjects of Examination for Engineering Scholarship of the Third Year.

Mathematics:—

Algebra—Theory of Equations and Methods of Approximation. Elimination. Summation of series. Binomial and Exponential Theorems. Scales of Notation, &c.

Trigonometry—Plane and Spherical, with Astronomical applications.

Analytical Geometry, and Geometrical Conic Sections.

Differential Calculus, involving demonstrations of the rules for differentiating Algebraic, Circular, and Exponential Functions, founded upon a clear statement of the nature of Limits and Definition of a Differential coefficient. Taylor's and Maclaurin's Theorems. Maxima and Minima. Criteria of the same, with proofs. Equation of Tangent, Normal, Evolute, &c.

Integral Calculus, including more particularly Rational Fractions, Binomial Differentials, Areas of Curves, Rectification of Curves, Cubature of Solids of Revolution.

Natural Philosophy:—

Newth's Mechanics.

Ganôt—Traite de Physique, Books VI. VII. VIII. IX.

Geology and Mineralogy.

Civil Engineering:—

Instruments used by the Civil Engineer. Their adjustments and use. Surveying, Levelling.

SENIOR SCHOLARSHIPS.

Seven Senior Scholarships are appropriated to the Faculty of Arts, for proficiency in special departments of Study, and will be conferred, by examination, on the most deserving of the Graduates of the Queen's University, in the Faculty of Arts, of less than two years' standing.

One in Ancient Languages, Literature, and History of Ancient Greece and Rome.

One to Modern Languages, Literature, and History, viz.:—English Language, Literature, and Composition; European and English History; the French Language, with German or Italian.

One to Mental and Social Science, viz.:—Logic, Metaphysics, and Political Economy.

One to Mathematics, viz.:—Pure Mathematics.

One to Natural Philosophy, viz.:—Experimental Physics, and Mixed Mathematics.

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One to Chemistry, viz.:—Theoretical and Practical Chemistry.

One to Natural History, viz.:—Zoology and Botany, Geology, and Physical Geography.

One to Law.

Subjects of Examination for the Senior Scholarships in the Greek and Latin Languages, and Ancient History.

The Greek Language:—*

Æschylus—Septem. contra Thebas.

Together with the Subjects for the B.A. Honor Examination at the University.

Composition in Attic Prose.

Greek Literature and History.

The Latin Language:—

Virgil.
Horace.
Lucretius—Books I. II.
Ovid—Fasti, Book I.
Persius.
Terence—Andria.
Plautus—Capteivei.
Cicero—De Oratore.
„ Tusculan Disputations.
„ Ad Atticum, Books I. II.
„ Actiones Verrinæ.
Livy—Books IV. and XXII.
Tacitus—The Annals. Books I.–IV. inclusive.

Composition in prose and verse.

For Senior Scholarships in Modern Languages and History.

The French Language:—

Lavallée—Histoire des Française.

Histoire de la Littérature Française, par Demogeot ou Nisard.

The German Language:—

National Literature, Von A. F. Vilmar.

Schiller's Maria Stuart.

Göethe's Iphigenie.

Translation from English into one of the above Languages.

The Italian Language:—

Tasso—Gerusalemme Liberata—First Five Cantos.

Dante's Inferno—Italian Literature, published by Messrs. Chambers.

Translation from English into French, German, or Italian.

The English Language:—

The History of the English Language.

English Literature:—

Chaucer—The Knight's Tale.

Spenser—The Faëry Queene, Book I.

Shakespeare—Macbeth. Julius Cæsar.

* Where more than one subject enters into the examination for Senior Scholarships, a competent knowledge of all these subjects is required from the successful Candidate.

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Milton—Samson Agonistes.
Dryden—Absolom and Achitophel.
Pope—Satires and Epistles.
Wordsworth—Poems Founded on the Affections.

Modern History:—

The Feudal System.
History of the Crusades.
History of Europe, from Peace of Westphalia to the Treaty of Utrecht.

For the Senior Scholarship in Mathematics.

The subjects of previous Examinations with the following additions:—

Analytical Geometry of three dimensions.
Differential Equations.

For the Senior Scholarship in Natural Philosophy.

Duhamel—Mécanique.
Brinkley—Elements of Astronomy, including the Appendix.
Parkinson's Optics.
Everett's Translation of Deschanel's Natural Philosophy.

For the Senior Scholarship in Mental and Social Sciences.

The subjects discussed in the Lectures of the Professors with the following additions:—

Metaphysics and Logic:—

Sir William Hamilton's Philosophical Essays and Notes on Reid.
Mill—System of Logic, Book III., to the end of Volume I.

Political Economy:—

Principles of Political Economy, by John Stuart Mill.
Senior's Political Economy.
Goschen on Foreign Exchanges.
R. H. Mills—Lectures on Currency and Banking; 2nd Edition.
The value attached to the subjects will be in the following proportions, viz.:—

Metaphysics and Logic, 60.
Political Economy, 40.

For the Senior Scholarship in Chemistry.

Chemical Physics (in Miller's Chemistry).

Inorganic Chemistry:—

General principles of Chemical philosophy. Modern views of Chemistry. Crystallography. Chemistry of the metals. Constitution of salts. Metallurgy.

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Organic Chemistry:—

Ultimate analysis of organic bodies. Recent views of the constitution of organic bodies. Empirical and rational formulæ. Determination of the density of Vapours. Law of substitution. Homologous series. Chemical types. Preparation and properties of the Alcohol series and their derivatives. Cyanogen, its compounds and derivatives. Organic bases of artificial origin.

Practical Chemistry:—

The Analysis of mixtures, containing two or more Acids and Bases.

For the Senior Scholarship in Natural History.

The Lectures of the Professors.
Henfrey—Elementary Course of Botany. (Second Edition, by Dr. Masters). Parts I. and III.
Hooker, J. D.—The Student's Flora of the British Islands. (The Characters of the Orders and Tribes).
Huxley—Lessons in Elementary Physiology.
Mivart—Lessons in Elementary Anatomy.
Rolleston—Forms of Animal Life.
Lyell—Student's Elements of Geology.

FACULTY OF LAW.

[For the Regulations as to Examinations for the Degrees of LL.D., LL.B., and for the Diploma in Elementary Law, *see* University Regulations.]

LECTURES.

The complete Course for each Class consists of twenty-four Lectures by the Professor of English Law, in each Collegiate Session; and of twenty-four Lectures in each course of the first two years, by the Professor of Jurisprudence. The Lectures are delivered in the months of December, February, and March. Five-sixths of the Lectures in each Course must be attended.

LAW SCHOLARSHIPS.

Examination by the Professor of Jurisprudence.

First Year:—

Reddie's Inquiries in the Science of Law.
Adam Smith's Wealth of Nations—Book III.
Hallam's Middle Ages—Chap. 2 and 8.

Second Year:—

The Lectures of the Professor in the first year (see note).
Ancient Law, by H. S. Maine.
The Chapters on Social Science in J. S. Mill's Logic—Book 6, Chap. 6, to end of the book.
Austin's Jurisprudence, Vol. I. Third Edition.

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Third Year:—

Austin's Jurisprudence, Vol. II. Third Edition.
Sandar's Justinian, and the Lectures of the Professor, in the First and Second Year.

NOTE.—The following works, in addition to the text-books mentioned, should be referred to in connexion with the principal subjects discussed in the Lectures on Jurisprudence:—

Dumont's Bentham (translation by Hildreth), "Principles of Legislation," and 1st and 2nd parts of the "Principles of the Civil Code."
Stephens' "Criminal Law."
Spence's Equity Jurisprudence, Vol. I., Part 1.
Mackenzie's Roman Law.

Examination by the Professor of English Law.

First Year:—

Williams—Principles of the Law of Real Property.

Second Year:—

The Lectures of the Professor for the preceding years.
Smith—Manual of Equity Jurisprudence.
Williams—Principles of the Law of Personal Property.
Smith—On Contracts.

Third Year:—

The Lectures of the Professor for the preceding years.
Smith—Leading cases on branches of the Law.
Storey—Equity Jurisprudence.

The Senior Law Scholarship will be awarded to the most distinguished Student, who shall have proceeded in the Course of Arts to the Degree of B.A., and who shall have completed the Course of Legal Study prescribed to Candidates for the Degree of LL.B., of the Queen's University.

For the Senior Scholarship in Law.

The Lectures of the Professors, and subjects appointed for Scholarship Examination in the preceding years.
Sugden—Law of Vendors and Purchasers.
Furlong—Law of Landlord and Tenant.
Taylor—Treatise on the Law of Evidence.
Stephen—Treatise on the Principles of Pleading.
Hallam's Constitutional History.
Broom's Constitutional Law.
Stephens' Commentaries—Book V., VI.
Spence's Equity Jurisprudence, Vol. I., Part 1.

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DEGREES IN LAW.

Candidates for the Diploma of Elementary Law must have passed a Matriculation Examination,* and pursued the following

Course of Study for the Diploma of Elementary Law.

First Session:—

Law of Real Property, Principles of Conveyancing—Jurisprudence.

The Course of the Professor of English Law for the first year's Class comprises elementary instruction in the Law of Real Property, and in practical Conveyancing. The Text Book read is "Williams on Real Property." The following works are recommended for perusal:—Blackstone's Commentaries, by Stephen, Vol. I., and Vol. II. of Kerr's edition of the same work.

Second Session:—

Law of Personal Property, Equity and Bankruptcy—Civil Law.

The Course of the Professor of English Law for the Second year's Class comprises instruction in the Law of Personal Property, Equity, Bankruptcy, and the practice relating to those branches of Law. The Text Books read are "Smith on Contracts," "Williams on Personal Property," and "Snell's Principles of Equity." The following are recommended for perusal:—"Blackstone's Commentaries," by Stephen, Vol. II., same, by Kerr, Vol. II., Smith's "Mercantile Law," Smith's "Manual of Equity," Story's "Equity Jurisprudence," Vol. I., The Bankruptcy Acts, 1857 and 1872, The Debtors Act, 1872.

Third Session:—

Common and Criminal Law.

The Course of the Professor of English Law for the Third year's Class comprises the history, constitution, and jurisdiction of the several Courts of Justice, and their procedure. The

*Students intending to proceed for the certificates of the Law Professors, so as to entitle themselves to serve an apprenticeship of *four* years instead of *five*, under the *Attorneys and Solicitors Regulation Act Amendment Act* (14 and 15 Vic., cap. 88—*See App.*) must enter their names with the Registrar, *either as Matriculated or Non-Matriculated* Students, and pay the necessary College and Class Fees to the Bursar before the commencement of the Law Lectures in each Session.

Such students must attend the Lectures and pass the examinations prescribed by the Ordinances of the Queen's University for the first and second years of the course of study for candidates for the Diploma of Elementary Law.

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Text Books are the third and fourth volumes of Blackstone's Commentaries, editions by Stephen and Kerr. The following works are recommended for perusal:— "Broom's Common Law," "Broom's Legal Maxims," "Smith's Leading Cases," "Copinger's County Courts," by Johnstone, Common Law Procedure Acts, 1853 and 1856, &c., by Bewley and Nash, Woolrych's Criminal Law, or Russell on Crimes.

Candidates for the Degree of LL.B. will be admitted to Examination for that Degree from the Queen's University in Ireland, provided they shall have proceeded to the Degree of A.B., and shall have attended the Lectures and passed the Examinations prescribed for the Diploma of Elementary Law.

Students who have obtained the Degree of LL.B. will, at the expiration of two years after they have obtained the Degree, be admitted to the Examination for the Degree of LL.D. They are examined in the Laws of the Admiralty and Ecclesiastical Courts of England and Ireland, and in International Law, for which Examination the following books are suggested:—

Lord Hale's Treatise, De Jure Maris.
Dr. FitzHenry Townsend's statement of the differences in Jurisdiction and Practice between the English and Irish Courts of Admiralty, annexed to the Report of the Royal Commission of Inquiry, 1864.
Rogers' Ecclesiastical Law.
Wheaton's International Law.
"Historicus," Letters of, on International Law.

Students preparing for the profession of Attorney or Solicitor in Ireland can save two years of their apprenticeship by taking the Degree of B.A., or of LL.B., in the Queen's University.

With respect to Students for the English Bar, the Council of Legal Education may accept a Degree in Law granted by the Queen's University, as an equivalent for the Examination to be passed in any of the following subjects, viz.:—Roman Civil Law; the Law of Real and Personal Property; provided the Council is satisfied that the Student, before he obtained his Degree, passed a sufficient Examination in such subject or subjects.

With regard to the conditions under which Students are admitted to the degree of Barrister-at-Law (King's Inns), *see* Appendix.

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FACULTY OF MEDICINE.

[For the Regulations as to the Examinations for the Degrees of M.D., M.CH., for the Diploma in Midwifery, and for the First University Examination in Medicine, *see* University Regulations.]

LECTURES, &c.

The Medical Session opened on Monday, 2nd November, and the Courses of Lectures commenced as under:—

Anatomy and Physiology.—Monday, 2nd November, at one o'clock, to be continued daily, except on Saturdays, at the same hour.

Practice of Medicine—Monday, 2nd November, at three o'clock, to be continued on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, at the same hour.

Practice of Surgery.—Tuesday, 3rd November, at four o'clock, to be continued on Tuesdays and Thursdays, at four o'clock, and Saturdays, at one o'clock.

Materia Medica.—Tuesday, 3rd November, at three o'clock, to be continued on Tuesdays and Thursdays, at three o'clock; and on Saturdays, at twelve o'clock.

Medical Jurisprudence.—Tuesday, 3rd November, at twelve o'clock, to be continued on Tuesdays and Thursdays at the same hour, and on Fridays, at one o'clock.

Midwifery.—Monday, 2nd November, at four o'clock, to be continued on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, at the same hour.

The Course of Practical Anatomy will be conducted by the Professor of Anatomy and Physiology, assisted by Demonstrators.

The Anatomical Demonstrations will commence on 2nd November, and be continued daily at twelve o'clock, except Saturdays.

Chemistry.—Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at eleven o'clock.

Practical Chemistry.—Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at two o'clock.

Zoology and Botany.—Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.

Natural Philosophy.—Tuesdays and Thursdays.

Modern Languages.—Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.

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The Scholarships of the First Year in the Faculty of Medicine will be awarded thus:—One to the Candidate who shall have most distinguished himself at the Examination in the course prescribed for Science Scholarships of the First Year in Arts, and one to the Candidate who shall have most distinguished himself at the Examination in the course prescribed for Literary Scholarships of the First Year in Arts. Candidates for these Scholarships shall have previously declared themselves, and have Matriculated as Medical Students. It is left to their option for which of them they will compete.

Subjects of Examination for Medical Scholarships of the Second Year.

Anatomy and Physiology.	General Physics.
Chemistry.	Zoology and Botany.

The French Language.

Subjects of Examination for Medical Scholarships of the Third Year.

Anatomy and Physiology.	Materia Medica.
Practical Anatomy.	Practical Chemistry.

Subjects of Examination for Medical Scholarships of the Fourth Year.

Anatomy and Physiology.	Pathology & Morbid Anatomy.
Practical Anatomy.	Surgery.
Therapeutics.	Midwifery.

Hospital Attendance.—Clinical Lectures on Medicine and Surgery are delivered at the North and South Infirmaries, by the Physicians and Surgeons of those Institutions.

Fee for twelve months, ...	£8 8 0
Fee for six months, ...	5 5 0

Practical Pharmacy at the same Infirmaries.

Fee for three months, ...	£3 3 0

Clinical Midwifery at the Lying-in Hospital, with Practical Attendance upon Thirty Midwifery cases.

Fee for six months, ...	£3 3 0

Further information may be had from the Medical Officers at the Infirmaries.

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SCHOOL OF CIVIL ENGINEERING.

[For Regulations as to the Examinations for First University Examination in Engineering, and for the Degree in Civil Engineering, *see* University Regulations.]

Candidates will, on the special recommendation of the College Council, be admitted to the Degree after two years' residence instead of three, if their previous acquaintance with a sufficient group of the subjects above set down for study in the First and Second Session is deemed by the Council satisfactory. In such cases the Certificate of the Council will be accepted in lieu of attendances upon these Courses, but will not exempt Candidates from the University Examinations in them.

In order to obtain this Certificate, Students must have attended previously at least one Session in Arts, or one year in an Engineer's office. On making application to the Council, such Students will be allowed to present themselves, at the time of Matriculation, for examination in the subjects of any four of the eight Courses of Lectures of the first two years. On passing this Examination, they will be allowed to take rank at once as Students of the second year, and will then be required to attend those other four Courses of Lectures only, in the subjects of which they have not passed; but they will not be eligible for the Scholarship of that year.

The application to be admitted to this Examination must be lodged with the Registrar before the first day of the Session, and must state what are the four subjects in which the Students propose to offer themselves for Examination, and must be accompanied by a Certificate of the required attendance of one or more years in Arts or an Engineer's office.

On passing the Sessional Examinations in the subjects of these four Courses of Lectures which they shall have attended as Students of the second year, they will be promoted to the rank of Students of the third year; and, on completing the regular Course of that year, will be furnished with the Certificate required by the Senate of the University

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Programme of the Times and Subjects of the Scholarship Examinations for the Session 1874–75.

Examination Days.	From 9 to 12 o'Clock, Noon.	From 2 to 5 o'Clock, P.M.
Thursday, Oct. 22,	Geometrical Drawing Surveying Mathematics.	Geology and Mineralogy Surgery
Friday, Oct. 23,	Latin Chemistry	Mathematics Practical Chemistry Midwifery
Saturday, Oct. 24,	Modern Languages Political Economy	Pathology Latin
Monday, Oct. 26,	Greek Materia Medica Therapeutics	Greek Zoology and Botany Practical Anatomy Hist. and Eng. Lit. (sen.)
Tuesday, Oct. 27,	Natural Philosophy English Language (jun.)	Anatomy and Physiology Logic and Metaphysics
Saturday, Nov. 28,	English Law	Civil Law

FEES.

The Fees payable by Students, whether Matriculated or Non-matriculated, to the several Professors, for attendance on the several Pass Courses of Lectures or instruction, which are now or may be hereafter prescribed by the College Council, for any Degree or other University distinction, shall be £1 for each Course extending over one Term only, and £2 for each Course extending over more than one Term of a Session, when attended for the first time, and £1 for each re-attendance on the same; except that the Fee payable for the Course of Anatomy and Physiology shall be £3 when attended for the first time, and £2 for every subsequent attendance; except also, that the Fee payable for Practical Anatomy or Practical Chemistry, shall be £3 for each attendance.

In the case of Students receiving special Instructions, not prescribed as a qualification for a Degree or other University distinction, or attending Honor Courses of Lectures, the Council shall have power to fix the amount of the Fee to be paid by each Student; provided that the Fee to be paid for any Honor Course of Lectures which Students are entitled to substitute for a prescribed Pass Course, shall, in no case, be less than £2.

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Outlines of the Courses of Lectures delivered by the Professors of the Faculty of Arts.

Literary Division of the Faculty of Arts.

In Greek and Latin the classification of the Students is irrespective of their Collegiate standing; those of the First and Second years being distributed between two classes according to their proficiency. There is also in each of these Departments an Extra Class, the attendance on which is voluntary, and which consists generally of those Students who propose to become Candidates for Degree of M.A., or Classical Honors in the Queen's University, or for appointments in the Indian Civil Service.

Both the Extra and Ordinary Classes are open to Non-Matriculated Students, *i.e.*, to persons who have not yet commenced their Undergraduate course, or who do not intend to take Degrees in Arts.

THE GREEK LANGUAGE.

Professor—John Ryall, LL.D.

Junior Class—Monday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday.
Second Year—Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Friday.
Third Year—Tuesday, Thursday.
Exercises in Prose and Verse, according to the proficiency of the Students.

THE LATIN LANGUAGE.

Professor—Bunnell Lewis, M.A., F.S.A.

Senior Class—Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.
Junior Class—Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday.
Exercises in both Classes chiefly from Arnold's Introductions to Latin Composition.
Extra and Third Year's Class—Tuesday and Thursday.

In this Class special attention is paid to original Composition, and to translation from English Authors into Latin.

HISTORY, ENGLISH LITERATURE, AND THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

Professor—George F. Armstrong, M.A.

1st and 2nd Term—History: Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.
2nd Term—The English Language: Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.
1st and 2nd Term—English Literature: Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday.

History:—

European History, from the Decline of the Roman Empire to the present time.

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The English Language:—

The History of its development.

Books Recommended:—

Morris, Historical Outlines of English Accidence; Trench, Study of Words: English, Past and Present; Marsh, Lectures on the English Language; Rask, Anglo-Saxon Grammar (edited by Thorpe); *or*, Vernon, Anglo-Saxon Guide; Thorpe, Analecta Anglo-Saxonica; Morris and Skeat, Specimens of Early English; Morris, The Prologue to Chaucer's Canterbury Tales, and the Editor's Introduction; Skeat, Specimens of English Literature; Rushton, Rules and Cautions in English Grammar; Max Müller, Science of Language; Whately, Elements of Rhetoric; Campbell, Philosophy of Rhetoric.

Essays and Paraphrases will be required of the Students from time to time.

English Literature:—

History and Criticism of the Literature of England from the earliest period to the present day; The Lives of the Great English Writers; The Epochs of Foreign Literature which have most affected the form and spirit of the Literature of England.

Books Recommended:—

Craik, History of English Literature; Chambers, Cyclopædia of English Literature; Hallam, Introduction to the Literature of Europe; Taine, History of English Literature, translated by H. Van Laun; Morley, English Writers; Morley, A First Sketch of English Literature.

Critical Essays on subjects treated of in the Lectures will be required of the Students at set times.

MODERN LANGUAGES.

Professor—R. De Vericour, M.A.

French Class (Medical)—Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, at 12 o'clock.

Senior French (Arts and Engineering)—Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, at 1 o'clock.

Junior French Class (Arts and Engineering)—Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, at 2 o'clock.

German or Italian—Tuesdays and Fridays, at 2 o'clock.

Medical French—L'Anneé Scientifique, pour 1872, par Louis Figuier. Extracts from Bichat, Andral, Lallemand, and Chomel. Weekly Lectures on the Grammar and Idioms.

Senior and Junior French—Textes Classiques de la Littérature Française, par Demogeot. Fables de Lafontaine. Histoire de la Revolution Française, par Mignet. Histoire de la Littérature Française, par Demogeot. Weekly Lectures on the Grammar and Idioms.

Italian—Silvio Pelico. Tasso. Extracts from Macchiavelli, Guicciardini, Manzoni. Weekly Lectures.

German—Goethe's Ballads and Iphigenie. Schiller's Wilhelm Tell. National Literature, von A. F. Villmar. Weekly Lectures.

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Science Division of the Faculty of Arts.

MATHEMATICS.

Professor—Charles Niven, M.A.

Junior Class.—Monday, Wednesday, and Friday

Subjects—Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, and Plane Trigonometry.

Second Year's Class.—Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.

Subjects—Analytical Geometry, Trigonometry, Differential and Integral Calculus.

Third Year's Class:

Subjects—Geometry of Three Dimensions, Differential Equations, &c.

Exercises are regularly set in each of the Classes.

LOGIC AND METAPHYSICS.

Professor—George Sidney Read, M.A.

2nd Term.—Logic—Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.

1st and 2nd Terms.—Metaphysics—Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.

Logic.—This Course consists of—

I.—Lectures, Examinations, and Exercises in Aldrich's Compendium of Logic, occupying the early part of the Term, &c.

II.—A full discussion of Classification, the Theory of Hypothetical Syllogisms and of Induction, and the Analytic of Logical Forms, as contained in the works of Mill, Whately, Thompson, and Baynes.

Throughout the Course the Students will be expected to familiarize themselves with the reduction of arguments to their strict Logical Form by written exercises which will be examined by the Professor.

Metaphysics.—This Course will embrace—

I.—The Philosophy of the Inductive Sciences illustrated by reference to Lord Bacon, Whewell, and Mill; and—

II.—The History of Mental Philosophy, comprising—

1st. The origin, progress, and development of Modern Philosophy anterior to the rise of the Scottish School.

2nd. A critical examination of the works of the more celebrated writers of that School.

3rd. A brief view of the present state of Philosophy in the British Islands, and on the Continent.

POLITICAL ECONOMY.

Professor—Richard Horner Mills, M.A.

Political Economy.—The nature and distribution of wealth, the principles which regulate Rents, Profits, and Wages; the Principles of Commerce, of Taxation, of the Funding System, and of Currency and Banking.

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Books recommended:—

Adam Smith—Wealth of Nations.
Senior—Political Economy.
Fawcett's Manual of Political Economy.
John Stuart Mill—Political Economy.
Richard H. Mills—Lectures on Currency and Banking (2nd Ed.)
M'Culloch—Taxation and Funding (3rd Ed.)
Goschen on Foreign Exchanges.

The Course consists of twenty-four Lectures delivered in the months of December, February, and March; the Students are required in the intervals to prepare the subjects which will be pointed out by the Professor.

CHEMISTRY.

Professor—Maxwell Simpson, B.A., M.D., F.R.S.

Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.

The Course is divided into Inorganic and Organic Chemistry:—

In the first part are discussed the Laws of Combination and Affinity, Molecular Chemistry and Crystallography, and the History of the Non-Metallic and Metallic substances.

In the Organic portion of the Course will be considered the subjects of Organic Analysis, Organic Series, Compound Radicals and Types, Metamorphosis of Organic Bodies, History of special Animal and Vegetable Bodies.

In treating of the Laws of Chemistry, and the History of Inorganic and Organic Bodies, those points will be chiefly dwelt upon which have a practical bearing in the Arts, Medicine, Engineering and Agriculture. Thence, during the Course, attention will be directed to the application of Chemistry to Medicine and Physiology, to Metallurgic Operations, Chemical Manufactures, Building Materials, Soils, Manures.

Text-Books recommended—Roscoe, Williamson, Fownes, Miller, Regnault.

Analytical Chemistry:—

The Chemical Laboratory is open daily, except on Saturdays, from 10 to 4 o'clock, under the Superintendence of the Professor, for Students desirous of prosecuting an extended course of qualitative and quantitative analysis, and for the purpose of original investigation in connexion with the Arts, or in the higher departments of Scientific Chemistry.

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NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

Professor—John England, M.A.

Experimental Physics (Senior):—

Text-Books—Galbraith and Haughton's Manuals of Mechanics. Hydrostatics, &c. Jamin, Traite de Physique.

Experimental Physics (Junior):—

Text-Books—Ganot, Traite de Physique.

Mathematical Physics:—

Text-Books—Duhamel's Mecanique; Parkinson's Optics; Brinkley's Astronomy.

Engineering Physics:—

Text-Books—Tate's Exercises in Mechanics, selections from the works of Mosely, De Pambour, Weisbach, Twisden's Practical Mechanics, &c.

NATURAL HISTORY.

Professor—Reay Greene, B.A., M.D.

Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.

The Professor of Natural History will deliver a course of Lectures on Zoology and Botany.

Students may obtain Certificates of Attendance on either or both of these subjects.

The Zoological part of the course will extend from the first lecture-day in November to the end of February The Botanical Lectures will occupy the remainder of the Session.

The Course will be arranged as follows:—

ZOOLOGY.

(*About Forty Lectures.*)

INVERTEBRATE ANIMALS (First Term).—Plants and Animals; the Animal Kingdom; the Lowest Animals; Infusories; Sponges; Cœlenterate Animals; Hydrozoans; Anthozoans and Beroës; Molluscoids; Brachiopods; Lamellibrnchs; Gasteropods; Cephalopods; Echinoderms; the Lower Worms; the Higher Worms; Crustaceans; Insects (Arachnids and Myriopods); Insects (Hexapods); Review of the Higher Invertebrates.

VERTEBRATE ANIMALS (Second Term).—Vertebrate Animals; Leptocardians and Fishes; Marsipobranchs and Elasmobranchs; Ganoids and Sirenoids; Teleosteans; Batrachians; Reptiles; Ophidians and Lacertilians; Crocodilians and Chelonians; Extinct Reptiles; Birds; Typical Birds; Aberrant Birds; Mammals; Aplacental Mammals; Edentate and Mutilate Mammals; Ungulate Mammals; Micromammals; the Higher Mammals; Review of the Animal Kingdom.

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BOTANY.

(*Thirty Lectures*).

GENERAL BOTANY.—The parts of Plants; Protoplasm and Vegetable Cells; Tissues of Plants; the Life of Plants; Classification of Plants.

CRYPTOGAMIC BOTANY.—Cryptogams; Algæ; Mycetes; Mosses and allied Plants; Vascular Cryptogams.

GENERAL MORPHOLOGY OF PHÆNOGAMS.—The Stem; Buds and Branches; Roots; Leaves; Flowers; the Fruit; the Seed; Homologies of Phænogams.

SPECIAL MORPHOLOGY OF PHÆNOGAMS.—Dicotyledons; Thalamiflorals; Disciflorals; Calyciflorals; Epigynous Gamopetals; Apogynous Gamopetals; Apetals; Gymnosperms; Monocotyledons; Epigynous Monocotyledons; Apogynous Monocotyledons; Glumiflorals.

Text-Books:—

Henfrey.—Elementary Course of Botany (Second Edition, by Dr. Masters).

Huxley.—Introduction to the Classification of Animals.

The following are also recommended:—

Hooker, J. D.—Student's Flora of the British Islands.
Lindley—Descriptive Botany.
Oliver—First Book of Indian Botany.
Rolleston—Forms of Animal Life.

Those who wish fully to profit by the above Lectures would do well to read, before attending them, Huxley's Lessons in Elementary Physiology and Oliver's Lessons in Elementary Botany.

GEOLOGY AND MINERALOGY.

Professor—Robert Harkness, F.R.S.S.L. & E., F.G.S.

Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.

General Structure of the Earth; the causes at present in operation which modify its surface; nature of Rocks which enter into composition with the crust of the Globe; description and classification of Sedimentary Deposits; Organic Remains; Physical Geography of the Earth during the several Geological epochs; characters and nature of Igneous, Plutonic, and Metamorphic Rocks; Mineral Veins—their contents and mode of occurrence; application of Geology to Engineering, Mining.

Forms, Structure, Physical and Chemical characters of Minerals; descriptions of the most important simple minerals—circumstances and conditions under which they are found.

Text Books.—Lyell's Students' Elements of Geology; Herschell's Physical Geography; Nicol's Manual of Mineralogy.

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CIVIL ENGINEERING.

Professor—Alexander Jack, M.A.

First Year—Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.

Subject of Lectures—Orthographic Projection; Descriptive Geometry; Shadows; Isometric Projection; Perspective; Geometry of the Oblique Bridge; Principles of Architecture.

Text-Books—Hall's Descriptive Geometry. Engineer and Machinist's Drawing-Book. Rickman's Architecture. Buck on Oblique Bridges.

Second Year—Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.

Subject of Lectures—Surveying and Levelling.

Text-Books—Rankine's Civil Engineering. Cotton's Manual of Railway Engineering. Williams' Geodesy.

Third Year—Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.

Materials used in Construction; Principles of Construction of Bridges, Roads, Railways, Canals; Hydraulic Engineering; Strength of Materials; Principles of the Construction of the different Machines employed by the Engineer.

Drawing Office, attended by all the Classes—Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.

The first year's Class are chiefly employed in drawing the problems given at lectures, and a few easy examples of their application. The second and third year's Classes, in making working drawings of examples of the subjects of lectures and in mapping.

Practical Instruction in the Field in the use of Surveying Instruments will be given during the Session.

RESIDENCES.

There is no accommodation for the residence of Students within the College; but it is provided by the Statutes that every Matriculated Student being under the age of Twenty-one Years, shall reside, during the College Terms, with his parent or guardian, or with some relation or friend to whose care he shall have been committed by his parent or guardian, or in one of the Boarding-houses, licensed by the President of the College, and arranged for the reception of Students, who are then placed under the moral care and spiritual charge of the Deans of Residence of their respective creeds.

The Terms for Board and Lodging are generally at the rate of from £30 to £40 a year.

N.B.—Letters from persons desiring further information, to be addressed to the Registrar, Queen's College, Cork.

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QUEEN'S COLLEGE, GALWAY.

FOUNDED DECEMBER 30, 1845.

THIS College is a Corporation, founded by Letters Patent under the Great Seal of Ireland, under the name and style of the "President and Professors of Queen's College, Galway."

The General Government and Administration of the College under the Statutes, and in cases not provided for by the Statutes, is vested in a Council consisting of the President, and six Professors elected by the Corporate Body.

VISITORS.

His Grace the Lord Primate.
His Grace the Duke of Leinster.
The Right Honorable the Chief Secretary for Ireland.
The Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Tuam.
The Most Reverend Archbishop M'Hale.
The Right Honorable Mr. Justice Fitzgerald.
The Right Honorable Mr. Justice Morris.
The Moderator of the General Assembly.
The President of the College of Physicians.
The President of the Royal College of Surgeons.

President.—Edward Berwick, B.A.

COUNCIL.

The President.
Thomas W. Moffett, LL.D.
John Cleland, M.D.
Edward Townsend, M.A.
D'Arcy W. Thompson, M.A.
George J. Allman, LL.D.
James V. Browne, M.D.

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Professors.

Greek,	D'Arcy W. Thompson, M.A.
Latin,	Thomas Maguire, LL.D.
Mathematics,	George Johnston Allman, LL.D.
Natural Philosophy,	Arthur H. Curtis, LL.D.
History, English Literature, and Mental Science,	Thomas W. Moffett, LL.D.
Chemistry,	Thomas H. Rowney, PH.D.
Natural History,	Alexander G. Melville, M.D., Edin., M.R.C.S. Eng.
Mineralogy and Geology,	Wm. King, D.SC., &c.
Modern Languages,	Charles Geisler, PH.D.
Jurisprudence and Political Economy,	William Lupton, M.A.
English Law,	William B. Campion, B.A., Q.C.,
Anatomy and Physiology,	John Cleland, M.D., F.R.S.
Practice of Medicine,	Nicholas Colahan, M.D., F.R.S., Edin.
Practice of Surgery,	James V. Browne, M.D., L.R.C.S.I.
Materia Medica,	J. P. Pye, M.D., M.CH.
Midwifery,	Richard Doherty, M.D., Hon. V.P., Obstetrical Society Dublin.
Civil Engineering,	Edward Townsend, M.A.
Lecturer on Medical Jurisprudence,	Joseph P. Pye, M.D., M.CH.

Office-Bearers.

Thos. W. Moffett, LL.D.,	Registrar.
George J. Allman, LL.D.,	Bursar.
John H. Richardson, B.A.,	Librarian.

Deans of Residences.

Church of Ireland,	Rev. J. O'Sullivan, M.A.
General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in Ireland,	Rev. J. C. Moore, B.A.
Wesleyan Methodist Church,	Rev. Colin M'Kay.
Independent Church,	Rev. John Kydd.

Former Professors and Officers.

APPOINTED.		VACATED
1845.	Very Rev. J. W. Kirwan, President,	Died, 1849.
1845.	Edward Berwick, Vice-President, appointed President,	Resigned, 1849.
1849.	Thomas Drane, M.A., Professor of Civil Engineering,	Resigned, 1849.
1850.	Very Rev. J. P. O'Toole, Vice-President.	Resigned, 1852.
1849.	Morgan W. Crofton, B.A., Professor of Natural Philosophy,	Resigned, 1852.
1849.	Patrick G. Fitzgerald, Bursar,	Died, 1853.

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APPOINTED.		VACATED.
1849.	John Mulcahy, LL.D., Professor of Mathematics,	Died, 1853.
1849.	W. E. Hearn, B.A., Professor of the Greek Language,	Resigned, 1854.
1849.	William Nesbitt, M.A., Professor of the Latin Language, appointed to the Greek Professorship,	Resigned, 1854.
1849.	Cornelius Mahony, Professor of the Celtic Languages,	Resigned, 1854.
1849.	Bernard O'Flaherty, Registrar,	Resigned, 1855.
1849.	James Hardiman, Librarian,	Died, 1855.
1849.	Edmond Ronalds, PH.D., Professor of Chemistry,	Resigned, 1856.
1853.	G. Johnstone Stoney, M.A., Professor of Natural Philosophy, appointed Secretary of the Queen's University,	Resigned, 1857.
1849.	H. Law, B.A., Professor of English Law,	Resigned, 1858.
1849.	Denis C. Heron, LL.D., Professor of Jurisprudence and Political Economy,	Resigned, 1859.
1849.	Wm. B. Blood, B.A., Professor of Civil Engineering,	Resigned, 1860.
1857.	Rev. Wm. Lough, Dean of Residences,	Resigned, 1860.
1860.	Rev. Robert Huston, Dean of Residences,	Resigned, 1863.
1849.	Charles Croker King, M.D., Professor of Anatomy and Physiology.	Resigned, 1863.
1852.	Joseph O'Leary, B.A., Vice-President, Professor of History and English Literature,	Died, 1864.
1853.	Arthur Ireland, Bursar,	Died, 1864.
1852.	William Nesbitt, M.A., Professor of the Greek Language.	Resigned, 1864.
1849.	Thomas Skilling, Professor of Agriculture,	Died, 1865.
1863.	Rev. John Duncan, Dean of Residences,	Resigned, 1866.
1866.	Rev. Hugh Moore, Dean of Residences,	Resigned, 1867.
1858.	Rev. John Lewis, Dean of Residences,	Resigned, 1867.
1867.	Rev. James Murdock, Dean of Residences,	Resigned, 1868.
1849.	Rev. John Treanor, Dean of Residences,	Resigned, 1868.
1867.	Rev. Wm. Jarrett, Dean of Residences,	Resigned, 1868.
1849.	Augustus Bensbach, Professor of Modern Languages,	Died, 1868.
1854.	Richard Blair Bagley, M.A., Professor of Latin,	Died, 1869.
1859.	John E. Cairnes, M.A., Professor of Jurisprudence and Political Economy,	Resigned, 1870.
1853.	William Lupton, M.A., Registrar, appointed Professor of Jurisprudence and Political Economy,	Resigned, 1870.
1849.	Simon M'Coy, Professor of Materia Medica,	Resigned, 1873.
1868.	Rev. Oliver M'Cutcheon, Dean of Residences,	Resigned, 1874.

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THE COLLEGE SESSION.

The College Session is divided into three Terms.

The First Term of the Session 1874–75 commenced on October 20, and ended on December 19, 1874.

The Second Term begins January 4; ends March 20.

The Third Term begins April 5; ends (Ses. 1874–75) June 12.

The First Term (Ses. 1875–76) begins October 19; ends December 18.

STUDENTS.

Students are either Matriculated or Occasional.

Matriculated Students are required to pass an Entrance or Matriculation Examination, and to pursue fixed courses of study.

Occasional Students are permitted to attend the Lectures of any of the Professors, without being required to pass the Matriculation or any other Examination.

MATRICULATION.

Candidates for Degrees or Diplomas in the Queen's University, or for Scholarships, Exhibitions, or Prizes, in Queen's College, Galway, are required to pass a Matriculation Examination.

Students are admitted by examination to Matriculation in the Faculties of Arts, Law, and Medicine, and in the School of Engineering. In each Faculty and School Special Courses are prescribed for examination.

The Matriculation Examination is held at the commencement of the First Term of each Session; but additional Matriculation Examinations are held before the close of the Term.

The last Matriculation Examination for Students in the Faculty of Medicine is held on the 16th of November.

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Candidates for Matriculation are required to appear in the Registrar's Office before the Matriculation Examination for the purpose of entering their names on the College books.

Each Candidate, before being admitted to the Matriculation Examination, is required to pay to the Bursar the Matriculation and College Fee of ten shillings. This fee will be returned to such Students as may fail to pass the Examination.

ATTENDANCE ON LECTURES.

Attendance upon Lectures is strictly prescribed to all Matriculated Students.

All Students shall pay the College Fee, and a moiety of their Class Fees, to the Bursar, and enter their names with the Registrar, before they are admitted to the classes of the several Professors.

The Registrar shall furnish to the Professors, before the commencement of Lectures in each Term, the rolls of their several classes, and from time to time such names as shall be afterwards entered with him.

Attendance upon Courses of Lectures in the Faculty of Arts is recognised in cases where Students pass to a different Faculty or School.

Attendance on Lectures includes preparation for Lectures; and it is competent for a Professor who, on any occasion, is not satisfied with the preparation of a Student, to refuse him credit for attendance.

In case of absence arising from illness or other unavoidable cause, the Student is required to lodge with the Registrar, immediately on recommencing his attendance, a letter or certificate explaining his absence, to be laid before the Council.

EXAMINATIONS.

A General Sessional Examination is held at the close of each Session in the subjects upon which Lectures have been delivered during the Session. There is also a Sup-

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plementary Examination on the same subjects at the commencement of the following Session.

Every Matriculated Student in the Faculties of Arts and Law, and in the School of Engineering must pass either the General Examination or the Supplementary Examination before his name can be entered on the College Register as having completed the Session; and no Student in these Faculties and Schools can be permitted to enter upon the Course of the succeeding year until he has so completed the previous Session.

No Student is admitted to the Sessional or the Supplementary Examination who has not kept the Courses of Lectures prescribed to Students of his class and standing.*

SCHOLARSHIPS.

Forty-six Junior and eight Senior Scholarships have been founded in the College.

Of the Junior Scholarships—

Thirty, of the value of £24 each, are appropriated to Student pursuing the Course prescribed for the Degree of B.A.

Three, of the value of £20 each, to Students pursuing the Course for the Diploma of Elementary Law and the Degree of LL.B.

Eight, of the value of £25 each, to Students pursuing the Course for the Degree of M.D.

Five, of the value of £20 each, to Students pursuing the Course for the Degree in Civil Engineering.

The Examinations for Junior Scholarships are held at the commencement of the First Term of the Session.

No Student is allowed to become a Candidate for a Junior Scholarship until he has paid the College Fee and one-half of the Class Fees for the current Session.

No Student is permitted to present himself as a Candidate for a Senior Scholarship who has not entered his name with the Registrar, and paid the College Fee to the Bursar.

Junior Scholars are exempted from the payment of one

* For University Examinations, see the "University Regulations."

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moiety of the Class Fees for the courses prescribed to Students of their faculty and standing.*

No Student can hold the same Scholarship a second time.

No Scholarship will in any case be awarded, unless the Candidates are, in the opinion of the Examiners, sufficiently qualified in the prescribed courses.

EXHIBITIONS.

The College is empowered to award Exhibitions, varying in value from £10 to £20, at the same Examinations as the Scholarships, and to be held upon the same terms.

Exhibitioners are required to pay the whole amount of the Class Fees for the Session.

No Student is allowed to compete for a Junior Scholarship or Exhibition in any course substantially the same as that in which he has already held a Scholarship or Exhibition.

PRIZES.

The College is empowered to award Prizes, by Examination, at the close of the Session, to the most distinguished answerers in the several courses of study pursued during the Session.

Two prizes for English prose composition, and two prizes for Geometry, have been founded in the College, to be awarded annually at entrance:—first prize for English prose composition, £3 worth of books; second do., £2 worth of books: first prize for Geometry, £3 worth of books; second do., £2 worth of books.

All Candidates for Scholarships, Exhibitions, or Prizes, must have passed the Matriculation Examination in the Faculty or School to which the Scholarships, Exhibitions, or Prizes are attached.

OCCASIONAL STUDENTS.

Occasional Students are those who are permitted to attend the Lectures of any of the Professors without being re-

* This exemption does not extend to the Honor Lectures attended by them out of the order of studies laid down in the curriculum, nor to the course of Medical Jurisprudence.

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quired to pass the Matriculation or any other examination. They are required to pay to the Bursar the regulated Fees for the Classes proposed to be attended, and to sign an engagement to observe order and discipline in the College. They are not entitled to compete for Scholarships or other Collegiate distinctions.

During the term of their attendance on College Lectures they are admitted to read in the Library; and, on payment of a deposit of £1, are permitted to take out two volumes on loan, under the same regulations as Matriculated Students.

Every Occasional Student must pay to the Bursar one-half of his Class Fees before his name can be entered on the rolls of the several Classes, and the remainder at the commencement of the second Term.

STUDENTS OF OTHER UNIVERSITIES.

Any Student who shall have pursued part of his collegiate studies in any one of the Queen's Colleges, or in any University capable of granting Degrees in the several Faculties of Arts, Law, and Medicine, and any Legal or Medical Student who shall have pursued part of his Legal or Medical Studies under teachers recognised by the Senate of the Queen's University, on passing such Examinations, and fulfilling such other conditions as the Council shall prescribe, may take corresponding rank in this College; and also may compete for Scholarships or other Prizes of the corresponding year, provided he shall not hold at the same time a Scholarship or other office of emolument in any other University, College, or Medical School.

FEES.

The College Fees payable by Matriculated Students are 10*s.* at the commencement of the first year, and 5*s.* at the commencement of each subsequent year.

The Fees payable by Students, whether Matriculated or Non-Matriculated, to the several Professors for attendance on the several Pass Courses of Lectures or instruction, are £1 for each Course extending over one Term only, and £2

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for each Course extending over more than one Term of a Session, when attended for the first time, and £1 for each re-attendance on the same.

This rule applies in all cases except the following:—

The Fee payable for the Course of Anatomy and Physiology is £3, when attended for the first time, and £2 for every subsequent attendance; and the Fee payable for Practical Anatomy or Practical Chemistry is £3 for each attendance.

The Fees payable for attendance upon Honor Courses of Lectures and upon Courses of Special Instruction not prescribed as a qualification for a Degree or other University distinction, are £2 for each Course, whether attended for the first time or re-attended.

This rule does not apply to special instruction in Practical Chemistry and in Operative Surgery. In the former case, the Fee is regulated by the time spent in the laboratory, at the rate of £1 a month. The Fee for Operative Surgery is £3.

Matriculated Students who attend voluntary Courses are, so far as these Courses are concerned, regarded as Non-Matriculated.

TABLE showing in each case the *minimum* amount of Fees payable by Students to the College and for attendance on the several prescribed Courses of Lectures and Instruction:—

	First Session.	Second Session.	Third Session.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
For the Degree of B.A.,	9 10 0	7 5 0	3 5 0
If a Scholar,	5 0 0	3 15 0	4 5 0
For the Degree of M.D.,	—	—	—
If a Scholar,*	—	—	—
For the Diploma of Elementary Law,	4 10 0	4 5 0	2 5 0
If a Scholar in Law,	2 10 0	2 5 0	1 5 0
For the Degrees of LL.B. and LL.D.,	13 10 0	11 5 0	10 5 0
If a Scholar in Arts,	9 0 0	7 15 0	6 5 0
If a Scholar in Law,	11 10 0	9 5 0	5 5 0
For the Degree in Civil Engineering,	10 10 0	10 5 0	8 5 0
If a Scholar,	5 10 0	6 5 0	3 5 0
For the Diploma of Licentiate in Arts,	7 10 0	9 5 0	—

* The Fees for the Degree of M.D. vary according to the course of study pursued.

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In all cases the Fees are payable in two instalments. The first instalment includes the College Fee—which is 10*s.* for the first year, and 5*s.* for every subsequent year—and a moiety of the Class Fees payable to the several Professors whose lectures are prescribed in the curriculum. This first instalment is payable at the commencement of the First Term in which the Student enters. The second instalment—consisting of the remaining moiety of the Class Fees—is payable at the commencement of the Second Term. Scholars are exempted from the payment of this latter moiety.

RESIDENCES.

It is provided by the Statutes that every Matriculated Student under the age of Twenty-one Years, shall reside, during the College Terms, with his parent or guardian, or with some relation or friend to whose care he shall have been committed by his parent or guardian, or in a Boarding-house licensed by the President of the College, and arranged for the reception of Students, where he shall be placed under the moral care and spiritual charge of the Dean of Residences of his creed.

DISCIPLINE.

All Matriculated Students are required to wear a cap and gown.

A penalty of sixpence shall be imposed on any Student who shall appear within the quadrangle without his cap and gown.

The Porter at the lodge is instructed to report to the Bursar the name of any Matriculated Student who shall appear within the quadrangle without his cap and gown, and also to intimate to the Student at the time that he will be reported.

Any Student so reported shall pay the fine to the Bursar within one week, without receiving further notice, and the fine shall be doubled every week that the fine remains unpaid.

A Professor may inflict a fine not exceeding 2*s.* 6*d.* on any Student for any breach of discipline in his class which he does not consider of sufficient importance to bring under the notice of the Council.

Members of the Library Committee may inflict a fine

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not exceeding 2*s.* 6*d.* on any Student, for any breach of discipline in the Library, which they do not consider of sufficient importance to bring under the notice of the Council.

LIBRARY REGULATIONS.

The Library is open from the commencement of the Session to the 1st of March, between the hours of 10 A.M. and 4 P.M., and from the 1st of March to the 1st of July, between the hours of 10 A.M. and 5 P.M., except (1) on College holidays; (2) for a period of five days in the Christmas and Easter recesses respectively.

The Library is closed during the month of July, except for one hour each week, when the Librarian attends to issue books. From the 1st of August to the commencement of the College Session the Library is open between the hours of 11 A.M. and 3 P.M.

No Student is admitted to the Library without subscribing the following declaration:—

We the undersigned do hereby promise to the President and Council of the Queen's College, Galway, that we will not mark, turn down the leaves of, or write on paper placed upon, or in any way whatsoever soil, deface, injure, or remove, without permission, any book or document in the Library of said College. We also promise that we will not injure the Library furniture; that we will faithfully observe all the rules made for the regulation of the Library, and that we will acquaint the College Authorities with any serious instance of violation of the above rules which may come under our notice.

No Student can borrow books from the Library until he has deposited the sum of £1 with the Bursar.

No Student can have more than two volumes on loan from the Library at the same time.

No Student can retain a volume borrowed from the Library more than one week; but the borrower, on returning the book, may renew the loan, if the book has not been in the meantime applied for.

Any Student, on receiving at any time a notice from the Librarian, must return, within twenty-four hours, the books belonging to the Library in his possession.

Any person losing or injuring a book belonging to the Library must replace it by another copy of the same edition and of equal value, or pay such a sum of money as will enable the College to replace it.

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PRACTICAL CHEMISTRY.

The College Laboratory is open daily (Saturday excepted) from 10 till 4, under the direction of the Professor and his assistant, for the reception of Students wishing to acquire a knowledge of Chemical manipulation and analysis. The fee is regulated by the time spent in the Laboratory, at the rate of £1 per month.

THE MUSEUM.

The College authorities being desirous that the Museum should contain a complete collection of the Minerals and Objects of Natural History in this Province, donations of Minerals, Fossils, Shells, Birds, or other objects of Natural History, Models of Machinery and Agricultural Implements, specimens of materials used in Manufactures or the Arts, Antiquarian Remains, and Objects of Art, will be thankfully received and acknowledged.

PROVISION FOR THEOLOGICAL STUDENTS.

Graduates of the Queen's University in Ireland can obtain a Divinity Testimonium qualifying for admission into Holy Orders in the Church of England, by studying two years after taking their B.A. Degree, at St. Aidan's College, Birkenhead.

Prospectuses of the Courses pursued in St. Aidan's College may be had on application to the Registrar, Queen's College, Galway.

Graduates of the Queen's University are excused from attendance during the first of the two years over which the Theological Course of St. Bee's College, Cumberland, extends, and are admitted at once to the Second Year's Course on passing a preliminary examination in one of the Greek Gospels, the first nine chapters of Paley's Evidences, and the History of the Pentateuch.

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DAYS AND HOURS OF MATRICULATION AND SCHOLARSHIP EXAMINATIONS. -OCTOBER, 1875.

DAYS.	HOURS.	FIRST YEAR.	SECOND YEAR.	THIRD YEAR.
Tuesday, 19th Oct.	10—5		Supplementary Examinations.	Supplementary Examinations.
Wednesday, 20th Oct.	10—5		Supplementary Examinations.	Supplementary Examinations.
Thursday, 21st Oct.	10—1		Lit. Schol.—Latin. Med. } Schol.—Chem. Engin. }	
	2—5		Lit. Schol.—Greek.	
Friday, 22nd Oct.	10—1	Matriculation.	Lit. Schol.—English. Eng. Schol.—Geom. Draw., &c.	
	2—5	Matriculation.	Lit. Schol.—English. Eng. Schol.—Geom. Draw., &c.	
Saturday, 23rd Oct.	10—1		Lit. Schol.—Latin. Med. Schol.—Nat. Hist.	
	2—5		Lit. Schol.—Greek. Med Schol.—Nat. Hist.	

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Monday, 25th Oct.	10—1	Lit. Med. } Schol. English.	Med. Lit. } Schol.—Mod. Lang.	Engin. Schol.—Engin.
	2—5	Lit. Med. } Schol.—Greek.		Engin. Schol.—Engin.
Tuesday, 26th Oct.	10—1	Lit. Med. } Schol.—Latin.	Med. Schol.—Anat.	Engin. Schol.—Min. and Geol.
	2—5	Lit. Med. } Schol.—Greek.	Med. Schol.—Anat.	
Wednesday, 27th Oct.	10—1	Lit. Med. } Schol.—Latin.	Med. Schol.—Nat. Phil.	Engin. Schol.—Nat. Phil.
	2—5	Science Med. Engin. } Schol.—Math. Lic. in Arts Ex.	Science Engin. } Schol.—Math.	Engin. Schol.—Nat. Phil.
Thursday, 28th Oct.	10—1	Science Med. Engin. } Schol.—Math.	Science Engin. } Schol.—Math. Med. Schol.—Anat.	Engin. Schol.—Math.
	2—5		Med. Schol.—Anat.	Engin. Schol.—Math.

The Examination for the Third and Fourth Year Scholarships in MEDICINE will commence on Thursday, the 28th October. Arrangements will also be made for holding the Examinations for Law Scholarships early in December.

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FACULTY OF ARTS.

THE DEGREES OF B.A. AND M.A.

1.—*The Degree of Bachelor in Arts.*

Candidates for the Degree of B.A. in the Queen's University, must, on entering Queen's College, Galway, pass the following Matriculation Examination.

MATHEMATICS.

Arithmetic—Including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions, the Rule of Three, Simple Interest, and the Extraction of the Square Root.
Algebra—Including Fractions, Proportion, and the Solution of Simple Equations.
Geometry—Euclid, Books I., II.

THE GREEK LANGUAGE.

Any one of the following books which the candidate may select:—

Homer—Iliad, Books I. and II.
Xenophon—Anabasis, Books I. and II.
New Testament—The Gospel of St. John.

THE LATIN LANGUAGE.

Any one of the following authors which the candidate may select:—

Virgil—Æneid, Books I.—V.
Horace—Odes, Book I.; Satires, Book I.
Sallust—Conspiracy of Catiline, and Jugurthine War.
Cæsar—Gallic War, Books V., VI.
Re-translation from English into Latin of portions of Cæsar.

HISTORY AND THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

History, Grecian and Roman, Outlines of.
Geography, Ancient and Modern, Outlines of.
Grammar, English Grammar and Composition.

Students are admitted to the University Examination for this Degree, who, after having passed the Matriculation Examination, have attended the College Lectures for at least two full Terms in each Session, have passed the prescribed College Examinations, and are recommended for promotion to the Degree by the President of the College.

The Session extends from the third Tuesday in October

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to the second Saturday in the following June, with short recesses at Christmas and Easter. Each Session consists of three Terms.

For the Regulations as to the First University Examination in Arts, and the Examination for the Degrees of B.A. and M.A., see the University Regulations.

DAYS AND HOURS OF LECTURES.

	Subjects.	Terms.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.
1st Year	French,	1, 2, 3,	.	.	.	10	.	10
	German,	1, 2, 3,	.	10	.	.	10	.
	Latin (pass),	1, 2, 3,	12	.	12	.	12	.
	Greek (pass),	1, 2, 3,	.	12	.	12	.	12
	Mathematics (pass),	1, 2, 3,	1	.	1	.	1	.
	English,	2,	11	.	11	.	11	.
	Latin (honor),	1, 2, 3,	.	11	.	11	.	11
	Greek (honor),	1, 2, 3,	12	.	12	.	12	.
	Mathematics (honor),	1, 2, 3,	.	1	.	1	.	.
2nd Year	French,	1, 2, 3,	10	.	10	.	.	.
	German,	1, 2, 3,	.	12	.	12	.	.
	Greek,	1, 2, 3,	.	11	.	11	.	11
	Latin,	1, 2, 3,	11	.	11	.	11	.
	Mathematics (pass),	1, 2, 3,	.	1	.	1	.	.
	Natural Philosophy (pass),	1, 2, 3,	12	.	12	.	.	.
	Logic,	2,	1	.	1	.	1	.
	Mathematics (honor),	1, 2, 3,	12	.	12	.	12	.
	Natural Philosophy (honor)	1, 2, 3,	.	10	.	10	.	.
3rd Year	Zoology or Botany,	1, 2, 3,	.	11	.	11	11	11
	Chemistry,	1, 2, 3,	12	.	12	.	12	12
	English Language and Literature,	1, 2,	3	.	3	.	3	.
	Metaphysics,	1, 2,	.	1	.	.	.	1
	History,	1, 2,	2	.	2	.	2	.
	Logic,		.	12	.	12	.	12

JUNIOR SCHOLARSHIPS IN ARTS.

Of the Thirty Junior Scholarships appropriated to Students in the Faculty of Arts—

Ten are tenable by Students of the First Year.
Ten ,, ,, Second Year.
Ten ,, ,, Third Year.

Of the ten Junior Scholarships in Arts tenable by Students of each year, five are awarded for proficiency in literary studies, and five for proficiency in scientific studies; but it is competent for the Council, in case Scholarships in either department are withheld on the ground of insufficient answering, to assign the unawarded Scholarships to the other department.

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The Examination for Junior Scholarships in Arts of the first year takes place immediately after the first Matriculation Examination of the Session, and is open to all Students of the first year, who have passed that Examination, and have paid the regulated fees. Those Candidates to whom Scholarships are then awarded hold their Scholarships for one year.

There is a further Examination, at the commencement of the second year, which is open to all Matriculated Students in Arts of that year who have passed the Examination and attended the lectures prescribed to Students of the first year, and who have paid the regulated fees.

Those Candidates to whom Scholarships are awarded at this further Examination, hold their Scholarships for two years, provided (1) they answer sufficiently in two Honor Courses at the Sessional Examination of the second year; (2) they pass the First Examination for the Degree of B.A.

If any student be placed, at the Examinations for Junior Scholarships in Arts, first on both the lists of Candidates, he is entitled to a Scholarship of each division; but in no other case can two Scholarships be held by the same Student.

SCHOLARSHIP EXAMINATIONS.—SESSION 1875-76.

Literary Scholarships, First Year.

THE GREEK LANGUAGE.

Homer—Iliad, Book XXIII.
Sophocles—Ajax.
Xenophon—The Anabasis, Books I. and IV.

NOTE.—A paper will be set of questions on Greek Grammar, touching on declensions, conjugations, ordinary rules of Syntax, and idiomatic constructions.

THE LATIN LANGUAGE.

Virgil—The Æneid, Books I., II.
Horace—The Odes, Books I., II.
Cicero—Pro Lege Manilia.
Sallust—Jugurthine War.
Livy, Book I.
Cæsar, de Bello Gallico, Book I.

A paper will be set in Latin Grammar.

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COMPOSITION.

In Greek, Latin, and English, Prose.*

HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY

Grecian History, to the Death of Alexander.†
Roman History, to the Accession of Augustus.‡
Outlines of Ancient and Modern Geography.§

Science Scholarships, First Year.

MATHEMATICS.

Arithmetic:—

Including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions, the Rule of Three, Simple Interest, and the Extraction of the Square Root.

Algebra:—

Including the Solution of Simple and Quadratic Equations; Arithmetical and Geometrical Progressions; Permutations and Combinations; the Binomial Theorem; the nature of Logarithms.

Geometry:—

Euclid, Books I., II., III., IV., and VI., with definitions of Book V.

Plane Trigonometry:—

So far as to include the Solution of Triangles.

The use of Logarithmic and Trigonometrical Tables.

Literary Scholarships, Second Year.

THE GREEK LANGUAGE.

Homer—Iliad, Books XVI., XVIII., XXII.
Thucydides, Book III.
Æschylus—Prometheus Vinctus.
Sophocles—Antigone.
Euripides—Bacchæ.

THE LATIN LANGUAGE.

Cicero—Tusculan Disputations, Book I.
,, Letters to his brother Quintus, Book II.

* Rev. T. K. Arnold's Introductory Works on Greek and Latin Prose Composition are recommended.
† Dr. William Smith's History of Greece is recommended.
‡ Liddell's Roman History is recommended.
§ Dr. William Smith's Handbook of Ancient Geography is recommended.

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Tacitus—Annals, Book XIV.
Terence—Adelphi, Phormio.
Catullus—Car. LXIV.
Ovid—Metamorphoses—Book XIII.
A piece of unprepared Latin.

THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

Bain's English Grammar.
Johnson's Vanity of Human Wishes.
Gray's Elegy and Bard.
Goldsmith's Traveller and Deserted Village.
Coleridge's Ancient Mariner.
(In Hales' "Longer English Poems").
Macaulay's Essays on Clive and Hastings.

MODERN LANGUAGES.

French:—

1. The modern French Reader, by Cassal and Karcher, Senior Course (London: Trübner and Co.).
2. Translation from English into French (from materials for translating English into French Otto, page 1–80).

Or,

German:—

1. Schiller—Der Neffe als Onkel.
2. Schiller's Mary Stuart—Acts I. and II.
3. Otto—German Grammar, 12th edition, to Syntax (page 266).
4. Translation from English into German.

HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY.

As in the First Year.

COMPOSITION.

In Greek, Latin, and English.

Science Scholarships, Second Year.

MATHEMATICS.

The Course appointed for Science Scholarships of the first year.

Algebra:—

Nature and Simple Transformations of Equations; the Solution of Cubic and Biquadratic Equations; Method of Indeterminate Coefficients.

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Geometry:—

Elements of Solid Geometry.

Trigonometry:—

Plane and Spherical.

Analytic Geometry:

Discussion of the Equations of the Right Line and Circle.

The Professor's Lectures to the Class of the First Year.

Senior Scholarships.

The College is empowered to award Seven Scholarships, of the value of forty pounds each, by Examination, to the most distinguished Students who shall have proceeded to the Degree of B.A., for proficiency in special departments of study. Of these Scholarships one is awarded for proficiency in each of the following departments:—

1. The Greek and Latin Languages, and Ancient History.
2. The Modern Languages, and Modern History.
3. Mathematics.
4. Natural Philosophy.
5. Metaphysical and Economical Science.
6. Chemistry.
7. Natural History.

I.—GREEK AND LATIN LANGUAGES, AND ANCIENT HISTORY.

The Greek Language:—

Thucydides, Book I.
Demosthenes—Contrà Meidiam.
Aristophanes—The Knights.
Æschylus—Agamemnon, Choëphoræ and Eumenides.
Translation from a passage of unprepared Greek.

The Latin Language:—

Cicero—De Republicâ and De Legibus.
Lucretius, IV.-VI.
Virgil—Æneid, Books VII.—XII.
Plautus—Stichus.
Juvenal and Persius.
Catullus—Ellis' Selections.
Ovid—Fasti, Books I., II., III.
Translations from unprepared Latin.

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Composition in Greek and Latin Prose.

Ancient History:—

Curtius' History of Greece, translated by Ward, two first Vols.
Mommsen's Roman History, chapters on Constitution.

II.—MODERN LANGUAGES AND MODERN HISTORY.

The English Language:—

Chaucer—Prologue to the Canterbury Tales.
Shakespeare—Hamlet and Julius Cæsar.
Milton—Paradise Lost, Books I., II.
Dryden's Absalom and Achitophel.
Dr. Johnson's Lives of Milton and Dryden.
Burke's Thoughts on the Present Discontents, and the two Speeches on America.

The French Language:—

1. Ponsard—L'Honneur et l'Argent.
2. Guizot—Histoire de la Civilisation en Europe.
3. Racine—Britannicus.
4. Geruzez—Histoire abrégée de la Littérature française, from page 153 to the end.
5. Brachet's Grammaire historique de la Langue française.
6. Translation from English into French (partly from Cogery's Third French Course).

The German Language:—

1. Schiller—Braut von Messina—Acts I. and II.
2. Göthe—Tasso—Acts I. and II.
3. Thesaurus of German Poetry, by Grœser, pages 181–284; and Introduction (Short History of German Poetry).
4. Translation from English into German.

Modern History:—

History of Great Britain and Ireland from 1603 to 1830.
History of France during the same period.

III.—MATHEMATICS.

The Mathematical Course appointed for the Science Scholarship of the second year; theory of Algebraical Equations, including their numerical solution; Analytic Geometry of two and of three dimensions; Differential and Integral Calculus, including its application to Geometry.

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IV.—NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

Todhunter's Statics.
Tait and Steele's Dynamics, and Routh's Dynamics of a Rigid Body.
Walton's Hydrostatical Problems.
Parkinson's Optics.
Hymer's Astronomy.
Jamin's Traité de Physique.
Lloyd's Lectures on the Wave Theory of Light.
The Professor's Lectures to the Honor Class of the Third Year.

V.—METAPHYSICAL AND ECONOMIC SCIENCE.

Metaphysics:—

Descartes—Meditationes de Prima Philosophia.
Sir William Hamilton—Lectures on Metaphysics, Vol. II.
Mill—Examination of Sir William Hamilton's Philosophy, Lectures VIII. to XV., both inclusive.
Webb—Intellectualism of Locke.

Jurisprudence:—

Jurisprudence as treated in the Professor's Lectures.
Austin's Jurisprudence.
Maine's Ancient Law.
Modern Roman Law, by Tomkins and Jenckens.

Political Economy:—

Political Economy, as treated in the Professor's Lectures.
Mill's Principles of Political Economy.
Ricardo's Political Economy, Chapters VII. to XVI.
Senior's Political Economy.
Cairnes' Logical Method of Political Economy.
Göschen's Foreign Exchanges.
Price's Currency.

VI.—CHEMISTRY.

Theoretical Chemistry:—

Miller's Elements of Chemistry (third edition).
Wurtz' Introduction to Chemical Philosophy.
Hoffman's Modern Chemistry.
Watts' Dictionary of Chemistry.
Fownes' Chemistry (tenth edition).

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Practical Chemistry :—

Analysis, and an acquaintance with Manipulation to the extent to which it is carried out in the *Practical Course* prescribed for Medical Students will be considered the minimum. (Bowman's Introduction to Practical Chemistry is recommended.)

VII.—NATURAL HISTORY.

Henfrey's Botany (Second Edition).
Rolleston's Animal Forms.
Dallas's Animal Kingdom; Nicholson's Zoology.
Whewell's Philosophy of the Inductive Sciences, Vol. I., Book VII., Chap. I.; Book VIII., Chaps. I., II., IV.; Book IX., Chap. VI.
Whewell's History of the Inductive Sciences, Vol. III., Books XVI., XVII.
Practical Examinations in Botany and Zoology.

Practical Course for Commercial and General Pursuits.

In order to extend the advantages of higher education to youths intended for Commercial and general pursuits, the Senate has resolved to institute special courses of instruction, and to grant Diplomas, conferring the title of Licentiate in Arts, under certain conditions—(see University Regulations).

In compliance with the first of the specified conditions, the Council of the Queen's College, Galway, has instituted the following Course for the Matriculation Examination :—

Mathematics.

Arithmetic—Including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions, the Rule of Three, Simple Interest, and the Extraction of the Square Root.
Algebra—Including Fractions, Proportion, and the Solution of Simple Equations.
Geometry—Euclid, Books I., II.

Geography and the English Language.

Geography—Ancient and Modern, Outlines of.
Grammar—English Grammar and Composition.

The Council will confer two Exhibitions—one of the value of £16, and one of the value of £12—on the best answerers in the Course for Matriculation, should their answering be found to deserve such a reward.

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Candidates for Exhibition shall be allowed to offer, in addition to the subjects of the ordinary Matriculation Examination, one or two, but not more, of the following subjects:—

Latin, French, German, Chemistry, Natural Philosophy, Natural History; these subjects to be of equal value with the ordinary subjects, and with each other.

No Student who has held a Scholarship or Exhibition in any of the existing Faculties or Schools shall be admitted a Candidate for these Exhibitions.

FACULTY OF LAW.

Diploma of Elementary Law.

Candidates for the Diploma of Elementary Law are required to pass a Matriculation Examination in the following subjects:—

GREEK.

Xenophon—Anabasis, Book I.
Grammar.

LATIN.

One of the following authors:—

Cæsar—Gallic War, Book V.
Virgil—Æneid, Book I.
Retranslation from English into Latin of portions of Cæsar.

HISTORY AND THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

History—Outlines of Grecian and Roman History.
Geography—Outlines of Ancient and Modern Geography.
English—English Grammar and Composition.

MATHEMATICS.

Arithmetic—Including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions, the Rule of Three, Simple Interest, and the Extraction of the Square Root.
Algebra—Including Fractions, Proportion, and the Solution of Simple Equations.
Geometry—Euclid, Books I., II.

Students who have passed the Matriculation Examination, and have pursued, during three years, the following Courses of Study, are admitted to Examination for the Diploma of Elementary Law:—

FIRST YEAR.

The Law of Property, and the Principles of Conveyancing.
Jurisprudence.

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SECOND YEAR.

Equity and Bankruptcy.
Civil Law.

THIRD YEAR.

Common and Criminal Law.

JUNIOR SCHOLARSHIPS IN LAW.

Of the three Junior Scholarships appropriated to the Faculty of Law, one is awarded to a Student of the First Year, one to a Student of the Second Year, and one to a Student of the Third Year.

SUBJECTS OF EXAMINATION.—FIRST YEAR.

LAW OF PROPERTY, &c.

Williams' Real Property.

JURISPRUDENCE AND CIVIL LAW.

Review of Austin's Jurisprudence, by J. S. Mill (Edinburgh Review, October, 1863; or Mill's Dissertations and Essays, Vol. III.)
Sandars' Institutes of Justinian, Introduction.
Maine's Ancient Law, chaps. I., II., III., V., and IX.

SECOND YEAR.

All the business of the preceding Session.

EQUITY.

Smith's Manual of Equity Jurisprudence.

LAW OF PROPERTY, &c.

Williams' Personal Property; Smith's Lectures on the Law of Contracts.

JURISPRUDENCE AND CIVIL LAW.

The same as the course for the first year, together with
Jurisprudence as treated in the Professor's Lectures.
Austin's Jurisprudence, Vol. I., 3rd Ed.
Sandars' Justinian, Books I. and II.
Maine's Ancient Law.

THIRD YEAR.

All the business of the two preceding Sessions.

LAW

Broom's Commentaries on the Common Law, Books II., III. and IV.
White and Tudor's Leading Cases in Equity, vol. I.

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JURISPRUDENCE AND CIVIL LAW.

The same as the course for the second year, together with

Jurisprudence as treated in the Professor's Lectures.
The remainder of Austin's Jurisprudence.
The remainder of Sandars' Justinian.
Modern Roman Law by Tomkins and Jenckens.

THE DEGREES OF LL.B. AND LL.D.

For the regulations as to the Examinations for the Diploma in Elementary Law, and for the Degrees of LL.B. and LL.D., *see* University Regulations.

Senior Scholarship.

The College is empowered to award one Scholarship of the value of forty pounds, by Examination, to the most distinguished Student who shall have proceeded to the Degree of B.A., and who shall have attended during three Sessions, and have completed the Course of legal study herein prescribed to Students of the first, second, and third Sessions. The following is the Course prescribed for Examination:—

JURISPRUDENCE AND CIVIL LAW.

The same as the course in these subjects for the Third Year's Scholarship in Law, together with Spence's Equity Jurisdiction of the Court of Chancery, part I., and the Professor's Lectures.

PRINCIPLES OF CONSTITUTIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL LAW.

Hallam's Constitutional History of England; Broom's Constitutional Law; Kent's "Lectures on International Law" (prefixed to his "Commentaries"); Letters of "Historicus."

ENGLISH LAW.

All the business of the preceding Sessions, together with Smith's Leading Cases, in Law; White and Tudor's Leading Cases, vol. II.; Best on Evidence; Archbald's Consolidated Criminal Statutes.

The Senior Scholar will be required to attend during his year of office Courses of Lectures on Evidence and Pleading, and on Colonial and Constitutional Law.

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PRIVILEGES OF LAW STUDENTS.

By the recent regulations of the Benchers of the King's Inns, Candidates for the Bar who attend the Law Lectures in the Queen's Colleges, possess the same privileges as Students who attend the Lectures in Trinity College, Dublin.

Students intending to proceed for the Certificate of the Law Professors, so as to entitle them to serve an apprenticeship of *four* years instead of *five*, under the provisions of *an Act for amending the several Acts for the Regulations of Attorneys and Solicitors* (14 & 15 Vict. cap. 88), are required to enter their names with the Registrar, *either as Matriculated or Non-Matriculated* Students, and pay the necessary College and Class fees to the Bursar before the commencement of the Law Lectures in each Session.

Such Students are required to attend all the Lectures and pass all the Examinations prescribed for the first and second years of the Course of Study for Candidates for the Diploma of Elementary Law.

FACULTY OF MEDICINE.

DEGREES OF M.D. AND M.CH.

[For the Regulations as to the First University Examination in Medicine, and the Examinations for the Degrees of M.D. and M.Ch., *see* University Regulations.]

MATRICULATION.

Candidates for the Degrees of M.D. and M.Ch. in the Queen's University are required to pass a Matriculation Examination in the following subjects:—

GREEK.

Xenophon—The Anabasis, Book I.
Grammar.

LATIN.

One of the following authors:—

Virgil—Æneid, Book I.
Cæsar—Gallic War, Book V.
Retranslation from English into Latin of portions of Cæsar.

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ENGLISH.

Grammar and Composition.

MATHEMATICS.

Arithmetic and Algebra:—

The First four Rules of Arithmetic; Vulgar and Decimal Fractions; the Rule of Three; Addition, Subtraction, Multiplication and Division of Algebraical Quantities; Simple Equations.

Geometry:—

Euclid, Books I. and II.

HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY.

History:—

Outlines of Grecian and Roman history.*

Geography:—

Outlines of Ancient and Modern Geography.†

DAYS AND HOURS OF LECTURES.

	Subjects.	Mnths	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.
1st Period.	French,	VI.	9	.	9	.	.	.
	German,	VI.	.	10	.	.	10	.
	Botany and Zoology	VI.	.	11	.	11	.	11
	Experimental Physics,	VI.	.	12	.	12	.	.
	Chemistry,	VI.	12	.	12	.	12	12
	Logic,		1	.	1	.	1	.
	Anatomy and Physiology,		3	3	3	3	3	.
	Practical Anatomy,		1	1	1	1	1	.
	Practical Chemistry,		2	.	2	.	2	.
	Materia Medica,		4	.	4	.	4	.
2nd Period.	Practical Anatomy,		1	1	1	1	1	.
	Anatomy and Physiology,		3	3	3	3	3	.
	Surgery,		11	.	11	.	11	.
	Midwifery,		2	.	2	.	2	1
	Medicine,		.	2	.	2	.	2
	Medical Jurisprudence,		.	4	.	4	.	4

* Chepmell's Short Course of History is recommended.

† Rev. T. K. Arnold's Handbooks are recommended.

‡ Opportunities for Hospital Attendance and Clinical Instruction are afforded to Students in the County Infirmary and Town Hospitals, which are in the immediate vicinity of the College. Clinical Lectures are given on Tuesdays and Fridays, and Practical Instruction on the other days of the week, at 10 A.M. All communications respecting the Hospitals should be addressed to the Honorary Secretary of the Clinical Board, to whom the Fee of £4 is payable.

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SCHOLARSHIPS.

Eight Junior Scholarships are appropriated to the Faculty of Medicine of the value of £25 each. Of these—

Two	are allotted to	Students of the	First Year.
Two	,,	,,	Second Year.
Two	,,	,,	Third Year.
Two	,,	,,	Fourth Year.

REGULATIONS RESPECTING MEDICAL SCHOLARSHIPS AND EXHIBITIONS.

(Scholars are required to pay only one-half of the ordinary class fee for each obligatory course of lectures.)

All Scholars and Exhibitioners are required to pass the Sessional Examination.

First Year's Scholarships.

All Students who have passed the Matriculation Examination may compete for the Scholarships of the first year.

For the one Scholarship the Examination will embrace the course prescribed for the Literary Scholarships of the first year in the Faculty of Arts.

For the other Scholarship, the Course prescribed for Science Scholarships of the first year in the Faculty of Arts.

If, at either of these Examinations, a competent Candidate do not present himself, the Scholarship assigned to that department may be awarded to the other department, if there be in the latter a second candidate duly qualified.

A Student to whom a Scholarship or Exhibition of the first year has been awarded, shall attend the following courses:—

A Modern Language.	Chemistry.
Natural Philosophy.	Botany and Zoology.
Anatomy.	

Second Year's Scholarships.

To be allowed to compete for a Scholarship of the second year, a Student must be of not more than one year's standing in some school recognised by the Senate of the Queen's University.

A Candidate may select for the subjects of his Examination four of the following subjects, of which Practical

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Anatomy must be one. The number placed opposite each subject in the following list shall be the standard mark, and no mark under one-fifth of the standard mark shall be taken into account in any subject:—

Practical Anatomy,	1,000
Anatomy and Physiology,	500
Chemistry,	1,000
Botany,	500
Zoology,	500
A Modern Language,	500
Natural Philosophy,	500

SUBJECTS OF EXAMINATION.

FRENCH.*

The Modern French Reader (Junior Course), by Cassal and Karcher (London: Trübner and Co.).

Translation from English into French (from Otto's French Grammar).

GERMAN.*

Schiller—Der Neffe als Onkel (in Otto's German Reader, Third Part).

Otto's German Grammar, to page 266 (Syntax).

NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.—Elements of Mechanics, Hydrostatics, Pneumatics, Acoustics, Optics, Heat, Electricity, Galvanism, and Magnetism.

ZOOLOGY.—Vertebrata. Practical Examination.

BOTANY.—Structural and Physiological Botany; Principles of Classification; Characters of the Natural Orders yielding medicinal plants. Practical Examination.

ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY.—Cartilage, Bone, the Fibrous Tissues, Muscle, Nerve, Integument and Appendages, Secretion, Digestion, and Reflex Action.

PRACTICAL ANATOMY.—Osteology and Arthrology; also the Myology of the Limbs.

Candidates may be examined on Specimens placed before them.

CHEMISTRY.—General Principles of Chemical Philosophy; Laws of Combination by weight and volume; Atomic Theory; Nature of Salts, &c.; Chemistry of non-metallic bodies; Chemistry of Metals; Organic Chemistry.

A Student to whom a Scholarship or Exhibition of the second year has been awarded shall attend such of the medical courses assigned to the first period of the curriculum prescribed in the University Regulations as he has not

* The Candidate may select either French or German.

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already taken. He shall also take a course of Modern Languages and of Natural Philosophy, if he have not previously done so in a Queen's College.

Third Year's Scholarships.

To be allowed to compete for a Scholarship of the third year, a Student must have attended in some medical school recognised by the Senate of the Queen's University four of the following courses:—

Anatomy and Physiology.
Chemistry.
Botany.
Zoology.
Practical Chemistry.
Practical Anatomy.
Materia Medica.

And must not be of more than two years' standing.

The Examination shall include the following subjects. The number placed opposite each subject in the following list shall be the standard mark; and no mark under 300 in any one shall be taken into account:—

Anatomy and Physiology, . . .	1,000
Practical Anatomy, ...	1,000
Materia Medica and Therapeutics, .	1,000
Practical Chemistry, ...	1,000

SUBJECTS OF EXAMINATION.

Anatomy and Physiology.—Organs and Functions of Digestion, Absorption, Circulation, Respiration, and Urination, together with the blood and its elaboration.

Practical Anatomy.—Joints, Muscles, Vessels, Viscera, and Brain.

During the Examination, Candidates may be called on to make dissections, or to describe structures placed before them.

Materia Medica.—The Medicines and Compounds in the British Pharmacopœia—Candidates will be required to identify specimens.

Practical Chemistry.—As taught in the Class.

A Student to whom a third year's Scholarship has been awarded, shall attend, during the year of his election, four at least of the courses prescribed for the second period in the University Regulations.

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Fourth Year's Scholarships.

To be allowed to compete for a Scholarship of the fourth year, the candidate must have attended, in some school recognised by the Senate of the Queen's University, all the strictly professional courses of the first period, and must have attended three at least of those of the second period prescribed in the regulations of the Queen's University, and must not be of more than three years' standing.

A candidate for fourth year's Scholarship may choose any four of the following subjects as those in which he shall be examined, provided Anatomy and Physiology be one, and that he have attended lectures on the other three. The number assigned to each subject in the following list shall be the standard mark, and no mark under 300 shall be taken into account:—

Anatomy and Physiology, ...	1,000
Theory and Practice of Surgery, ...	1,000
Midwifery and Diseases of Women and Children,	1,000
Theory and Practice of Medicine, ...	1,000
Medical Jurisprudence, ...	1,000
Materia Medica and Therapeutics, ...	1,000

SUBJECTS OF EXAMINATION.

Physiology.—The whole of Physiology, Histology, and Development.

Therapeutics.—1. The Physiological action and Therapeutical effects of the following substances:—Iron, Mercury, Iodine, Arsenic, Aconite, Opium, Digitalis, Alcohol, Nux Vomica, Cinchona. Candidates will be required to write prescriptions.

Medicine.—Diseases of the Brain and Nervous System.

Surgery.—Diseases of Bones and Wounds of Chest.

Midwifery.—Human Fœtus and its involucra; abortion; diseases of parturient women; diseases of childhood.

A Student to whom a Scholarship of the fourth year has been awarded shall attend during the year of his election two at least of the practical courses prescribed for the second period in the University regulations; and if more courses are required to complete the Curriculum, both as to professional and non-professional subjects, he shall also attend them.

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OCCASIONAL STUDENTS.

Any Course or Courses of Lectures may be attended by Occasional Students, without passing any examination, on paying the regulated class fee to each Professor whose Lectures they attend. Such Students are admissible to the Library on payment of a fee of Five Shillings for the year.

SCHOOL OF CIVIL ENGINEERING.

[For the Regulations for the First University Examination in Engineering, and the Examination for the Degree in Civil Engineering, *see* University Regulations.]

Candidates for Matriculation are examined in the following subjects:—

MATHEMATICS.

Arithmetic:—

Including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions, the Rule of Three, Simple Interest, and the Extraction of the Square Root.

Algebra:—

Including Fractions, Proportion, and the Solution of Simple Equations.

Geometry:—

Euclid, Books I., II., III., VI., with Definitions of Book V.

HISTORY, GEOGRAPHY, AND THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

History:—

Outlines of Ancient History.

Geography:—

Outlines of Ancient and Modern Geography.

English:—

English Grammar and Composition.

Candidates are recommended to provide themselves with drawing instruments and materials, viz.:—a T square; pair of set squares; pair of compasses, with pen and pencil legs; drawing-pen; 12-inch scale, divided on one edge decimally to two chains to an inch, and on the other side, duodecimally to five feet to an inch; an offset scale 20 and 40; also pencils, papers, colours, &c.

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DAYS AND HOURS OF LECTURES.

	Subjects.	Terms.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur	Fri.	Sat.
1st Year	French,	1, 2, 3,	9	.	9	.	9	.
	Chemistry,	1, 2, 3,	12	.	12	.	12	
	Mathematics (pass),	1, 2, 3,	1	.	1	.	1	.
	Mathematics (honor),	1, 2, 3,	.	1	.	1	.	.
	Geometrical Drawing,	1, 2, 3,	11	.	11	.	11	.
	Office Work,	1, 2, 3,	2	.	2	.	2	.
2nd Year	Civil Engineering,	1, 2, 3,	1	.	1	.	1	.
	Office Work,	1, 2, 3,	2	.	2	.	2	.
	Mathematical Physics (pass),	.	12	.	12	.	.	.
	Experimental Physics (pass),	1, 2, 3,	.	12	.	12	.	.
	Experimental Physics (honor)	1, 2, 3,	11	.	11	.	.	.
	Mathematical Physics (honor)	1, 2, 3,	.	10	.	10	.	.
	Mathematics (honor),	1, 2, 3,	12	.	12	.	12	.
	Mathematics (pass),	1, 2, 3,	.	1	.	1	.	.
3rd Year	Geology and Mineralogy,	1, 2, 3,	1	.	1	.	1	.
	Civil Engineering,	1, 2, 3,	12	.	12	.	12	.
	Office Work,	1, 2, 3,	2	.	2	.	2	.
	Natural Philosophy (applied)	1, 2, 3,	.	11	.	11	.	.

SCHOLARSHIPS.

Of the five Scholarships appropriated to the department of Engineering, two are awarded to Students of the first year, two to Students of the second year, and one to a Student of the third year.

Subjects of Examination.—First Year.

The Course prescribed for Science Scholarship of the first year.

Second Year.

The Course of Elementary Mathematics prescribed for the Science Scholarship of the second year, together with the Courses of Chemistry, Modern Languages as prescribed for Literary Scholarship of second year, Office Work, and Geometrical Drawing prescribed in the Course for Students in Engineering of the first year.

Third Year.

The courses of Mathematics, Mathematical and Experimental Physics, Engineering and Office Work, prescribed to Honor Students of the second year.

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Indian Engineering Establishment.

For the regulations for the Competitive Examination for appointments in the Indian Engineering Establishment, see Appendix.

Two of the three years which candidates for the Civil Engineering Department of the Indian Service are required to pass in the office of a Civil Engineer are dispensed with in favour of Students who have studied for two years in the Engineering School of this College.

A highly advantageous arrangement has been made to enable such candidates to complete their qualifications by passing a year in the office of a Civil Engineer.

EXAMINATIONS FOR APPOINTMENTS IN THE HOME CIVIL SERVICE AND FOR DIRECT APPOINTMENTS TO THE ADVANCED OR PRACTICAL CLASS OF THE ROYAL MILITARY ACADEMY AT WOOLWICH.

Classes have been formed in the Queen's College, Galway, for the purpose of preparing Students for the Examinations prescribed for the appointments above-mentioned.

Gentlemen intending to join these classes may obtain the requisite information on application to the Registrar, Queen's College, Galway.

For Information with regard to—
The Prizes founded by Public Subscription,
Examinations for the Home Civil Service,
The Indian Civil Service,
The Indian Public Works Department,
The Indian Telegraph Department,
The Rules of the Hon. Society of King's Inns, &c., &c., *see* Appendix.

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APPENDIX.

NUMBER of MATRICULATED and NON-MATRICULATED STUDENTS who have entered the Queen's Colleges from the commencement in the Session 1849–50 up to March, 1859.

	Matriculated.	Non-Matriculated.	Total.
Belfast, ...	506	392	898
Cork, ...	473	187	660
Galway, ...	337	60	397
Total, . . .	1,316	639	1,955
Less, . . .	51*	118†	169
Total of separate individuals, .	1,265	521	1,786

* This number is subtracted, because in 51 cases Students passed from one College to another, so that their names are on the roll of each, and, therefore, appear twice in this column.

† This number is subtracted, because 118 who entered as Non-Matriculated Students afterwards Matriculated.

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SESSION 1859–60.—NUMBER and RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS of the STUDENTS who have entered the Colleges of the Queen's University in the Session 1859–60.

RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS.	Matriculated.				Non-Matriculated.				Total Matriculated and Non-Matriculated.
	Q. C. Belfast	Q. C. Cork.	Q. C. Galway.	Total.	Q. C. Belfast.	Q. C. Cork.	Q. C. Galway.	Total.	
United Church of England and Ireland,	10	21	11	42	5	12	1	18	60
Roman Catholics, ...	3	32	21	56	3	6	4	13	69
General Assembly Presbyterians, .	40	1	1	42	17	–	–	17	59
Other Denominations, ...	12	4	2	18	1	–	–	1	19
Total, ...	65	58	35	*158	26	18	5	49	207

NUMBER and RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS of the STUDENTS attending the Colleges of the Queen's University in the Session 1859–60.

RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS.	Matriculated.				Non-Matriculated.				Total Matriculated and Non-Matriculated.
	Q. C. Belfast.	Q. C. Cork.	Q. C. Galway.	Total.	Q. C. Belfast.	Q. C. Cork.	Q. C. Galway.	Total.	
United Church of England and Ireland,	30	53	30	113	13	16	1	30	143
Roman Catholics, ...	11	74	64	149	5	10	5	20	169
General Assembly Presbyterians, .	124	4	11	139	36	–	–	36	175
Other Denominations, ...	32	13	6	51	6	1	1	8	59
Total, ...	197	144	111	452	60	27	7	94	546

* Exclusive of 11 who Matriculated this year, after having attended in former Sessions as Non-Matriculated Students.

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SESSION 1860–61.—NUMBER and RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS of the STUDENTS who have entered the Colleges of the Queen's University in the Session 1860–61.

RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS.	Matriculated.				Non-Matriculated.				Total Matriculated and Non-Matriculated.
	Q. C. Belfast.	Q. C. Cork.	Q. C. Galway.	Total.	Q. C. Belfast.	Q. C. Cork.	Q. C. Galway.	Total.	
United Church of England and Ireland,	18	38	12	68	11	7	–	18	86
Roman Catholics, ...	4	27	31	62	9	11	1	21	83
General Assembly Presbyterians, . .	54	2	11	67	17	–	1	18	85
Other Denominations, ...	20	3	2	25	4	–	–	4	29
Total, ...	96	70	56	*222	41	18	2	61	283

NUMBER and RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS of the STUDENTS attending the Colleges of the Queen's University in the Session 1860–61.

RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS.	Matriculated.				Non-Matriculated.				Total Matriculated and Non-Matriculated.
	Q. C. Belfast.	Q. C. Cork.	Q. C. Galway.	Total.	Q. C. Belfast.	Q. C. Cork.	Q. C. Galway.	Total.	
United Church of England and Ireland,	36	77	33	146	23	12	–	35	181
Roman Catholics, ...	8	79	83	170	13	17	2	32	202
General Assembly Presbyterians, .	158	4	18	180	31	–	1	32	212
Other Denominations, ...	37	11	7	55	6	1	–	7	62
Total, ...	239	171	141	551	73	30	3	106	657

* Exclusive of 12 who Matriculated this year, after having attended in former Sessions as Non-Matriculated Students.

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SESSION 1861-62.—NUMBER and RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS of the STUDENTS who have entered the Colleges of the Queen's University in the Session 1861-62.

RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS.	Matriculated.				Non-Matriculated.				Total Matriculated and Non-Matriculated.
	Q. C. Belfast.	Q. C. Cork.	Q. C. Galway.	Total.	Q. C. Belfast.	Q. C. Cork.	Q. C. Galway.	Total.	
United Church of England and Ireland,	18	44	19	81	11	5	2	18	99
Roman Catholics, ...	2	34	34	70	3	3	–	6	76
General Assembly Presbyterians, .	71	4	6	81	14	–	–	14	95
Other Denominations, ...	24	3	–	27	12	1	–	13	40
Total, ...	115	85	59	*259	40	9	2	51	310

NUMBER and RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS of the STUDENTS attending the Colleges of the Queen's University in the Session 1861-62.

RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS.	Matriculated.				Non-Matriculated.				Total Matriculated and Non-Matriculated.
	Q. C. Belfast.	Q. C. Cork.	Q. C. Galway.	Total.	Q. C. Belfast.	Q. C. Cork.	Q. C. Galway.	Total.	
United Church of England and Ireland,	40	102	37	179	20	9	2	31	210
Roman Catholics, ...	8	91	89	188	9	7	2	18	206
General Assembly Presbyterians, .	194	7	19	220	27	–	–	27	247
Other Denominations, ...	58	11	4	73	20	2	–	22	95
Total, ...	300	211	149	660	76	18	4	98	758

* Exclusive of 17 who Matriculated this year, after having attended in former Sessions as Non-Matriculated Students.

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SESSION 1862–63.—NUMBER and RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS of the STUDENTS who have entered the Colleges of the Queen's University in the Session 1862–63.

RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS.	Matriculated.				Non-Matriculated.				Total Matriculated and Non-Matriculated.
	Q. C. Belfast	Q. C. Cork.	Q. C. Galway.	Total.	Q. C. Belfast.	Q. C. Cork.	Q. C. Galway.	Total.	
United Church of England and Ireland,	16	31	16	63	7	3	2	12	75
Roman Catholics, ...	9	24	26	59	3	6	1	10	69
General Assembly Presbyterians, .	66	1	15	82	11	1	1	13	95
Other Denominations, ...	25	4	3	32	1	1	–	2	34
Total, ...	116	60	60	236	22	11	4	37	273

NUMBER and RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS of the STUDENTS attending the Colleges of the Queen's University in the Session 1862–63.

RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS.	Matriculated.				Non-Matriculated.				Total Matriculated and Non-Matriculated.
	Q. C. Belfast.	Q. C. Cork.	Q. C. Galway.	Total.	Q. C. Belfast.	Q. C. Cork.	Q. C. Galway.	Total.	
United Church of England and Ireland,	44	113	31	188	16	6	2	24	212
Roman Catholics, ...	17	86	93	196	7	10	1	18	214
General Assembly Presbyterians, .	214	8	31	253	22	1	1	24	277
Other Denominations, ...	58	12	5	75	8	1	–	9	84
Total, ...	333	219	160	712	53	18	4	75	787

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Session 1863–64.—Number and Religious Denominations of the Students who have entered the Colleges of the Queen's University in the Session 1863–64.

Religious Denominations.	Matriculated.				Non-Matriculated.				Total Matriculated and Non-Matriculated.
	Q. C. Belfast.	Q. C. Cork.	Q. C. Galway.	Total.	Q. C. Belfast.	Q. C. Cork.	Q. C. Galway.	Total.	
United Church of England and Ireland,	18	27	17	62	6	5	2	13	75
Roman Catholics, ...	3	50	21	74	2	6	1	9	83
General Assembly Presbyterians, .	71	3	11	85	9	–	–	9	94
Other Denominations, ...	17	13	6	36	–	–	1	1	37
Total, ...	109	93	55	257	17	11	4	32	289

Number and Religious Denominations of the Students attending the Colleges of the Queen's University in the Session 1863–64.

Religious Denominations.	Matriculated.				Non-Matriculated.				Total Matriculated and Non-Matriculated.
	Q. C. Belfast.	Q. C. Cork.	Q. C. Galway.	Total.	Q. C. Belfast.	Q. C. Cork.	Q. C. Galway.	Total.	
United Church of England and Ireland,	49	97	39	185	14	9	2	25	210
Roman Catholics, ...	20	111	89	220	6	9	2	17	237
General Assembly Presbyterians, .	205	11	25	241	19	–	–	19	260
Other Denominations, ...	67	22	7	96	6	–	1	7	103
Total, ...	341	241	160	742	45	18	5	68	810

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SESSION 1864–65.—NUMBER and RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS of the STUDENTS who have entered the Colleges of the Queen's University in the Session 1864–65.

RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS.	Matriculated.				Non-Matriculated.				Total Matriculated and Non-Matriculated.
	Q. C. Belfast.	Q. C. Cork.	Q. C. Galway.	Total.	Q. C. Belfast.	Q. C. Cork.	Q. C. Galway.	Total.	
United Church of England and Ireland,	19	34	23	76	3	3	3	9	85
Roman Catholics, ...	1	37	21	59	5	2	7	14	73
General Assembly Presbyterians, .	70	–	12	82	12	–	1	13	95
Other Denominations, ...	18	5	2	25	7	2	1	10	35
Total, ...	108	76	58	242	27	7	12	46	288

NUMBER and RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS of the STUDENTS attending the Colleges of the Queen's University in the Session 1864–65.

RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS.	Matriculated.				Non-Matriculated.				Total Matriculated and Non-Matriculated.
	Q. C. Belfast.	Q. C. Cork.	Q. C. Galway.	Total.	Q. C. Belfast.	Q. C. Cork.	Q. C. Galway.	Total.	
United Church of England and Ireland,	52	107	47	206	6	6	3	15	221
Roman Catholics, ...	14	123	71	208	8	6	7	21	229
General Assembly Presbyterians, .	209	6	30	245	27	–	1	28	273
Other Denominations, ...	79	15	9	103	8	2	1	11	114
Total, ...	354	251	157	762	49	14	12	75	837

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Session 1865–66.—Number and Religious Denominations of the Students who have entered the Colleges of the Queen's University in the Session 1865–66.

Religious Denominations.	Matriculated.				Non-Matriculated.				Total Matriculated and Non-Matriculated.
	Q. C. Belfast.	Q. C. Cork.	Q. C. Galway.	Total.	Q. C. Belfast.	Q. C. Cork.	Q. C. Galway.	Total.	
United Church of England and Ireland,	13	28	14	55	3	4	2	9	64
Roman Catholics, ...	4	27	18	49	3	6	1	10	59
General Assembly Presbyterians, .	56	1	10	67	16	–	–	16	83
Other Denominations, ...	15	9	4	28	7	–	–	7	35
Total, ...	88	65	46	199	29	10	3	42	241

Number and Religious Denominations of the Students attending the Colleges of the Queen's University in the Session 1865–66.

Religious Denominations.	Matriculated.				Non-Matriculated.				Total Matriculated and Non-Matriculated.
	Q. C. Belfast.	Q. C. Cork.	Q. C. Galway.	Total.	Q. C. Belfast.	Q. C. Cork.	Q. C. Galway.	Total.	
United Church of England and Ireland,	52	103	28	183	7	4	4	15	198
Roman Catholics, ...	13	99	70	182	5	7	1	13	195
General Assembly Presbyterians, .	216	4	29	249	28	–	–	28	277
Other Denominations, ...	74	19	11	104	12	2	–	14	118
Total, ...	355	225	138	718	52	13	4	69	788

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NUMBER and RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS of the STUDENTS who have entered the Colleges of the Queen's University in the Session 1866–67.

RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS.	Matriculated.				Non-Matriculated.				Total Matriculated and Non Matriculated.
	Q. C. Belfast.	Q. C. Cork.	Q. C. Galway.	Total.	Q. C. Belfast.	Q. C. Cork.	Q. C. Galway.	Total.	
United Church of England and Ireland,	14	23	13	50	2	5	1	8	58
Roman Catholics, ...	3	29	17	49	2	2	1	5	54
General Assembly Presbyterians, .	54	2	7	63	5	–	–	5	68
Other Denominations, ...	23	4	5	32	1	–	–	1	33
Total, ...	94	58	42	*194	10	7	2	19	213

NUMBER and RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS of the STUDENTS attending the Colleges of the Queen's University in the Session 1866-7.

RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS	Matriculated.				Non-Matriculated.				Total Matriculated and Non-Matriculated.
	Q. C. Belfast.	Q. C. Cork.	Q. C. Galway.	Total.	Q. C. Belfast.	Q. C. Cork.	Q. C. Galway.	Total.	
United Church of England and Ireland,	49	95	35	179	7	8	1	16	195
Roman Catholics, ...	15	96	58	169	3	6	1	10	179
General Assembly Presbyterians, .	209	5	27	241	14	–	–	14	255
Other Denominations, ...	79	10	9	98	5	–	–	5	103
Total, ...	352	206	129	687	29	14	2	45	732

* Exclusive of 14 who Matriculated this year, after having attended in other Sessions as Non-Matriculated Students.

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NUMBER and RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS of the STUDENTS who have entered the Colleges of the Queen's University in the Session 1867–68.

RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS.	Matriculated.				Non-Matriculated.				Total Matriculated and Non-Matriculated.
	Q. C. Belfast.	Q. C. Cork.	Q. C. Galway.	Total.	Q. C. Belfast.	Q. C. Cork.	Q. C. Galway.	Total.	
United Church of England and Ireland,	17	40	13	70	3	6	1	10	80
Roman Catholics, ...	1	32	19	52	4	3	1	8	60
General Assembly Presbyterians, .	53	3	10	66	10	–	1	11	77
Other Denominations, ...	19	4	2	25	5	–	–	5	30
Total, ...	90	79	44	*213	22	9	3	34	247

NUMBER and RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS of the STUDENTS attending the Colleges of the Queen's University in the Session 1867–68.

RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS.	Matriculated.				Non-Matriculated.				Total Matriculated and Non-Matriculated.
	Q. C. Belfast.	Q. C. Cork.	Q. C. Galway.	Total.	Q. C. Belfast.	Q. C. Cork.	Q. C. Galway.	Total.	
United Church of England and Ireland,	53	110	33	196	5	8	1	14	210
Roman Catholics, ...	11	107	53	171	5	4	1	10	181
General Assembly Presbyterians, .	220	7	31	258	15	–	1	16	274
Other Denominations, ...	73	11	7	91	6	–	–	6	97
Total, ...	357	235	124	716	31	12	3	46	762

* Exclusive of 14 who Matriculated this year, after having attended in other Sessions as Non-Matriculated Students.

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NUMBER and RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS of the STUDENTS who have entered the Colleges of the Queen's University in the Session 1868–69.

RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS.	Matriculated.				Non-Matriculated.				Total Matriculated and Non-Matriculated.
	Q.C. Belfast.	Q.C. Cork.	Q.C. Galway.	Total.	Q.C. Belfast.	Q.C. Cork.	Q.C. Galway.	Total.	
United Church of England and Ireland,	13	31	19	63	3	11	1	15	78
Roman Catholics, ...	4	21	23	48	3	3	1	7	55
General Assembly Presbyterians, .	47	4	13	64	12	1	1	14	78
Other Denominations, ...	14	1	1	16	5	–	–	5	21
Total, ...	78	57	56	*191	23	15	3	41	232

NUMBER and RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS of the STUDENTS attending the Colleges of the Queen's University in the Session 1868–69.

RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS.	Matriculated.				Non-Matriculated.				Total Matriculated and Non-Matriculated.
	Q.C. Belfast.	Q.C. Cork.	Q.C. Galway.	Total.	Q.C. Belfast.	Q.C. Cork.	Q.C. Galway.	Total.	
United Church of England and Ireland,	46	112	45	203	5	14	2	21	224
Roman Catholics, ...	11	91	61	163	4	6	1	11	174
General Assembly Presbyterians, .	197	11	33	241	20	1	1	22	263
Other Denominations, ...	72	9	6	87	7	–	–	7	94
Total, ...	326	223	145	694	36	21	4	61	755

* Exclusive of 11 who Matriculated this year, after having attended in other Sessions as Non-Matriculated.

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NUMBER and RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS of the STUDENTS who have entered the Colleges of the Queen's University in the Session 1869–70.

RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS.	Matriculated.				Non-Matriculated.				Total Matriculated and Non-Matriculated.
	Q.C. Belfast.	Q.C. Cork.	Q.C. Galway.	Total.	Q.C. Belfast.	Q.C. Cork.	Q.C. Galway.	Total.	
Church of Ireland, ...	16	41	18	75	6	7	2	15	90
Roman Catholics, ...	7	19	22	48	1	8	3	12	60
General Assembly Presbyterians, . .	47	1	6	54	6	–	–	6	60
Other Denominations, ...	12	8	3	23	1	–	–	1	24
Total, ...	82	69	49	*200	14	15	5	34	234

NUMBER and RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS of the STUDENTS attending the Colleges of the Queen's University in the Session 1869–70.

RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS.	Matriculated.				Non-Matriculated.				Total Matriculated and Non-Matriculated.
	Q.C. Belfast.	Q.C. Cork.	Q.C. Galway.	Total.	Q.C. Belfast.	Q.C. Cork.	Q.C. Galway.	Total.	
Church of Ireland, ...	50	122	39	211	6	12	3	21	232
Roman Catholics, ...	16	83	62	161	2	11	4	17	178
General Assembly Presbyterians, . .	197	7	23	227	12	1	1	14	241
Other Denominations, ...	61	16	6	83	3	–	–	3	86
Total, ...	324	228	130	682	23	24	8	55	737

* Exclusive of 11 who Matriculated this year, after having attended in former Sessions as Non-Matriculated Students.

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NUMBER and RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS of the STUDENTS who have entered the Colleges of the Queen's University in the Session 1870–71.

RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS.	Matriculated.				Non-Matriculated.				Total Matriculated and Non-Matriculated.
	Q.C. Belfast.	Q.C. Cork.	Q.C. Galway.	Total.	Q.C. Belfast.	Q.C. Cork.	Q.C. Galway.	Total.	
Church of Ireland,	20	37	20	77	16	10	2	28	105
Roman Catholics,	1	23	21	45	1	2	2	5	50
General Assembly Presbyterians,	52	3	11	66	5	–	1	6	72
Other Denominations,	11	1	–	12	8	1	1	10	22
Total,	*84	64	52	200	30	13	6	49	249

NUMBER and RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS of the STUDENTS attending the Colleges of the Queen's University in the Session 1870–71.

RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS.	Matriculated.				Non-Matriculated.				Total Matriculated and Non-Matriculated.
	Q.C. Belfast.	Q.C. Cork.	Q.C. Galway.	Total.	Q.C. Belfast.	Q.C. Cork.	Q.C. Galway.	Total.	
Church of Ireland,	57	125	31	213	19	17	3	39	252
Roman Catholics,	11	79	60	150	3	7	2	12	162
General Assembly Presbyterians,	214	12	21	247	12	–	2	14	261
Other Denominations,	55	9	3	67	9	1	1	11	78
Total,	337	225	115	677	43	25	8	76	753

*Exclusive of 11 who Matriculated this year, after having attended in former Sessions as Non-Matriculated.

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NUMBER and RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS of the STUDENTS who have entered the Colleges of the Queen's University in the Session 1871–72.

RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS.	Matriculated.				Non-Matriculated.				Total Matriculated and Non-Matriculated.
	Q.C. Belfast.	Q.C. Cork.	Q.C. Galway.	Total.	Q.C. Belfast.	Q.C. Cork.	Q.C. Galway.	Total.	
Church of Ireland,	22	37	18	77	6	8	1	15	92
Roman Catholics,	3	35	30	68	2	4	–	6	74
General Assembly Presbyterians,	36	4	10	50	11	–	–	11	61
Other Denominations,	13	1	4	18	6	1	–	7	25
Total,	74	77	62	*213	25	13	1	39	252

NUMBER and RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS of the STUDENTS attending the Colleges of the Queen's University in the Session 1871–72.

RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS.	Matriculated.				Non-Matriculated.				Total Matriculated and Non-Matriculated.
	Q.C. Belfast.	Q.C. Cork.	Q.C. Galway.	Total.	Q.C. Belfast.	Q.C. Cork.	Q.C. Galway.	Total.	
Church of Ireland,	73	119	29	221	7	13	2	22	243
Roman Catholics,	14	96	79	189	3	8	–	11	200
General Assembly Presbyterians,	184	10	25	219	15	–	–	15	234
Other Denominations,	49	5	6	60	6	2	–	8	68
Total,	320	230	139	689	31	23	2	56	745

* Exclusive of 17 who Matriculated this year, after having attended in former Sessions as Non-Matriculated Students.

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Number and Religious Denominations of the Students who have entered the Colleges of the Queen's University in the Session 1872-73.

Religious Denominations.	Matriculated.				Non-Matriculated.				Total Matriculated and Non-Matriculated.
	Q. C. Belfast.	Q. C. Cork.	Q. C. Galway.	Total.	Q. C. Belfast.	Q. C. Cork.	Q. C. Galway.	Total.	
Church of Ireland, ...	28	38	14	80	5	8	3	16	96
Roman Catholics, ...	5	29	23	57	1	7	1	9	66
General Assembly Presbyterians, .	52	–	14	66	7	–	–	7	73
Other Denominations, ...	13	3	4	20	1	–	–	1	21
Total, ...	98	70	55	*223	14	15	4	33	256

Number and Religious Denominations of the Students attending the Colleges of the Queen's University in the Session 1872-73.

Religious Denominations.	Matriculated.				Non-Matriculated.				Total Matriculated and Non-Matriculated.
	Q. C. Belfast.	Q. C. Cork.	Q. C. Galway.	Total.	Q. C. Belfast.	Q. C. Cork.	Q. C. Galway.	Total.	
Church of Ireland, ...	73	119	25	217	6	11	3	20	237
Roman Catholics, ...	14	98	68	180	1	9	–	10	190
General Assembly Presbyterians, .	190	8	35	233	13	–	–	13	246
Other Denominations, ...	51	7	7	65	3	–	–	3	68
— Total, ...	328	232	135	695	23	20	3	46	741

* Exclusive of 20 who Matriculated this year after having attended in former Sessions as Non-Matriculated Students.

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NUMBER and RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS of the STUDENTS who have entered the Colleges of the Queen's University in the Session 1873–74.

RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS.	Matriculated.				Non-Matriculated.				Total Matriculated and Non-Matriculated.
	Q. C. Belfast.	Q. C. Cork.	Q. C. Galway.	Total.	Q. C. Belfast.	Q. C. Cork.	Q. C. Galway.	Total.	
Church of Ireland, ...	20	24	25	69	8	3	1	12	81
Roman Catholics, ...	3	29	29	61	3	9	1	13	74
General Assembly Presbyterians, .	54	–	21	75	9	2	–	11	86
Other Denominations, ...	21	1	3	25	5	–	1	6	31
Total, ...	98	54	78	230	25	14	3	42	272

NUMBER and RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS of the STUDENTS attending the Colleges of the Queen's University in the Session 1873–74.

RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS.	Matriculated.				Non-Matriculated.				Total Matriculated and Non-Matriculated.
	Q. C. Belfast.	Q. C. Cork.	Q. C. Galway.	Total.	Q. C. Belfast.	Q. C. Cork.	Q. C. Galway.	Total.	
Church of Ireland, ...	77	108	33	218	10	8	2	20	238
Roman Catholics, ...	14	111	74	199	3	12	3	18	217
General Assembly Presbyterians, .	191	7	38	236	10	2	–	12	248
Other Denominations, ...	62	2	5	69	8	–	1	9	78
Total, ...	344	228	150	722	31	22	6	59	781

Exclusive of 11 who Matriculated this year, after having attended in former Sessions as Non-Matriculated.

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TABLE showing the Number of DEGREES and DIPLOMAS conferred in the QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY in each year since it was opened.

—	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	Totals	—
LL.B., . .	–	–	1	1	1	–	3	2	2	3	–	2	–	1	2	1	–	1	2	3	4	2	7	6	44	LL.B.
LL.D., . .	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	2	5	14	LL.D.
Dip. El. Law, .	–	3	1	2	4	2	1	–	–	1	2	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	2	24	Dip. El. L.
M.A., . .	–	–	11	7	4	5	9	11	7	5	7	9	13	11	15	21	13	19	18	17	17	14	17	14	264	M.A.
B.A., . .	–	22	25	30	19	18	28	27	16	24	31	36	47	56	56	53	55	46	43	43	42	35	43	37	832	B.A.
M.D., . .	6	7	9	3	9	8	11	11	13	21	21	30	26	38	31	39	39	48	50	43	61	67	44	44	679	M.D.
M.Ch., . .	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	24	20	19	22	33	32	42	42	40	31	305	M.Ch.
Dip. Mid., .	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	42	28	31	101	Dip. Mid.
B.E., . .	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	10	7	5	7	3	4	10	7	12	12	7	12	7	7	11	6	6	135	B.E.
Ad eund., . .	–	–	–	–	–	3	1	2	–	5	8	4	2	4	2	3	1	3	2	2	1	–	–	1	44	Ad. eund.
Dip. Ag., . .	4	3	1	–	1	–	1	–	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	13	Dip. Ag.
Totals, .	10	35	48	43	39	36	55	63	47	67	76	85	92	122	139	150	139	147	161	148	174	214	188	177	2,465	Totals.

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TABLE of the RELIGIOUS PERSUASIONS of GRADUATES of the QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY, for ten years.

N.B.—This return is limited to the degrees of Bachelor in Arts, Doctor in Medicine, and Bachelor in Engineering, inasmuch as other degrees are conferred only on Candidates who already hold one of these.

	1863.				1864.				1865.				1866.				1867.			
	B.A.	M.D.	B.E.	Total.	B.A.	M.D.	B.E.	Total.	B.A.	M.D.	B.E.	Total.	B.A.	M.D.	B.E.	Total.	B.A.	M.D.	B.E.	Total.
Protestant Episcopal Church of Ireland, . . .	10	8	3	21	9	15	6	30	9	11	3	23	6	12	5	23	7	17	5	29
Roman Catholics, . . .	13	10	1	24	8	10	2	20	6	13	2	21	9	13	2	24	11	17	4	32
General Assembly Presbyterians, ...	21	5	–	26	33	7	1	41	33	6	1	40	29	11	2	42	28	3	3	34
Other Denominations, or none, or unascertained, .	3	3	–	6	6	6	1	13	8	1	1	10	9	3	2	13	9	2	–	11
Totals, . . .	47	26	4	77	56	38	10	104	56	31	7	94	53	39	11	102	55	39	12	106

	1868.				1869.				1870.				1871.				1872.			
	B.A.	M.D.	B.E.	Total.	B.A.	M.D.	B.E.	Total.	B.A.	M.D.	B.E.	Total.	B.A.	M.D.	B.E.	Total.	B.A.	M.D.	B.E.	Total.
Protestant Episcopal Church of Ireland, . . .	7	23	2	32	6	13	8	27	7	19	3	29	10	19	1	30	9	26	6	41
Roman Catholics, . . .	7	12	1	20	6	18	1	25	5	8	–	13	8	8	1	17	6	16	1	23
General Assembly Presbyterians, ...	25	6	4	35	23	17	1	41	24	10	2	36	21	26	3	50	15	20	3	38
Other Denominations, or none, or unascertained, .	7	7	–	14	8	2	2	12	7	6	2	15	3	8	2	13	5	5	1	11
Totals, . . .	46	48	7	101	43	50	12	105	43	43	7	93	42	61	7	110	35	67	11	113

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NUMBERS of STUDENTS that ATTENDED each CLASS in the Session 1871–72.

—	Queen's College, Belfast.	Queen's College, Cork.	Queen's College, Galway.	Totals.
ARTS STUDIES—				
Greek,	64	31	27	122
Latin,	66	30	31	127
The English Language,	36	24	20	80
Modern Languages,	130	79	66	275
History and English Literature,	35	10	12	57
Mathematics,	66	31	36	133
Natural Philosophy,	104	72	54	230
Chemistry,	136	82	55	273
Biological Science,	101	47	39	187
Geology,	7	15	3	25
Logic,	38	6	15	59
Metaphysics,	15	4	3	22
Political Economy,	11	-	2	13
PROFESSIONAL STUDIES—				
Jurisprudence and Civil Law,	17	10	10	37
English Law,	21	11	13	45
Anatomy and Physiology,	136	93	34	263
Practical Anatomy,	157	81	63	301
Medicine,	57	36	16	109
Surgery,	78	43	21	142
Midwifery,	46	43	15	104
Materia Medica,	43	35	22	100
Medical Jurisprudence,	37	32	7	76
Engineering,	23	22	10	55

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EXAMINATIONS CONDUCTED BY THE CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSIONERS.

I.—Home Civil Service.

A.—OPEN COMPETITIVE EXAMINATIONS.

Open Competitive Examinations are held from time to time under Her Majesty's Order in Council of 4th June, 1870, for Clerkships, &c., in the Departments specified in Schedule A. annexed to the Order, a copy of which Schedule is hereto appended. The regulations respecting these Examinations will be sent on application.

Open Competitive Examinations are held under the Act 25 & 26 Vict., cap. 106, for the appointment of County Surveyor in Ireland. These examinations take place from time to time as vacancies occur, and all particulars which can be given respecting them are advertised beforehand. A copy of the advertisement issued on the last occasion will be sent on application.

B.—EXAMINATIONS FOR WHICH A NOMINATION IS REQUIRED.

An official nomination is required for situations in Departments not included in Schedule A.

Examinations for such situations do not take place at fixed intervals, but are held from time to time as candidates are nominated to fill the vacancies which occur.

C.—TEMPORARY WRITERS IN PUBLIC DEPARTMENTS.

The regulations respecting the employment of Temporary Writers will be sent on application.

II.—Civil Service of India: India Civil Engineering College: Ceylon Public Works Department: Royal Military Academy, Woolwich: Direct Appointments to the Army: Control Department of the Army.

Information respecting Examinations for the above will be sent on application to the Secretary, Civil Service Commission, Westminster.

Information respecting the Indian Forest Service and Indian Telegraph Department will be sent on application to the "Under Secretary of State, India Office, London, S.W."

Note.—The Commissioners do not supply specimens of the examination papers used in any of their examinations, but copies of some of these papers are appended from time to time to their annual Reports, which can be obtained from the Queen's Printers through any bookseller.

Notice of any Open Competitive Examinations which may be appointed to be held will be given by advertisement in some of the principal newspapers. Such advertisements will usually appear on *Tuesdays* or *Saturdays*. The Commissioners can in no case record the names of intending candidates until a particular examination is announced, nor can they undertake to send a separate notice to any particular person.

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SCHEDULE A.

Departments to which the principle of Open Competition, provided in Clause V. of the Order in Council of 4th June, 1870, is to be applied.

Treasury.
Privy Council Office.
Colonial Office.
India Office.
War Office.
Admiralty.
Board of Trade.
Local Government Board.
Privy Seal Office.
Customs.
Inland Revenue.
Paymaster General's Department.
Civil Service Commission.
General Post Office (Clerks in Secretary's Department).
Mint.
Exchequer and Audit Department.
General Register Office.
Office of Works.
Office of Woods, &c.
National Debt Office.
Public Record Office.
Stationery Office.
Charity Commission.
Education Office.
Registry of Designs.
Registry of Seamen.
Registry of Joint Stock Companies.
Emigration Office.
University of London.
Science and Art Department.
London Gazette Office.
County Courts Judgments Registry.
Office of Examiners of Criminal Law Accounts.
Queen's and Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer's Office (Scotland).
Chief Secretary's Office (Ireland).
Constabulary Office (Ireland).
Directors of Convict Prisons' Office (Ireland).
Office of Inspectors-General of Prisons (Ireland).
General Register Office (Ireland).
Registrar of Petty Sessions Clerks' Office (Ireland)
Inspector of Lunatic Asylums' Office (Ireland).
Registry of Deeds (Ireland).
Public Works Office (Ireland).
Dublin Metropolitan Police Office.
Divisional Justices' Offices, Dublin.

The following situations have been added since the date of the Order in Council.

Convict Service (Clerks in Directors' Office, Clerks in Prison).
Metropolitan Police Courts, London (Clerks).
Factory Inspectors' Office (Clerks).
Salmon Fisheries Office (Clerks).
Inspectors of Burial Grounds (Clerks).
Public Record Office, Ireland (Clerks).
Lunacy Commission, England (Clerks).
Prison Managers Office, Scotland (Clerks).
Ecclesiastical Commission (Clerks and Supplementary Clerks).
Patent Office.
Office of the Comptroller in Bankruptcy (Junior Clerks).
Home Office and its subordinate Departments.

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INDIAN MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Regulations for the Examination of Candidates for the Appointment of Surgeon in Her Majesty's Indian Medical Service.

1. All natural-born subjects of Her Majesty between 22 and 28 years of age at the date of the examination, and of sound bodily health, may be Candidates. They may be married or unmarried. They must possess a Diploma in Surgery, or a licence to practise it, as well as a Degree in Medicine, or a licence to practise it in Great Britain or Ireland.

2. They must subscribe and send in to the Military Secretary, India Office, Westminster, at least a fortnight before the date fixed for the examination, a declaration according to the annexed form.

This declaration must be accompanied by the following documents:—

a. Proof of age, either by extract from the register of the parish in which the Candidate was born, or by his own declaration pursuant to the Act 5 and 6 Will. IV., c. 62; such extract and declaration respectively bearing the stamps required by law.

b. A certificate of moral character from a magistrate, or a minister of the religious denomination to which the Candidate belongs, who has personally known him for at least two preceding years.

c. A certificate of registration in accordance with the Medical Act of 1858, of the degrees, diplomas, and licences possessed by the Candidate.

3. The physical fitness of Candidates will be determined previous to examination by a Board of Medical Officers, who are required to certify that the Candidate's vision is sufficiently good to enable him to perform any surgical operation without the aid of glasses. A moderate degree of Myopia would not be considered a disqualification, provided it did not necessitate the use of glasses during the performance of operations, and that no organic diseases of the eyes existed.

Every Candidate must also be free from organic disease of other organs, and from constitutional weakness, or other disability likely to unfit him for Military Service in India.

4. On producing the foregoing qualifications, the Candidate will be examined by the Examining Board, in the following compulsory subjects, and the highest number of marks attainable will be distributed as follows:—

	Marks.
a. Anatomy and Physiology, ...	1,000
b. Surgery, ...	1,000
c. Medicine, including Therapeutics, the Diseases of Women and Children, ...	1,000
d. Chemistry and Pharmacy, and a practical knowledge of Drugs, ...	100

(The examination in Medicine and Surgery will be in part practical, and will include operations on the dead body, the application of surgical apparatus, and the examination of medical and surgical patients at the bedside.)

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5. The eligibility of each Candidate for the Indian Medical Service will be determined by the result of the examinations in these subjects only.

6. Candidates, who desire it, will be examined in French, German, and Hindustani, Comparative Anatomy, Zoology, Natural Philosophy, Physical Geography, and Botany, with special reference to Materia Medica.

The number of marks gained in these subjects will be added to the total number of marks obtained in the obligatory part of the Examination by Candidates, who shall have been found qualified for admission, and whose position on the list of successful competitors will thus be improved in proportion to their knowledge of modern languages and natural sciences.

The maximum number of marks allotted to the voluntary subjects will be as follows:—

	Marks.
French, German, and Hindustani (150 each), . .	450
Natural Science, ...	300

7. The subjects for this part of the examination will be taken from the following books:—

"Animal Kingdom," by W. S. Dallas, F.L.S.
"Outlines of the Structure and Functions of the Animal Kingdom," by Rymer Jones; or "Cours Elémentaire d'Histoire Naturelle," par Milne Edwards.
Lindley's "School Botany," Lindley's "Medical and Economic Botany," Henfrey's "Elementary Course of Botany."
"Elements of Natural Philosophy," by Golding Bird and C. Brooks.
"Physical Geography," by Mrs. Somerville.

8. The Examiners in London will prepare a list in order of merit, with the marks affixed in the different subjects, to be transmitted to the Director-General and communicated to the Professors of the Army Medical School. If any Candidate is found to be deficient in any particular subject, this shall be stated, in order that he may receive special instruction on the point at Netley.

9. After passing his preliminary examination, every Candidate will be required to attend one entire Course of Practical Instruction at the Army Medical School, before being admitted to his examination for a Commission, on—

(1.) Hygiène.
(2.) Clinical and Military Medicine.
(3.) Clinical and Military Surgery.
(4.) Pathology of Diseases and Injuries incident to Military Service.

These courses are to be of not less than four months' duration.

10. At their conclusion, the Candidate will be required to pass an examination on the subjects taught in the School. The examination will be conducted by the Professors of the School.

The Director-General, or any Medical Officer deputed by him, may be present and take part in the examination. If the Candidate give satisfactory evidence of being qualified for the practical duties of an Army Medical Officer, he will be eligible for a Commission as Surgeon

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The Commissions of Surgeons bear date from the day of joining at the Army Medical School.

11. During the period of his residence at the Army Medical School, each candidate will receive an allowance of 5*s.* per diem, with quarters, or 7*s.* per diem without quarters, to cover all costs of maintenance; and he will be required to provide himself with uniform (viz., the Regulation undress uniform of a Surgeon of the British Service, but without the sword).

12. All Candidates will be required to conform to such rules of discipline as the Senate may, from time to time enact.

The persons who shall be pronounced by the Examiners to be the best qualified in all respects, will be appointed to fill the requisite number of appointments as Surgeons in Her Majesty's Indian Army. Their position on the list of Surgeons will be determined by the combined results of the preliminary and of the final examinations, and, so far as the requirements of the service will permit, they will have the choice of Presidency in India, according to their position in that list.

13. All Surgeons, who shall neglect or refuse to proceed to India under the orders of the Secretary of State for India within two months from the date of their appointment, will be considered as having forfeited it, unless special circumstances shall justify a departure from this regulation.

14. Every Medical Officer appointed to the Service must, as a condition of his appointment, subscribe to the Indian Service Family Pension Fund, designed to secure suitable provision for the Widows and Orphans of Officers of the Service, according to the Regulations published in General Order by the Government of India, No. 1,315, of the 28th December, 1872.

India Office, May, 1873.

N.B.—The examinations for admission to the Indian Medical Service will usually take place twice a year, viz., in February and in August.

ARMY MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Qualifications of Candidates for Commissions in the Army Medical Service.

1. Every Candidate desirous of presenting himself for admission to the Army Medical Service must be unmarried, and not under 21, nor over 28 years of age. He must produce a certificate from the District Registrar, in which the date of birth is stated; or if this cannot be obtained, an affidavit from one of the parents or other near relative, who can attest the date of birth, will be accepted. He must also produce a certificate of moral character from the parochial minister if possible.

2. The Candidate must make a declaration that his parents are of unmixed European blood, and that he labours under no mental or constitutional disease, nor any imperfection or disability that can interfere with the most efficient discharge of the duties of a Medical Officer in any climate.

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His physical fitness will be determined by a Board of Medical Officers, who are required to certify that the Candidate's vision is sufficiently good to enable him to perform any surgical operation without the aid of glasses. A moderate degree of Myopia would not be considered a disqualification, provided it did not necessitate the use of glasses during the performance of operations, and that no organic disease of the eyes existed.

The Board must also certify that he is free from organic or other disease, and from constitutional weakness or other disability likely to unfit him for Military Service in any climate.

3. The Candidate must possess two diplomas or licences, one to practise Medicine, and the other Surgery in Great Britain or Ireland, and must be registered under the Medical Act in force at the time of his appointment.

4. *Certificates of registration, character, and age, must accompany the Declaration when filled up and returned.*

5. Candidates will be examined by the Examining Board, in the following compulsory subjects, and the highest number of marks attainable will be distributed as follows:—

	Marks.
a. Anatomy and Physiology, ...	1,000
b. Surgery, ...	1,000
c. Medicine, including Therapeutics, the Diseases of Women and Children, ...	1,000
d. Chemistry and Pharmacy, and a practical knowledge of drugs, ...	100

N.B.—The examination in Medicine and Surgery will be in part practical, and will include operations on the dead body, the application of surgical apparatus, and the examination of medical and surgical patients at the bedside.

The eligibility of each Candidate for the Army Medical Service will be determined by the result of the examinations in these subjects only.

Examinations will also be held in the following voluntary subjects, for which the maximum number of marks will be,—

	Marks.
French and German (150 each), ...	300
Natural Sciences, ...	300

The knowledge of modern languages being considered of great importance, all intending competitors are urged to qualify in French and German.

The natural sciences will include Comparative Anatomy, Zoology, Natural Philosophy, Physical Geography, and Botany, with special reference to Materia Medica.

The number of marks gained in both the voluntary subjects will be added to the total number of marks obtained by those who shall have been found qualified for admission, and whose position on the list of successful competitors will thus be improved in proportion to their knowledge of modern languages and natural sciences.

6. After passing this examination, every Candidate will be required

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to attend one entire Course of Practical Instruction at the Army Medical School on—

(1.) Hygiène.
(2.) Clinical and Military Medicine.
(3.) Clinical and Military Surgery.
(4.) Pathology of Diseases and Injuries incident to Military Service.

7. At its conclusion, the Candidate will be required to pass an examination on the subjects taught in the School.

If he give satisfactory evidence of being qualified for the practical duties of an Army Medical Officer, he will be eligible for a Commission as Surgeon.

8. During the period of his residence at the Army Medical School each Candidate will receive an allowance of *5s.* per diem, with quarters, or *7s.* per diem without quarters, to cover all costs of maintenance; and he will be required to provide himself with uniform (viz., the Regulation undress uniform of a Surgeon, but without the sword).

9. All Candidates will be required to conform to such rules of discipline as the Senate may, from time to time, enact.

NAVY MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Qualifications and Examination of Candidates for Commissions in the Medical Service of the Royal Navy.

1st March, 1874.

The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty are pleased to direct, that the following Regulations, relative to the Examination of Candidates for the appointment of Surgeon in the Royal Navy, shall in future be adopted:—

1. Every Candidate desirous of presenting himself for admission to the Naval Medical Service must be not under twenty-one nor over twenty-eight years of age. He must produce a certificate from the District Registrar, in which the date of birth is stated; or, if this cannot be obtained, an affidavit from one of the parents or other near relative, who can attest the date of birth, will be accepted. He must also produce a certificate of moral character, signed by a Clergyman or a Magistrate to whom he has been for some years personally known.

2. He must be free from organic disease, and will be required to make a declaration that he labours under no mental or constitutional disease or weakness, nor any other imperfection or disability that can interfere with the most efficient discharge of the duties of a Medical Officer in any climate.

His physical fitness will be determined by a Board of Medical Officers, who are to certify that his vision comes up to the required standard, which will be ascertained by the use of Snelleir's Test Types.

He must also attest his readiness to engage for general service, and to proceed on foreign service when required to do so.

3. He must be registered under the Medical Act in force at the time of his appointment, as licensed to practise Medicine and Surgery in Great Britain or Ireland.

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4. Certificates of registration, character, and age, must accompany this Schedule when filled up and returned.

5. Candidates will be examined by the Examining Board in the following subjects:—

Anatomy and Physiology.
Surgery.
Medicine, including Therapeutics and the Diseases of Women and Children, Chemistry and Pharmacy, and a practical knowledge of Drugs. (The examination in Medicine and Surgery will be in part practical, and will include operations on the dead body, the application of surgical apparatus, and the examination of medical and surgical patients at the bedside.)

The eligibility of each Candidate for the Naval Medical Service will be determined by the result of the examinations in these subjects only.

Candidates who desire it will be examined in Comparative Anatomy, Zoology, Natural Philosophy, Physical Geography, and Botany, with special reference to Materia Medica, also in French and German; and the number of marks gained in these subjects will be added to the total number of marks obtained in the obligatory part of the examination by Candidates who shall have been found qualified for admission, and whose position on the list of successful competitors will thus be improved in proportion to their knowledge of these branches of science.

6. After passing this examination, every Candidate will be required to attend one entire Course of Practical Instruction in the Medical School at Netley, on—

(1.) Hygiène.
(2.) Clinical and Naval and Military Medicine.
(3.) Clinical and Naval and Military Surgery.
(4.) Pathology of Diseases and Injuries incident to Naval and Military Service.

7. At its conclusion, the Candidate will be required to pass an examination on the subjects taught in the School.

If he give satisfactory evidence of being qualified for the practical duties of a Naval Medical Officer, he will be eligible for a Commission as Surgeon.

8. During the period of his residence at the Netley Medical School each Candidate will receive an allowance of 5*s.* per diem with quarters, or 7*s.* per diem without quarters, to cover all costs of maintenance; and he will be required to provide himself with uniform (viz., the Regulation undress uniform of a Surgeon, but without the sword).

9. All Candidates will be required, while at Netley, to conform to such rules of discipline as the Senate may, from time to time, enact.

10. After completing three years' Full-Pay Service, Surgeons will be allowed to be examined for the rank of Staff Surgeon, but no Surgeon can be promoted to the rank of Staff Surgeon, until he shall have served five years, two of which must have been in a ship actually employed at sea.

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REQUISITES to be complied with in order to entitle STUDENTS to be called to the IRISH BAR, pursuant to the Rules of the Benchers, amended 12th January, 1874.

1. Attendance for three whole years at the lectures of the Professors of the King's Inns. Two courses of lectures to be attended during each year. The Student must produce the certificate of the Professors whose lectures he has attended, of such attendance, and of having passed the examination at the end of each course;

or,

2. Attendance for two whole years at the lectures of the Professors of the King's Inns. Two courses of lectures to be attended during each year. The Student to produce the certificate of the Professor whose lectures he has attended, of such attendance, and of having passed the examination at the end of each course.

And, in addition, any one of the three following requisites:—

a. Attendance for one year upon two courses of lectures of the Professors of Law in the University of Dublin, Oxford, Cambridge, London, or any of the Colleges of the Queen's University in Ireland.

b. Attendance for one whole year upon the lectures of any two of the Readers in the Inns of Court in England, and passing the examination at the end of each course.

c. Attendance for one whole year as a Pupil in the chambers of some practising Barrister in Dublin, or some practising Barrister, Conveyancer, or Special Pleader in London;

or,

3. Attendance for one whole year at the lectures of the Professors of the King's Inns. Two courses of lectures to be attended during the year. The Student to produce the certificate of the Professor whose lectures he has attended of such attendance; and in addition the following requisite, viz., production by the Student of the Degree of A.B. in the Queen's University, and of certificates of having attended two whole years' courses of lectures of the Law Professors in any of the Queen's Colleges, and of having passed the examinations held by said Professors at the end of each of such years.

The above Rule (3) to be retrospective in its operation.

Note.—The word Student in the above Rule (3) shall mean "any person who is admitted as a Student of the King's Inns at any time within one year after he has completed his legal course in any of the Colleges of the Queen's University."

4. In addition to No. 1, No. 2, or No. 3, every Student must pass the general examination held in pursuance of a resolution of the Benchers, dated 11th January, 1872.

The three years of study above required are not necessarily to be consecutive.

The above rules to apply to all Students admitted after the 11th January, 1873.

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COUNCIL OF LEGAL EDUCATION.

COUNCIL CHAMBER, LINCOLN'S INN,
20th July, 1872.

SCHEME for the EDUCATION of STUDENTS for the BAR, or for Practice under the BAR, and for their EXAMINATION.

The Committee of Education and Examination.

That a permanent Committee of eight members be appointed by the Council, to be called The Committee of Education and Examination, of whom three shall be a quorum. That two members of such Committee, to be selected by the Committee, shall go out of office at the end of two years from the 11th January, 1873, and two members, to be selected in like manner, shall go out at the end of every succeeding two years. No member going out shall be re-eligible until he has been at least one year out of office.

That the Committee shall, subject to the control of the Council, superintend and direct the education and examination of Students, and all matters of detail in respect to such education and examination; and the Committee, shall, at the end of every year, report to the Council as to the practical working of the Scheme during that year.

Subjects for Instruction.

That Students shall be provided with the means of education in the general principles of Law, and in the Law as practically administered in this country, and that for the purpose of such education, systematic instruction be given on the following subjects, viz. :—

Jurisprudence;
International Law—Public and Private;
Roman Civil Law;
Constitutional Law and Legal History;
Common Law;
Equity;
The Law of Real and Personal Property; and
Criminal Law.

Mode of Instruction.

That the educational year shall be divided into three terms, one to commence on the 1st of November and to end on the 22nd of December, the second to commence on the 11th of January and to end on the 30th of March, and the third to commence on the 15th of April and to end on the 31st of July, subject to a deduction of the days intervening between the end of Easter and the beginning of Trinity term.

That instruction be given by means of lectures and private classes, but that the attendance of Students on such lectures and classes be not compulsory.

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That the lectures and the instruction to private classes shall not necessarily be given by the same person, but Professors appointed to deliver lectures may, if willing so to do, and the Council think fit, also give instruction to private classes.

The Examinations.

That the subjects for examination shall be the following:—

i. Jurisprudence, including International Law, Public and Private;
ii. The Roman Civil Law;
iii. Constitutional Law and Legal History;
iv. Common Law;
v. Equity;
vi. The Law of Real and Personal Property;
vii. Criminal Law.

That no person shall receive from the Council the certificate of fitness for Call to the Bar required by the Inns of Court, unless he shall have passed a satisfactory examination in the following subjects, viz.:— 1st, Roman Civil Law; 2ndly, The Law of Real and Personal Property; and, 3rdly, Common Law and Equity.

That no Student shall be examined for Call to the Bar until he shall have kept nine terms; except that Students shall have the option of passing the Examination in Roman Civil Law at any time after having kept four terms.

That the Council may accept a Degree in Law granted by any University within the British Dominions as an equivalent for the examination in some of the subjects, other than Common Law and Equity; provided the Council is satisfied that the Student, before he obtained his Degree, passed a sufficient examination in such subject or subjects.

That there shall be four examinations in every year, one of which shall be held in sufficient time before each Law term to enable the requisite certificates to be granted by the Council before the first day of such term. The days of examination shall be fixed by the Committee, and at two of such examinations, viz., at those to be held next before Hilary and Trinity terms, there shall be an examination for Studentships and Honors.

That the Honors list shall contain two classes, in both of which the list shall be Alphabetical.

That as an encouragement to Students to study Jurisprudence and Roman Civil Law, twelve Studentships of 100 guineas each be established, and divided equally into two classes; the 1st class of Studentships to continue for two years, and to be open for competition to any Student as to whom not more than four terms shall have elapsed since he kept his first term: and the 2nd class to continue for one year only, and to be open for competition to any Student, not then already entitled to a Studentship, as to whom not less than four and not more than eight terms shall have elapsed since he kept his first term; two of each class of such Studentships to be awarded by the Council, on the recommendation of the Committee, after every examination before Hilary and Trinity terms respectively, to the two Students of

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each set of competitors who shall have passed the best examination in both Jurisprudence and Roman Civil Law. But the Committee shall not be obliged to recommend any Studentship to be awarded if the result of the examination be such as in their opinion, not to justify such recommendation.

That each Inn of Court bear the expense of the Studentships awarded to its own Students.

That the Examiners shall submit their examination papers to the Committee for approval at such time as the Committee shall direct, and that the standard required for each class in Studentships and Honors and for Pass Certificates, and the number of marks to be attributed to each paper, shall also be submitted to the Committee for their approval.

That previous to each examination the Committee shall give such notice as they shall think fit of the books and branches of subjects in which Students will be required to pass at such examination in order to be entitled to a certificate.

That the examinations shall be partly in writing and partly *viva voce*.

That one Examiner at least shall be present during the whole time of the examination in writing.

That the Board of Examiners shall, after each examination, report the result thereof to the Committee, who shall submit to the Council the names of those Students (if any) who are in their opinion entitled to receive certificates, or to obtain Studentships or Honors; and the Inn of Court to which any Student placed in the first class of Honors shall belong may, if desired, dispense with any number of terms, not exceeding two, which may remain to be kept by such Student previously to his being called to the Bar.

That no Student be at liberty to practise under the Bar until he shall have received from the Council such a certificate as would be requisite for Call to the Bar.

When this Scheme shall supersede the former one.

That on the first day of January, 1873, the provisions of the Consolidated Regulations of 1869, as to Examinations, Exhibitions, Studentships, and Certificates of Honor shall cease; but not so as to affect any Studentship or Exhibition, or the benefit of any certificate of Honor which shall have been conferred prior thereto.

As to Students admitted before 1st January, 1872.

That attendance upon the lectures and private classes of Professors and Tutors established under this Scheme, and the passing of the examination required for Call to the Bar, or for practice under the Bar, shall, as regards Students admitted before the first day of January, 1872, be equivalent to attendance upon the lectures and private classes and the passing of a general examination mentioned in the rules of the said Consolidated Regulations of 1869.

That all Students shall be bound by such variations as may from time to time be made in this Scheme.

(Signed) SPENCER H. WALPOLE,
Chairman, pro tem.

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EXTRACT from the ATTORNEY and SOLICITORS ACT, 1866 (IRELAND), with regard to the ADMISSION of GRADUATES and STUDENTS to the PROFESSION of ATTORNEY and SOLICITOR in IRELAND.

29 & 30 *Vic. c.* 84.

7. Any person having taken the Degree of Bachelor of Arts or Bachelor of Laws in the University of Oxford, Cambridge, Dublin, Durham, or London, or in the Queen's University in Ireland, or the Degree of Bachelor of Arts, Master of Arts, Bachelor of Laws, or Doctor of Laws in any of the Universities of Scotland, none of such degrees being honorary degrees, and who at any time after having taken such degree, and either before or after the passing of this Act, has been bound by and has duly served under indentures of apprenticeship to a practising Attorney or Solicitor for the term of three years, and has been examined and sworn in manner hereinafter mentioned, and in accordance with the practice of the Court of Chancery or superior courts of law in Ireland, may be admitted and enrolled and registered as an Attorney or Solicitor; and where any person has, before the passing of this Act, and at any time after having taken such degree, been bound as aforesaid for any period exceeding three years, he may, after having duly served three years of such term in such manner as would have been required if he had been bound for three years only, and having been examined and sworn as aforesaid, and with the consent in writing (indorsed on his indentures of apprenticeship) of the Attorney or Solicitor to whom he may be bound to the immediate determination of his indentures of apprenticeship, be admitted, enrolled, and registered as an Attorney or Solicitor; and where such consent is given as aforesaid, and acted upon under this provision by the person hereby made eligible to be admitted, enrolled, and registered as aforesaid, the indentures of apprenticeship shall be deemed to have determined as if they had determined by effluxion of time.

9. Every person who, as a matriculated or as a non-matriculated Student of the University of Dublin, or of any of the Queen's Colleges in Ireland, shall have attended or shall attend any prescribed lectures, and shall have passed or shall pass any prescribed examinations of the Professors of the Faculty of Law in the said University of Dublin, or in any of the said Queen's Colleges, for a period of two collegiate years, and who shall have duly served as an apprentice under indentures for the term of four years, in like manner as by this Act provided respecting the service for the term of five years, shall at any time after the expiration of five years from the commencement of such attendance on lectures, or of such period of service, which shall first happen, be qualified to be sworn and to be admitted as an Attorney or Solicitor respectively, according to the nature of his service, of the several and respective superior courts of law or equity in Ireland, as fully and effectually to all intents and purposes as any person having been bound and having served five years, is qualified to be sworn and to be admitted or enrolled and registered an Attorney or Solicitor unde or by virtue of this Act.

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The Queen's University in Ireland,

DUBLIN CASTLE.

EXAMINATION PAPERS,

1874.

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EXAMINATION PAPERS,
1874.

HONORS AND DEGREE OF M.A.

GREEK.

October, 1874.

Professor MACDOUALL, LL.D.

Translate with perspicuity and elegance the following passages from AESCHYLUS :—

(*a.*) *Persae*, 532–567 :

ΧΟΡΟΣ. ὦ Ζεῦ βασιλεῦ! νῦν δὴ Περσῶν
τῶν μεγαλαύχων καὶ πολυάνδρων
στρατιὰν ὀλέσας
ἄστεα Σούσων ἠδ' Ἀγβατάνων
πένθει δνοφερῷ κατέκρυψας.
πολλαὶ δ' ἁμαλαῖς χερσὶ καλύπτρας
κατερεικόμεναι Μήδων τοκάδες
διαμυδαλέοις δάκρυσι κόλποις
τίγγουσ' ἄλγους μετέχουσαι.
αἱ δ' ἀρτίγοοι Περσίδες ἀνδρῶν
ποθέουσαι ἰδεῖν ἀρτιζυγίαν,
λέκτρων εὐνὰς ἀβροχίτωνας—
χλιδανῆς ἥβης τέρψιν—ἀφεῖσαι,
πενθοῦσι γόοις ἀκορέστοις.
κἀγὼ δὲ μόρον τῶν οἰχομένων
* * * *
αἴρω δοκίμως πολυπενθῆ.
νῦν δὴ πρόπασα μὲν στένει στρ. α'.
γαῖ' Ἀσὶς ἐκκενουμένα.
Ξέρξης μὲν ἄγαγεν (τοτοῖ)
Ξέρξης δ' ἀπώλεσεν (τοτοῖ)
τό πᾶν τ' ἐπέσπε δυσφρόνως
σὺν βαρίδεσσι πουτίαις.

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τίπτε Δαρεῖος μὲν οὕτω τόρ' ἀβλαβὴς ἐπῆν
τόξαρχος πολιήταις,
Σουσίδαις φίλος ἄκτωρ,
πεζοὺς δὲ νῦν θαλασσίους θ' ἀντιστρ. ά.
ὁμόπτερους κορωνίδες
νᾶες μὲν ἄγαγον (τοτοῖ)
νᾶες δ' ἀπώλεσαν (τοτοῖ)
παυωλέθροισιν ἰμβολαῖς
Ἰαόνων χερὸς δία;
τυτθὰ δ' ἐκφυγεῖν ἄνακτ' αὐτὸν εἰσακούομεν
Θρῄκης ἀμ πεδιήρεις
δυσχίμους τε κελεύθους.

(b.) *Septem c. Thebas*, 42–68:

ἄνδρες γὰρ ἑπτὰ θούριοι λοχαγέται,
ταυροσφαγοῦντες ἐς μελάνδετον σάκος
καὶ θιγγάνοντες χερσὶ ταυρείου φόνου,
Ἄρην, Ἐνυώ, καὶ φιλαίματον Φόβον
ὠρκωμότησαν, ἢ πόλει κατασκαφὰς
θέντες λαπάξειν ἄστυ Καδμείων βίᾳ
ἢ γῆν θανόντες τήνδε φυράσειν φόνῳ.
μνημεῖα δ' αὐτῶν τοῖς τεκοῦσιν ἐς δόμους
πρὸς ἅρμ' Ἀδράστου χερσὶν ἑστεφον δάκρυ
λείβοντες. οἶκτος δ' οὔτις ἦν διὰ στόμα·
σιδηρόφρων γὰρ θυμὸς ἀνδρείᾳ φλέγων
ἕπνει, λεόντων ὡς Ἄρη δεδορκότων.
καὶ τῶνδε πίστις οὐκ ὄκνῳ χρονίζεται.
κληρουμένους γ' ἔλειπον, ὡς πάλῳ λαχὼν
ἕκαστος αὐτῶν πρὸς πύλας ἄγοι λόχον.
πρὸς ταῦτ' ἀρίστους ἄνδρας ἐκκρίτους πόλεως
πυλῶν ἐπ' ἐξόδοισι τάγευσαι τάχος·
ἐγγὺς γὰρ ἤδη πάνοπλος Ἀργείων στρατὸς
χωρεῖ, κονίει, πεδία δ' ἀργῆτὴς ἀφρὸς
χραίνει σταλαγμοῖς ἱππικῶν ἐκ πνευμόνων.
σὺ δ', ὥστε ναὸς κεδνὸς οἰακοστρόφος,
φάρξαι πόλισμα πρὶν καταιγίσαι πνοὰς
Ἄρεως· βοᾷ γὰρ κῦμα χερσαῖον στρατοῦ·
καὶ τῶνδε καιρὸν ὅστις ὤκιστος λαβὲ.
ἐγὼ τὰ λοιπὰ πιστὸν ἡμεροσκόπον
ὀφθαλμὸν ἕξω, σὺ δὲ σαφηνείᾳ λόγου
εἰδὼς τὰ τῶν θύραθεν ἀβλαβὴς ἔσει.

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1. Brief notes may be annexed touching either the sense or the expression: various readings also may be noticed, but concisely.

2. Sketch the rules observed in anapaestic systems; and name the metres exemplified in the choral stanzas printed above.

3. Mention the dates at which the *Persae* and the *Septem c. Thebas* were first represented, the constituents of the chorus in each play, and aught that you may remember about the literary history of either.

Professor RYALL, LL.D.

PLATO—*Republic*, Book II.

1. Mention some of the more remarkable speculative works on political philosophy and education, which trace their origin to the Politeia of Plato. Give the derivation and meaning of the term *Utopia*.

2. What is the principal argument of "The Republic" of Plato? Give some account of the principal interlocutors.

3. What are the three classes of *goods*; and in which of these does Socrates place justice?

4. Of what two parts did Grecian education consist; and which of them came first in order of time? What are the objections urged by Socrates against the mode in which it was carried out in his day?

5. *ἐπειδὴ οὖν ἡμεῖς οὐ δεινοί, δοκεῖ μοι, ἦν δ' ἐγώ, τοιαύτην ποιήσασθαι ζήτησιν αὐτοῦ, οἵανπερ ἂν εἰ προσέταξέ τις γράμματα σμικρᾶ πόρρωθεν ἀναγνῶναι μὴ πάνυ ὀξὺ βλέπουσιν, ἐπειτά τις ἐννόησεν ὅτι τὰ αὐτὰ γράμματα ἔστι που καὶ ἄλλοθι μείζω τε καὶ ἐν μείζονι, ἔρμαιον ἂν ἐφάνη, οἶμαι, ἐκεῖνα πρῶτον ἀναγνόντας οὕτως ἐπισκοπεῖν τὰ ἐλάττω, εἰ τὰ αὐτὰ τυγχάνει.*

Translate these words, and explain their application.

6. Translate the following passages; adding such comments as you may think necessary:—

(*a.*) *ἐπ' αὐτοφώρῳ οὖν λάβοιμεν ἂν τὸν δίκαιον τῷ ἀδίκῳ εἰς ταὐτὸν ἰόντα διὰ τὴν πλεονεξιάν, ὃ πᾶσα φύσις διωκεῖν πέφυκεν ὡς ἀγαθόν, νόμῳ δὲ καὶ βίᾳ παράγεται ἐπὶ τὴν τοῦ ἴσου τίμην.*

(*b.*) *οὐκοῦν, ἦν δ' ἐγώ, τὸ λεγόμενον, ἀδελφὸς ἀνδρὶ παρείη ὥστε καὶ σὺ, εἴ τι ὧδε ἐλλείπει, ἐπάμυνε. καίτοι ἱκανά γε ἱκανὰ καὶ τὰ ὑπὸ*

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τούτου ρηθέντα καταπαλαῖσαι καὶ ἀδύνατον ποιῆσαι βοηθεῖν δικαιοσύνῃ.

(c.) προσδεήσει ἄρα ἔτι καὶ ἄλλων, οἳ ἐξ ἄλλης πόλεως αὐτῷ κομιοῦσιν ὧν δεῖται. Δεήσει. καὶ μὴν κενὸς ἂν ἴῃ ὁ διάκονος, μηδὲν ἄγων ὧν ἐκεῖνοι δίονται παρ' ὧν ἂν κομίζωνται ἃν αὐτοῖς χρεία, κενὸς ἄπεισιν· ἢ γάρ;

(d.) πῶς, ἔφη, λέγεις; οὕτως, ἦν δ' ἐγώ, ὅτι τῷ κυριωτάτῳ που ἑαυτῶν ψεύδεσθαί τε καὶ ἐψεῦσθαι καὶ περὶ τὰ κυριώτατα οὐδεὶς ἑκὼν ἐθέλει, ἀλλὰ πάντων μάλιστα φοβεῖται ἐκεῖ αὐτὸ κεκτῆσθαι.

7. Give the meanings of the following words and expressions:—

ἕρμαιον—μάζαι γενναῖαι—ἐργόλαβος—εὔορκος—ὑπόπτης—θεουδής—ἐνδάλλομαι—μάττω—ἔμπορος—κάπηλος.

Professor D'ARCY THOMPSON, M.A.

THUCYDIDES, Book VIII.

Translate the following passages, and add brief explanatory notes to such words or expressions as may appear peculiarly noteworthy:—

(a.) καὶ οἱ μὲν ἅμα τῇ ἕῳ ἔμελλον βοηθήσειν· Φρύνιχος δὲ ὁ τῶν Ἀθηναίων στρατηγός, ὡς ἀπὸ τῆς Λέρου ἐπύθετο τὰ τῶν νεῶν σαφῶς, βουλομένων τῶν ξυναρχόντων ὑπομείναντας διανανμαχεῖν, οὐκ ἔφη οὔτ' αὐτὸς ποιήσειν τοῦτο οὔτ' ἐκείνοις οὐδ' ἄλλῳ οὐδενὶ ἐς δύναμιν ἐπιτρέψειν. ὅπου γὰρ ἔξεστιν ἐν ὑστέρῳ, σαφῶς εἰδότας πρὸς ὁπόσας τε ναῦς πολεμίας καὶ ὅσαις πρὸς αὐτὰς ταῖς σφετέραις, ἱκανῶς καὶ καθ' ἡσυχίαν παρασκευασαμένοις ἔσται ἀγωνίσασθαι, οὐδέποτε τῷ αἰσχρῷ ὀνείδει εἶξας ἀλόγως διακινδυνεύσειν. οὐ γὰρ αἰσχρὸν εἶναι Ἀθηναίους ναυτικῷ μετὰ καιροῦ ὑποχωρῆσαι, ἀλλὰ καὶ μετὰ ὀτουοῦν τρόπου αἴσχιον ξυμβήσεσθαι ἢν ἠσσηθῶσι· καὶ τὴν πόλιν οὐ μόνον τῷ αἰσχρῷ, ἀλλὰ καὶ τῷ μεγίστῳ κινδύνῳ περιπίπτειν, ᾧ μόλις ἐπὶ ταῖς γεγενημέναις ξυμφοραῖς ἐνδέχεσθαι μετὰ βεβαίου παρασκευῆς καθ' ἑκουσίαν, ἢ πάνυ γε ἀνάγκῃ, προτέρᾳ ποι ἐπιχειρεῖν· ποῦ δὴ μὴ βιαζομένῃ γε πρὸς αὐθαιρέτους κινδύνους ἴέναι; ὡς τάχιστα δὲ ἐκέλευε τούς τε τραυματίας ἀναλαβόντας καὶ τὸν πεζὸν καὶ τῶν σκευῶν ὅσα ἦλθον ἔχοντες, ἃ δ' ἐκ τῆς πολεμίας εἰλήφασι καταλιπόντας, ὅπως κοῦφαι ὦσιν αἱ νῆες, ἀποπλεῖν ἐς Σάμον, κἀκεῖθεν ἤδη ξυναγαγόντας πάσας τὰς ναῦς τοὺς ἐπίπλους, ἢν που καιρὸς ᾖ, ποιεῖσθαι. ὡς δὲ ἔπεισε, καὶ ἔδρασε ταῦτα· καὶ ἔδοξεν οὐκ ἐν τῷ αὐτίκα μᾶλλον ἢ ὕστερον, οὐκ ἐς τοῦτο μόνον, ἀλλὰ καὶ ἐς ὅσα ἄλλα Φρύνιχος κατέστη, οὐκ ἀξύνετος εἶναι. καὶ οἱ μὲν Ἀθηναῖοι ἀφ' ἑσπέρας εὐθὺς τούτῳ

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τῷ τρόπῳ ἀπελεῖ τῇ νίκῃ ἀπὸ τῆς Μιλήτου ἀνέστησαν, καὶ οἱ Ἀργεῖοι κατὰ τάχος καὶ πρὸς ὀργὴν τῆς ξυμφορᾶς ἀπέπλευσαν ἐκ τῆς Σάμου ἐπ' οἴκου.—(27.)

(b.) καὶ παραινέσεις ἄλλας τε ἐποιοῦντο ἐν σφίσιν αὐτοῖς ἀνιστάμενοι, καὶ ὡς οὐ δεῖ ἀθυμεῖν ὅτι ἡ πόλις αὐτῶν ἀφέστηκε· τοὺς γὰρ ἐλάσσους ἀπὸ σφῶν τῶν πλεόνων καὶ ἐς πάντα ποριμωτέρων μεθεστάναι. ἐχόντων γὰρ σφῶν τὸ πᾶν ναυτικὸν τὰς ἄλλας πόλεις ὧν ἄρχουσιν ἀναγκάσειν τὰ χρήματα ὁμοίως διδόναι καὶ εἰ ἐκεῖθεν ὁρμῶντο. πόλιν τε γὰρ σφίσιν ὑπάρχειν Σάμον οὐκ ἀσθενῆ, ἀλλ' ἥ παρ' ἐλάχιστον δὴ ἦλθε τὸ Ἀθηναίων κράτος τῆς θαλάσσης, ὅτε ἐπολέμησεν, ἀφελέσθαι, τούς τε πολεμίους ἐκ τοῦ αὐτοῦ χωρίου ἀμύνεσθαι οὔπερ καὶ πρότερον. καὶ δυνατώτεροι εἶναι σφεῖς ἔχοντες τὰς ναῦς πορίζεσθαι τὰ ἐπιτήδεια τῶν ἐν τῇ πόλει. καὶ δι' ἑαυτούς τε ἐν τῇ Σάμῳ προκαθημένους καὶ πρότερον αὐτοὺς κρατεῖν τοῦ ἐς τὸν Πειραιᾶ ἔσπλου, καὶ νῦν ἐς τοιοῦτον καταστήσονται μὴ βουλομένων σφίσι πάλιν τὴν πολιτείαν ἀποδοῦναι, ὥστε αὐτοὶ δυνατώτεροι εἶναι εἴργειν ἐκείνους τῆς θαλάσσης ἢ ὑπ' ἐκείνων εἴργεσθαι. βραχύ τέ τι εἶναι καὶ οὐδενὸς ἄξιον, ᾧ πρὸς τὸ περιγίγνεσθαι τῶν πολεμίων ἡ πόλις σφίσι χρήσιμος ἦν, καὶ οὐδὲν ἀπολωλεκέναι, οἵ γε μήτε ἀργύριον εἶχον ἔτι πέμπειν, ἀλλ' αὐτοὶ ἐπορίζοντο οἱ στρατιῶται, μήτε βούλευμα χρηστόν, οὔπερ ἕνεκα πόλις στρατοπέδων κρατεῖ. ἀλλὰ καὶ ἐν τούτοις τοὺς μὲν ἡμαρτηκέναι τοὺς πατρίους νόμους καταλύσαντας, αὐτοὶ δὲ σώζειν καὶ ἐκείνους πειράσεσθαι προσαναγκάζειν. ὥστε οὐδὲ τούτους, οἵπερ ἂν βουλεύοιέν τι χρηστόν, παρὰ σφίσι χείρους εἶναι.—(76.)

Render into Greek prose the following:—

The mischief was more visible by much than the remedy. It was evident some action must be with the enemy within a few days, and what inconvenience would flow from any alteration at such a conjuncture of time it was not hard to guess, when both officer and soldier were desirous to take any occasion and to find any excuse to lay down their arms. And it was plain that, though there were very few who could do good, there were enough that could do hurt. Besides, whoever was fit to undertake so great a trust and charge would with difficulty be prevailed upon to take upon him the command of a dissolute, undisciplined, wicked, beaten army, upon which he must engage his honour and the hope of what was left, without having time to reform or instruct them. That which made the resolution necessary was

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that, though there was little hope of doing good by any alteration in command, there was evident and demonstrable ruin attending no alteration; and they who were trusted might be accountable to the world for not advising the prince to do that which, how hopeless soever, alone remained to be done.

GREEK VERSE COMPOSITION.

October, 1874.

Professor D'ARCY THOMPSON, M.A.

Render into Greek trimeter iambics the following lines:—

Casca. Indeed, they say, the senators to-morrow
Mean to establish *Cæsar* as a king:
And he shall wear his crown by sea and land,
In every place, save here in Italy.
Cassius. I know where I will wear this dagger then.
Cassius from bondage shall deliver *Cassius.*
Therein, ye gods, you make the weak most strong;
Therein, ye gods, you tyrants do defeat;
Nor stony tower, nor walls of beaten brass,
Nor airless dungeon, nor strong links of iron,
Can be retentive to the strength of spirit;
But life, being weary of these worldly bars,
Never lacks power to dismiss itself.

LATIN.

1*st October*, 1874.

Professor NESBITT, M.A.

Translate the passages in *two* of the subjoined sections, adding brief notes where you think them necessary:—

1. (*a.*) Coelo supinas si tuleris manus
Nascente Luna, rustica Phidyle,
Si thure placaris et horna
Fruge Lares avidaque porca,

Nec pestilentem sentiet Africum
Fecunda vitis, nec sterilem seges
Robiginem aut dulces alumni
Pomifero grave tempus anno.

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Nam quae nivali pascitur Algido
Devota quercus inter et ilices
Aut crescit Albanis in herbis
Victima, pontificum secures

Cervice tinget: te nihil attinet
Tentare multa caede bidentium
Parvos coronantem marino
Rore deos fragilique myrto.

Immunis aram si tetigit manus,
Non sumtuosa blandior hostia
Mollivit aversos Penates
Farre pio et saliente mica.

HORACE—*Odes*, iii., 23.

(Discuss the various interpretations which have been given of the last stanza.)

(*b.*) Venena magnum fas nefasque non valent
Convertere humanam vicem.
Diris agam vos; dira detestatio
Nulla expiatur victima.
Quin, ubi perire iussus exspiravero,
Nocturnus occurram Furor
Petamque voltus umbra curvis unguibus,
Quae vis deorum est manium,
Et inquietis assidens praecordiis
Pavore somnos auferam.
Vos turba vicatim hinc et hinc saxis petens
Contundet obscoenas anus;
Post insepulta membra different lupi
Et Esquilinae alites,
Neque hoc parentes heu mihi superstites
Effugerit spectaculum.

Ibid.—*Epod.*, v., 87–102.

(1. Discuss the various interpretations of 'venena magnum—vicem.' (2.) Give examples of the hiatus occurring in v. 100).

(*c.*) Effutire levis indigna tragoedia versus,
Ut festis matrona moveri iussa diebus,
Intererit satyris paulum pudibunda protervis.
Non ego inornata et dominantia nomina solum

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Verbaque, Pisones, satyrorum scriptor amabo,
Nec sic enitar tragico differre colori,
Ut nihil intersit Davusne loquatur et audax
Pythias emuncto lucrata Simone talentum,
An custos famulusque dei Silenus alumni.
Ex noto fictum carmen sequar, ut sibi quivis
Speret idem, sudet multum frustraque laboret
Ausus idem: tantum series iuncturaque pollet,
Tantum de medio sumtis accedit honoris.

Ibid.—*A. P.*, 231–243.

2. (*a.*) Ille manu mulcens propexam ad pectora barbam
Protinus Oebalii rettulit arma Tati,
Utque levis custos armillis capta Sabinos
Ad summae tacitos duxerit arcis iter.
Inde, velut nunc est, per quem descenditis, inquit,
Arduus in valles et fora clivus erat.
Et iam contigerant portam, Saturnia cuius
Dempserat oppositas insidiosa seras.
Cum tanto veritus committere numine pugnam
Ipse meae movi callidus artis opus,
Oraque, qua pollens ope sum, fontana reclusi,
Sumque repentinas eiaculatus aquas.
Ante tamen madidis subieci sulphura venis,
Clauderet ut Tatio fervidus humor iter.
Cuius ut utilitas pulsis percepta Sabinis,
Quae fuerat tuto reddita forma loco est.
Ara mihi posita est parvo coniuncta sacello:
Haec adolet flammis cum strue farra suis.

Ovid—*Fast.*, i., 260–276.

(*b.*) Restat ut inveniam quare toga libera detur
Luce fere pueris, candide Bacche, tua:
Sive quod ipse puer semper iuvenisque videris,
Et media est aetas inter utrumque tibi;
Seu quia tu pater es, patres sua pignora natos
Commendant curae numinibusque tuis;
Sive, quod es Liber, vestis quoque libera per te
Sumitur et vitae liberioris iter;
An quia, cum colerent prisci studiosius agros,
Et patrio faceret rure senator opus,
Et caperet fasces a curvo consul aratro,
Nec crimen duras esset habere manus,

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Rusticus ad ludos populus veniebat in urbem;
Sed dis non studiis ille dabatur honos:
Lucc sua ludos uvae commentor habebat,
Quos cum taedifera nunc habet ille dea.
Ibid., iii., 771–786.

(*c.*) Tum quoque priscorum virgo simulacra virorum
Mittere roboreo scirpea ponte solet.
Corpora post decies senos qui credidit annos
Missa neci, sceleris crimine damnat avos.
Fama vetus, tunc cum Saturnia terra vocata est,
Talia fatidici dicta fuisse Iovis:
'Falcifero libata seni duo corpora gentis
Mittite, quae Tuscis excipiantur aquis.'
Donec in haec venit Tirynthius arva, quotannis
Tristia Leucadio sacra peracta modo:
Illum stramineos in aquam misisse Quirites;
Herculis exemplo corpora falsa iaci.
Pars putat, ut ferrent iuvenes suffragia soli,
Pontibus infirmos praecipitasse senes.
Ibid., v., 621–634.

3. (*a.*) Ventre nihil novi frugalius. hoc tamen ipsum
Defecisse puta, quod inani sufficit alvo:
Nulla crepido vacat? nusquam pons et tegetis pars
Dimidia brevior? tantine iniuria cenae?
Tam ieiuna fames, quum possit honestius illic
Et tremere et sordes farris mordere canini?
Primo fige loco, quod tu discumbere iussus
Mercedem solidam veterum capis officiorum.
Fructus amicitiae magnae cibus; imputat hunc rex,
Et quamvis rarum tamen imputat. ergo duos post
Si libuit menses neglectum adhibere clientem,
Tertia ne vacuo cessaret culcita lecto:
Una simus, ait. votorum summa! quid ultra
Quaeris? habet Trebius, propter quod rumpere somnum
Debeat et ligulas dimittere, sollicitus ne
Tota salutatrix iam turba peregerit orbem
Sideribus dubiis, aut illo tempore quo se
Frigida circumagunt pigri sarraca Bootae.
Qualis cena tamen? vinum, quod sucida nolit
Lana pati; de conviva Corybanta videbis.
JUVENAL—*Satires*, v., 6–25.

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(*b.*) Parte alia, longis Numidarum fulta columnis,
Surgat et algentem rapiat cenatio solem.
Quanticumque domus, veniet qui fercula docte
Componat; veniet qui pulmentaria condat.
Hos inter sumptus sestertia Quintiliano,
Ut multum, duo sufficient: res nulla minoris
Constabit patri, quam filius. Unde igitur tot
Quintilianus habet saltus? exempla novorum
Fatorum transi: felix et pulcher et acer;
Felix et sapiens et nobilis et generosus
Appositam nigrae lunam subtexit alutae;
Felix orator quoque maximus et iaculator;
Et si perfrixit, cantat bene. Distat enim quae
Sidera te excipiant modo primos incipientem
Edere vagitus et adhuc a matre rubentem.

Ibid., vii., 182–196.

(*c.*) Saepe oculos, memini, tangebam parvus olivo,
Grandia si nollem morituri verba Catonis
Discere non sano multum laudanda magistro,
Quae pater adductis sudans audiret amicis.
Iure; etenim id summum, quid dexter senio ferret,
Scire erat in voto; damnosa canicula quantum
Raderet; angustae collo non fallier orcae;
Neu quis callidior buxum torquere flagello.
Haud tibi inexpertum curvos deprendere mores,
Quaeque docet sapiens braccatis illita Medis
Porticus, insomnis quibus et detonsa iuventus
Invigilat, siliquis et grandi pasta polenta;
Et tibi quae Samios diduxit littera ramos
Surgentem dextro monstravit limite callem.

PERSIUS, iii., 44–57.

(*d.*) Libertate opus est, non hac, ut quisque Velina
Publius emeruit, scabiosum tesserula far
Possidet. Heu steriles veri, quibus una Quiritem
Vertigo facit! hic Dama est non tressis agaso,
Vappa lippus et in tenui farragine mendax:
Verterit hunc dominus, momento turbinis exit
Marcus Dama: papae! Marco spondente recusas
Credere tu nummos? Marco sub iudice palles?
Marcus dixit: ita est; adsigna, Marce, tabellas.
Haec mera libertas! hoc nobis pillea donant!

Ibid., v. 73–82.

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General Questions.

1. Three periods may be distinguished in the literary activity of Ovid? What are the causes which have been assigned for his banishment? Estimate the worth—poetical and archæological—of the Fasti.

2. 'Experior quid concedatur in illos
Quorum Flaminia tegitur cinis atque Latina.'
How far has Juvenal carried out the intention here expressed?

3. Cite from the Satires of Juvenal any references you may remember to preceding writers.

4. Give some account of the scholia upon Horace which pass under the names of Acron and Porphyrius.

5. What is the earliest, and what the latest, historical allusion in the Odes of Horace? Mention any other fixed dates which you may remember.

6. (1) Account for the occasional lengthening of syllables usually short in classical Latin. (2) State and exemplify the usage of the Augustan and of the later poets as to the quantity of final *o*.

7. Give the diminutives of the following words, explaining any phonetic changes which they have undergone: *alveus, lapis, catena, signum, paucus, plus, ratio, arbos, bos, domus, spes.* This class of nouns has played an important part in the Romance languages: give instances.

8. State the primitive meaning of the gerundive, and draw out as fully as you can its various uses in Latin writers.

9. State briefly the principal uses of the reflexive pronouns in the clauses of sentences, and show how they are supplemented by the use of the pronoun *ipse*.

10. Write the following epitaph in classical Latin, and explain the archaic forms it presents:—

L. Cornelio Gn. F. Gn. N. Scipio
magna sapientia multasque uirtutes
aetate quom parua posidet hoc saxsum.
quoiei uita defecit, non honos, honore,
is hic situs quei nunquam victus est virtutei,
annos gnatus uiginti is Diteist mandatus:
ne quairatis honore quei minus sit mandatus.

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Professor MAGUIRE, LL.D.

Translate, adding brief explanations where you think necessary, any two of the following extracts :—

A. TACITUS—*Histories.*

1. Sustenuit labantem aciem Antonius accitis praetorianis. Qui ubi excepere pugnam, pelluht hostem, dein pelluntur. Namque Vitelliani tormenta in aggerem viae contulerant, ut tela vacuo atque aperto excuterentur, dispersa primo et arbustis sine hostium noxa inlisa. Magnitudine eximia quintae decumae legionis ballista ingentibus saxis hostilem aciem proruebat. Lateque cladem intulisset, ni duo milites praeclarum facinus ausi, arreptis e strage scutis ignorati, vincla ac libramenta tormentorum abscidissent. Statim confossi sunt, eoque intercidere nomina : de facto haud ambigitur. Neutro inclinaverat fortuna, donec adulta nocte luna surgens ostenderet acies falleretque. Sed Flavianis aequior a tergo ; hinc maiores equorum virorumque umbrae, et falso, ut in corpora, ictu tela hostium citra cadebant : Vitelliani adverso lumine conlucentes velut ex occulto iaculantibus incauti offerebantur. —(III., 23.)

2. Quo die senatum ingressus est Domitianus, de absentia patris fratrisque ac iuventa sua pauca et modica disseruit, decorus habitu ; et ignotis adhuc moribus crebra oris confusio pro modestia accipiebatur. Referente Caesare de restituendis Galbae honoribus, censuit Curtius Montanus ut Pisonis quoque memoria celebraretur. Patres utrumque iussere : de Pisone irritum fuit. Tum sorte ducti, per quos redderentur bello rapta, quique aera legum vetustate delapsa noscerent figerentque, et fastos adulatione temporum foedatos exonerarent modumque publicis impensis facerent. Redditur Tettio Iuliano praetura, postquam cognitus est ad Vespasianum confugisse : Gripho honor mansit. Repeti inde cognitionem inter Musonium Rufum et Publium Celerem placuit, damnatusque Publius et Sorani manibus satisfactum. Insignis publica severitate dies ne privatim quidem laude caruit. Iustum iudicium explesse Musonius videbatur : diversa fama Demetrio Cynicam sectam professo, quod manifestum reum ambitiosius quam honestius defendisset.

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Ipsi Publio neque animus in periculis neque oratio subpeditavit. Signo ultionis in accusatores dato, petit a Caesare Iunius Mauricus, ut commentariorum principalium potestatem senatui faceret, per quos nosceret quem quisque accusandum poposcisset. Consulendum tali super re principem respondit.—(IV., 40.)

What period of Roman History do the Histories cover?

Enumerate the other works of Tacitus.

B. Cicero.—*De Officiis.*

1. Panaetius igitur, qui sine controversia de officiis accuratissime disputavit quemque nos correctione quadam adhibita potissimum secuti sumus, tribus generibus propositis, in quibus deliberare homines et consultare de officio solerent, uno, quum dubitarent honestumne id esset, de quo ageretur, an turpe, altero utilene esset an inutile, tertio, si id, quod speciem haberet honesti, pugnaret cum eo, quod utile videretur, quo modo ea discerni oporteret, de duobus generibus primis tribus libris explicavit, de tertio autem genere deinceps se scripsit dicturum nec exsolvit id, quod promiserat. Quod eo magis miror, quia scriptum a discipulo eius Posidonio est, triginta annis vixisse Panaetium postea quam illos libros edidisset. Quem locum miror a Posidonio breviter esse tactum in quibusdam commentariis, praesertim quum scribat nullum esse locum in tota philosophia tam necessarium. Minime vero adsentior iis, qui negant eum locum a Panaetio praetermissum, sed consulto relictum nec omnino scribendum fuisse, quia numquam posset utilitas cum honestate pugnare. De quo alterum potest habere dubitationem, adhibendumne fuerit hoc genus, quod in divisione Panaetii tertium est, an plane omittendum, alterum dubitari non potest quin a Panaetio susceptum sit, sed relictum. Nam qui e divisione tripertita duas partes absolverit, huic necesse est restare tertiam. Praeterea in extremo libro tertio de hac parte pollicetur se deinceps esse dicturum. Accedit eodem testis locuples Posidonius, qui etiam scribit in quadam epistola P. Rutilium Rufum dicere solere, qui Panaetium audierat, "ut nemo pictor esset inventus, qui in Coa Venere eam partem, quam Apelles inchoatam reliquisset, absolveret,"—oris enim pulcritudo reliqui cor-

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poris imitandi spem auferebat—, "sic, ea, quae Panaetius praetermisisset et non perfecisset, propter eorum, quae perfecisset, praestantiam neminem esse persecutum."—(III., 2.)

2. Periclitemur, si placet, in iis quidem exemplis, in quibus peccari vulgus hominum fortasse non putet. Neque enim de sicariis, veneficis, testamentariis, furibus, peculatoribus hoc loco disserendum est, qui non verbis sunt et disputatione philosophorum, sed vinclis et carcere fatigandi, sed haec consideremus, quae faciunt ii, qui habentur boni. L. Minucii Basili locupletis hominis falsum testamentum quidam e Graecia Romam attulerunt. Quod quo facilius obtinerent, scripserunt heredes secum M. Crassum et Q. Hortensium, homines eiusdem aetatis potentissimos: qui quum illud falsum esse suspicarentur, sibi autem nullius essent conscii culpae, alieni facinoris munusculum non repudiaverunt. Quid ergo? satin hoc est, ut non deliquisse videantur? Mihi quidem non videtur, quamquam alterum vivum amavi, alterum non odi mortuum. Sed quum Basilus M. Satrium sororis filium nomen suum ferre voluisset eumque fecisset heredem—hunc dico patronum agri Piceni et Sabini, o turpem notam temporum nomen illorum!—, num erat aequum principes cives rem habere, ad Satrium nihil praeter nomen pervenire? Etenim, si is, qui non defendit iniuriam neque propulsat, quum potest, iniuste facit, ut in primo libro disserui, qualis habendus est is, qui non modo non repellit, sed etiam adiuvat iniuriam? Mihi quidem etiam verae hereditates non honestae videntur, si sunt malitiosis blanditiis, officiorum non veritate, sed simulatione quaesitae. Atqui in talibus rebus aliud utile interdum, aliud honestum videri solet. Falso: nam eadem utilitatis quae honestatis est regula. Qui hoc non perviderit, ab hoc nulla fraus aberit, nullum facinus. Sic enim cogitans: "Est istuc quidem honestum, verum hoc expedit," res a natura copulatas audebit errore divellere, qui fons est fraudium, maleficiorum, scelerum omnium.—(III., 18.)

Give an abstract of the first book.

C. Livy.

1. Movisse eos Camillus cum alia oratione tum ea quae ad religiones pertinebat maxime dicitur. Sed rem

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dubiam decrevit vox opportune emissa, quod, cum senatus post paulo de his rebus in curia Hostilia haberetur, cohortesque ex praesidiis revertentes forte agmine forum transirent, centurio in comitio exclamavit "signifer, statue signum, hic manebimus optime." Qua voce audita et senatus accipere se omen ex curia egressus conclamavit, et plebs circumfusa approbavit. Antiquata deinde lege promiscue urbs aedificari coepta. Tegula publice praebita est; saxi materiaeque caedendae, unde quisque vellet, ius factum; praedibus acceptis eo anno aedificia perfecturos. Festinatio curam exemit vicos dirigendi, dum omisso sui alienique discrimine in vacuo aedificant. Ea est causa, ut veteres cloacae, primo per publicum ductae, nunc privata passim subeant tecta, formaque urbis sit occupatae magis quam divisae similis.—(V., 55.)

2. Iam Romae etiam sua infamis clades erat. Obsessos primum audierunt; tristior deinde ignominiosae pacis magis quam periculi nuntius fuit. Ad famam obsidionis dilectus haberi coeptus erat; dimissus deinde auxiliorum apparatus, postquam deditionem tam foede factam acceperunt; extemploque sine ulla publica auctoritate consensum in omnem formam luctus est: tabernae circa forum clausae, iustitiumque in foro sua sponte coeptum prius quam indictum; lati clavi, anuli aurei positi; paene maestior exercitu ipso civitas esse; nec ducibus solum atque auctoribus sponsoribusque pacis irasci, sed innoxios etiam milites odisse et negare urbe tectisve accipiendos. Quam concitationem animorum fregit adventus exercitus etiam iratis miserabilis. Non enim tamquam in patriam revertentes ex insperato incolumes, sed captorum habitu vultuque ingressi sero in urbem ita se in suis quisque tectis abdiderunt, ut postero atque insequentibus diebus nemo eorum forum aut publicum aspicere vellet. Consules in privato abditi nihil pro magistratu agere, nisi quod expressum senatus consulto est, ut dictatorem dicerent comitiorum causa. Q. Fabium Ambustum dixerunt et P. Aelium Paetum magistrum equitum. Quibus vitio creatis suffecti M. Aemilius Papus dictator L. Valerius Flaccus magister equitum. Nec per eos comitia habita, et quia taedebat populum omnium magistratuum eius anni, res ad interregnum rediit. Interreges Q. Fabius Maxi-

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mus M. Valerius Corvus. Is consules creavit Q. Publilium Philonem et L. Papirium Cursorem iterum haud dubio consensu civitatis, quod nulli ea tempestate duces clariores essent.—(IX., 7.)

What are the sources of the early history of Rome? Describe from Livy *only* the Servian Constitution.

Translate into Latin :—

If the progress of democracy do indeed logically lead to the conclusions I have pointed out, if the practice of handing over political power and the command of legislation increasingly to the less enlightened classes must operate to render government and laws less sagacious and beneficent,—then, since the tendency of circumstances is decidedly set in this direction in nearly every country, both in Europe and America, we can foresee little in the future but progressive decadence in all the higher elements of national life. I cannot gainsay the inference. I cannot see that the advances of democracy during the last fifty or seventy years in France, Spain, Switzerland, Belgium, the United States, and elsewhere, have offered results which invalidate the argument. I cannot at present discern the quarter from which reaction or rescue is to come, or the Deus ex machinâ who is to intervene ; and there is more faith than philosophy in our vague trust that harvest will not follow seed-time, and that causes, which in all previous history have been relentlessly fertile, will hereafter become preternaturally barren. It may be that the education of schools, the education of life, the education of penalty and failure, may in time so tell upon the minds of the less competent and less instructed classes as to induce them voluntarily to divest themselves of functions which others are more fitted to discharge. But of the dawn of that better day no preluding ray, however faint, is as yet visible in the clouded sky ; and if it should come—as I with others hope in trembling—neither writer or reader will survive to share its sunshine : it will come in the fulness of time, when all of us shall be mute, and most of us forgotten ; when (to quote the words of far the greatest master of

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political wisdom that our country has produced),—"when the grave shall have heaped its mould on our presumption, and the silent tomb shall have imposed its law upon our pert loquacity."

Professor NESBITT, M.A.

Translate into Latin Hexameters:—

The nightly hunter lifting up his eyes
Towards the crescent moon, with grateful heart
Call'd on the lovely wanderer who bestowed
That timely light, to share his joyous sport;
And hence a beaming goddess with her nymphs,
Across the lawn and through the darksome grove,
(Not unaccompanied with tuneful notes
By echo multiplied from rock or cave),
Swept in the storm of chase, as moon and stars
Gleam rapidly across the clouded heavens
When winds are blowing loud.

MATHEMATICS.

October, 1874.

Professor ALLMAN, LL.D.

1. Find the equation of a straight line passing through two given points. Find also the equation of a plane passing through three given points; and determine the geometrical signification of the co-efficients in the equation.

2. Investigate formulae for the transformation from one system of rectangular axes to another in a plane and in space. How many independent constants are introduced in each case?

3. Investigate the equation of a circle and of a sphere referred to rectangular co-ordinates.

Show that the straight line joining the centres of two circles, or two spheres, is perpendicular to their chord, or plane, of intersection.

4. Explain the theory of the reduction of the general equation of the second degree in two and in three variables.

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5. Show that the equation of curves of the second degree may, in general, be reduced to the form $\alpha\beta - k = 0$, and point out the case in which this transformation cannot be effected. Interpret this equation.

Show that the equation of curves of the third degree may, in general, be reduced to the form $\alpha\beta\gamma - k\delta = 0$, where α, β, γ, δ are linear functions of the co-ordinates, and k an arbitrary parameter.

What geometrical properties of curves of the third degree can be obtained from this transformation?

6. If from a point A of a curve of the third degree, four tangents be drawn to the curve, and the points of contact joined, show that these chords will intersect, two by two, in three points which lie on the curve. Show, further, that any straight line drawn through A is cut harmonically by the curve and a pair of the chords of contact. How must this theorem be modified when the curve has a double point?

7. Through a given point P draw any straight line PSS′, cutting a given sphere in the points S, S′; join S to Q (a given point on the surface of the sphere), and take on QS a portion QT equal to PS′; show that the locus of T is an ellipsoid.

Find its centre, the direction and magnitude of its axes, and its circular sections. When is the ellipsoid thus generated of revolution?

8. Prove that the sum of the principal parameters of any two conjugate diametral sections of a paraboloid is constant.

9. Three fixed points being given in a plane, and three other fixed points in space; find the locus of a point whose distances from the three fixed points in space are equal respectively to the distances of a variable point in the plane from the three fixed points in it. Show that this (Jacobi's) method of generating surfaces of the second degree can be derived from MacCullagh's modular method.

10. Find the equation of the cone circumscribing an ellipsoid, the axes of co-ordinates being the normals to the three surfaces described through the vertex confocal with the ellipsoid.

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Professor PURSER, M.A.

1. A variable tangent to a curve at a point P, cuts off from an outer curve which it meets in two points P_1, P_2 a variable area.

(1.) Prove that when the area is a maximum or minimum, $P_1 P_2$ is bisected in P.

(2.) Establish the following criterion to distinguish between maxima and minima. Let the normals at P_1 P_2 meet the normal at P in Y_1 Y_2, and let M be the middle point of Y_1 Y_2, Q the centre of curvature corresponding to P, then the area is a maximum or minimum according as $PQ - PM \gtrless 0$, PQ or PM being taken as positive if it lies in a direction opposite to that of the intercepted area.

2. Given base and area of a spherical triangle, find the locus of the vertex.

Reciprocate the problem and the solution.

3. Examine the conditions that the origin be a double point on an algebraic curve. Show that in general if the tangents at the double point coincide the curvature is there infinite.

4. An equilateral hyperbola passes through two fixed points, and one of its asymptotes through a third fixed point, prove that the other asymptote envelopes a parabola.

5. Find the functional and differential equations of the family of surfaces generated by a right line moving parallel to the plane of xy.

6. If the perpendicular on the tangent plane to a surface be given in terms of its polar angles θ and ϕ, show that $r^2 = p^2 + \left(\frac{dp}{d\theta}\right)^2 + \frac{1}{\sin^2\theta}\left(\frac{dp}{d\phi}\right)^2$, where r is the radius vector.

7. A curve in space is given by the equations

$$x = \frac{a}{2}\left(e^{\frac{z}{a}} + e^{-\frac{z}{a}}\right), \qquad y = \frac{a}{2}\left(e^{\frac{z}{a}} - e^{-\frac{z}{a}}\right), \text{ prove}$$

(1) That it is inclined at a constant angle to the axis of y.

(2) That the radius of curvature varies as x^2.

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8. Show that if the normal at P be taken as axis of z the lines of curvature are given by the equation

$$sdx^2 - (r-t)dxdy - sdy^2 = 0.$$

Find in this case the condition that the point P be an umbilic.

If it be so, show that the consecutive normal at Q most nearly intersects the normal at P when Q lies on one of the three lines determined by the equation $\frac{d^3z}{dx^2dy}dx^2 + \left(2\frac{d^3z}{dx^2dy} - \frac{d^3z}{dx^3}\right)dx^2dy = \frac{d^3z}{dy^2dx}dy^2 + \left(2\frac{d^3z}{dxdy^2} - \frac{d^3z}{dy^3}\right)dy^2dx.$

9. Find when $\int V dx$ between given limits is a maximum or minimum, V being a given function of x, y, $\frac{dy}{dx}$, &c.

Apply this to find the curve of given length between two fixed points A and B, such that the area of the surface described by its revolution round AB may be a maximum.

10. One end of a wire of given length is fixed, show that, if the wire receive a small displacement so that the radius of curvature receives an increment $\delta\rho$ at each point, the displacements of the free end are given by the equations

$$\delta x = -y\int \delta\left(\frac{1}{\rho}\right)ds + \int y\delta\left(\frac{1}{\rho}\right)ds.$$

$$\delta y = x\int \delta\left(\frac{1}{\rho}\right)ds - \int x\delta\left(\frac{1}{\rho}\right)ds.$$

Professor NIVEN, M.A.

1. Explain how the situation of the real roots of an equation may be found, and their values approximated to.

If $\alpha\beta\gamma\delta$ be the roots of a biquadratic equation, find the sum of all such products as $(\alpha^2+\beta^2)\gamma\delta$.

2. Investigate a formula of reduction for

$$\int x^n(a^2+x^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}dx.$$

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3. Find

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{d\theta}{a\cos^2\theta + b\sin^2\theta} \text{ and thence } \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{d\theta}{(a\cos^2\theta + b\sin^2\theta)^2};$$

thence also find the area of the curve

$$x^2 + y^2 + \left(\frac{x^2}{a} + \frac{y^2}{b}\right)^2 - \sqrt{ab}\left(\frac{x^2}{a} + \frac{y^2}{b}\right).$$

4. Given that $c = \frac{1}{x\epsilon}\int_{\epsilon-z}^{\epsilon+z} \psi(y)dy$, for all values of x, and where $\psi(y)$ is independent of a, show how the form of ψ may be found.

5. Write down as many groups of equation of the first order as you can, explaining the methods of solution.

Solve $\frac{xp-y}{\sqrt{1+p^2}} = \frac{a\sqrt{x^2+y^2}}{a-\sqrt{x^2+y^2}}$, where $p = \frac{dy}{dx}$.

6. Give an account of the symbolical method of solving linear differential equations.

Solve thus—

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} + \frac{dy}{dx} + y = \sin x.$$

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} + y = x^2\sin x.$$

7. Find the complete integral, and singular solution of the equation $\frac{px^2}{y-px} = -\frac{y-px}{y^2}a^2$.

8. The complete solution of a partial differential equation of the first order but not of the first degree, and containing two independent variables, consists of a group of three equations: show this, and illustrate geometrically the nature of the connexion between the members of the group.

Example. Consider $\frac{x}{y} = \frac{dz}{dx}\cdot\frac{dz}{dy}$.

9. Solve the equations—

(1) $(x+y)\frac{dz}{dx} + (y+z)\frac{dz}{dy} = z+x.$

(2) $\frac{d^2z}{dx^2} - a^2\frac{d^2z}{dy^2} = xy.$

10. Find the curve for which the curvature is proportional to the cube root of the perpendicular on the tangent from a fixed point, and which passes through that point.

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MATHEMATICAL PHYSICS.

1st October, 1874.—*Morning.*

Professor ENGLAND, M.A.

1. Determine the form in which a chain will hang suspended at two points when the density at any point varies as the tension at that point, the thickness being uniform.

2. State D'Alembert's principle, and apply it to form the equations of motion of a system subject to the action of any forces.

3. The density of a rod varies as the distance from one end. Find the axis perpendicular to it about which the time of oscillation is a minimum.

4. A right cone is floating with its axis vertical and vertex downwards in a fluid whose density varies as the depth. Prove that for stable equilibrium

$$\cos^2\alpha < \frac{4}{5}\sqrt[4]{\frac{4\rho}{\sigma}},$$

2α being the vertical angle, ρ the density of the cone, and σ the density of the fluid at a depth equal to the height of the cone.

Professor CURTIS, LL.D.

5. If each particle of a homogeneous solid ellipsoid attract according to the law of nature, prove that the surfaces of equilibrium, *for internal space*, are a system of concentric, similar, and similarly placed ellipsoids. Prove also that the same is not true of *external* space except when the attracting ellipsoid is reduced to a sphere.

6. Investigate the condition which must be fulfilled in order that it should be possible to find within a solid body a point such that the moment of inertia round every line passing through this point should be the same. Show that the number of such points is never greater than two, and define their positions geometrically.

7. Give the *physical interpretation* of each of the following equations employed in hydrodynamics—

$$\frac{d\rho}{dt}+\rho\left(\frac{du}{dx}+\frac{dv}{dy}+\frac{dw}{dz}\right)=0, \quad \frac{dF}{dt}+u\frac{dF}{dx}+v\frac{dF}{dy}+w\frac{dF}{dz}=0.$$

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8. If an eye be placed in air close to the surface of a clear stagnant fluid, show that the apparent form of a circular arc in the fluid, whose centre coincides with the place of the eye, and whose plane is perpendicular to the surface is defined by the equation $r=a\frac{\mu \sin^2\theta}{\mu^2-\cos^2\theta}$, where a is the radius of the circle, and μ is the index of refraction from air into water.

Professor EVERETT, D.C.L.

9. Show that a rigid body can be moved from any position in space to any second position by causing a nut fixed in the body to turn upon a screw fixed in space.

10. Prove the conservation of moments of momenta for a system of particles moving subject to no forces but their mutual attractions. Define "the invariable plane."

11. Discuss the conditions which determine the brightness of an object as seen in an astronomical refracting telescope.

12. Show that the hodograph of a particle which describes a conic section about a centre of force in one focus, is a circle. Hence show that the effect of aberration must be to make the stars, when referred to the celestial sphere, describe small ellipses about their true places.

Professor ENGLAND, M.A.

1. If m be the ratio of the radius of the earth's orbit to that of an inferior planet, n the ratio of their motions in longitude considered uniform, the elongation of the planet as seen from the earth when the planet is stationary is

$$\tan^{-1}\sqrt{\frac{1-m^2n^2}{m^2-1}}.$$

2. A body describes a parabolic arc under the action of a force directed to the focus; prove that the time of describing any arc is given by the formula

$$T=\frac{1}{6\sqrt{\mu}}\{(r_1+r_2+c)^{\frac{3}{2}}-(r_1+r_2-c)^{\frac{3}{2}}\},$$

where r_1 r_2 are the extreme radii vectores of the arc and c its chord.

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3. The law of force in an orbit nearly circular being given, find an approximate value of the apsidal angle.

4. The force varying inversely as the square of the distance, if a be the axis major of the apparent orbit described by P round S in motion, a' that of an orbit described by P round S at rest in the same periodic time, then $a : a' = \sqrt[3]{S+P} : \sqrt[3]{S}$.

Professor CURTIS, LL.D.

5. Deduce the differential equations of the Moon's radius vector, and of the Moon's latitude.

6. In endeavouring to obtain the second approximate solution of the equation for the Moon's radius vector, with what difficulty do we meet? Show that an exactly similar difficulty occurs in the theory of *moveable orbits*, when one of the two orbits compared is a straight line, and the other is required, and find the moveable orbit of the straight line described under the action of the central force μr.

7. Show *a priori* that the tangential component of the Sun's disturbing force, so far as it affects the motion of the Moon's apse, would, in the *second* approximation, introduce into the differential equations for u a term of the same order as $m^2ee'^2$, and therefore negligible, and that, in the *third* approximation, it would introduce a term of the same order as m^2e. What effect has this last term on the motion of the apse?

8. If the equation for s be completely solved in the form $s = f(\theta)$, how would you determine *rigorously* the position of the Line of Nodes, and the inclination, of the *Instantaneous orbit*?

Professor EVERETT, D.C.L.

9. Investigate the velocity with which a pulse travels along a perfectly flexible musical string.

10. The middle point of a perfectly flexible musical string is drawn a small distance to one side, and then let go. Determine its form after times $\frac{1}{4}$T, $\frac{1}{2}$T, $\frac{3}{4}$T, T denoting the period of a complete vibration of the string.

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11. State Fourier's theorem. What form does Fourier's series assume for a musical string vibrating in one plane?

12. A point describes an ellipse on the surface of a right circular cylinder, its motion being such that the plane through it and the axis revolves uniformly round the axis. The cylinder itself also revolves uniformly round the axis. Show that the projection of the moving point upon a fixed plane parallel to the axis has a motion compounded of two simple harmonic motions at right angles to each other.

MATHEMATICAL PHYSICS—PROBLEMS.

2nd October, 1874.—*Morning*.

Professor ENGLAND, M.A.

1. A uniform chain rests in the form of a cycloid whose axis is vertical under the action of gravity and a certain normal force, and the tension at the vertex vanishes; prove that the normal force at any point is

$$\frac{g}{2\cos\theta}(3\cos^2\theta - 1).$$

2. A point describes a parabola under acceleration which makes a constant angle α with the normal, θ is the angle described from the vertex about the focus in the time t; prove that

$$\frac{d\theta}{dt} \propto \cos^2\frac{\theta}{2}\, \epsilon^{-\frac{\theta\tan\alpha}{2}}.$$

3. A circular hoop rests upon a smooth horizontal plane with a particle at its lowest point, and receives a horizontal velocity of projection V in its own plane; find the value of V in order that the particle may just rise to the height of the centre of the hoop.

4. A right cone is moveable about its vertex, which is fixed at a given distance c below the surface of a heavy fluid, and rests with its axis h inclined at an angle θ to the vertical, its base being completely out of the fluid prove that

$$\frac{\cos\theta\cos^3\alpha}{\{\cos^2\theta - \sin^2\alpha\}^{\frac{5}{2}}} = \frac{\sigma h}{\rho c^4}.$$

2α being the vertical angle, ρ and σ the densities of the fluid and cone respectively.

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Professor CURTIS, LL.D.

5. Prove that the volume of the ring generated by the revolution of any closed plane area A round a line parallel to its plane = AP cos θ, where P is the path described by the centre of gravity of the area, and θ is the angle between its plane and the perpendicular let fall from its C. G. on the line.

6. Find the locus of a point in space such that the attraction exerted on it by a homogeneous finite bar, attracting according to the law of nature, shall pass through a fixed point not situated on the bar.

7. Determine the centre of gravity of the symmetrical half of the area enclosed by a *prolate*, or *curtate*, cycloid and its base.

8. The area included between a parabola, its axis, and an ordinate, is sunk in a homogeneous liquid in such a way that the ordinate is horizontal, and at a depth h_1, while the vertex is at a depth h ; prove the following expressions for the co-ordinates of the centre of pressure—

$$\frac{x}{a} = \frac{15h_1 + 6h_2}{7(3h_1 + 2h_2)}, \quad \frac{y}{b} = \frac{5(2h_1 + h)}{8(3h_1 + 2h_2)},$$

a and b being the co-ordinates of the extreme point on the parabolic arc.

Extend the result to the case in which the area is included between the parabola, any diameter, and an ordinate to it, all else being as before.

Professor EVERETT, D.C.L.

9. Lines are drawn from a fixed point to represent the simultaneous velocities of any number of points of a rigid body moving in an arbitrary manner; show that the extremities of these lines are in one plane.

10. A, B, C, D are four systems of forces which have their central axes all parallel and in one plane. Four new systems, aA, bB, cC, dD, are obtained by multiplying every component of A by a, every component of B by b, and so on. Show that it is always possible to choose a, b, c, d, so that the resultant of aA, bB, cC, and dD shall be zero.

11. System A is equivalent to a force and a couple;

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system B is equivalent to an equal force and a couple. From any point P a line PA′ is drawn parallel to the force of system A, and a line PB′ parallel to the force of system B. Show that the moment of A round PB′, *plus* the moment of B round PA′, is constant for all positions of P.

12. In a medium in which the absolute index of refraction varies inversely as the n^{th} power of the distance from a fixed axis, show that a ray traversing a point at an arbitrary distance r from the axis in a direction perpendicular to r, and inclined to the axis at an angle whose tangent is $\sqrt{n-1}$, will describe a helix.

EXPERIMENTAL PHYSICS.

29th September, 1874.—*Morning*.

Professor ENGLAND A.M.

1. Explain from theoretical considerations the fact that the freezing point of water is lowered by an increase of pressure.

2. What is meant by Fluoresence? Give an outline of Professor Stokes' investigation of this phenomenon.

3. Describe Sir W. Thomson's guard ring electrometer, and show how, by means of it, to measure the difference of potential of two opposed plane surfaces.

4. Describe Siemen's armature as applied to the electromagnetic machine. In what is it superior to Clarke's arrangement?

Professor CURTIS, LL.D.

5. How would you determine the constants of a specific gravity bottle, viz., the exact counterpoise, and the exact weight of the distilled water which it holds?

6. What formula connects the pressure, volume, and temperature of a given mass of gas? Show from this formula that, the pressure being constant, any increase in volume is directly proportional to the corresponding increase in temperature.

7. Determine the relation between the pressure and volume of a gas, when no heat enters or escapes.

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8. Describe Coulomb's balance of torsion for determining the laws of electrical repulsion, and the manner of employing it; also, that used by him for investigating the laws of *magnetic* repulsion, and the manner in which he employed it.

Professor EVERETT, D.C.L.

9. On what assumptions would the density of the air diminish in geometrical progression as the height increases in arithmetical progression? Give the proof.

10. Explain the action of Holtz's electrical machine.

11. Investigate the dimensions of electrical capacity in terms of mass, length, and time, both in the electro-static and in the electro-magnetic system of units; also express these dimensions in terms of length, density, and time.

12. State clearly the general principles of the calculation on which Apjohn's formula for the dew-point is based.

Afternoon.

Professor ENGLAND, M.A.

1. A small pencil of light passes by the edge of an obstacle, describe and explain the resulting phenomena.

2. When light is polarized at the surface of a transparent medium, what is the relation between the index of refraction and the angle of polarization?

3. Give Huygen's construction for the courses of the ordinary and extraordinary rays in a uniaxial crystal.

4. What is Helmholtz's theory of the *timbre* of musical sounds? Give an outline of the analytical and synthetical experiments by which he supports his theory.

Professor CURTIS, LL.D.

5. Describe Fresnel's mirrors, and the nature and form of the fringes formed by means of them. Show how they may be employed for determining the length of a wave of homogeneous light. How has Dr. Lloyd modified Fresnel's experiment?

6. Prove that the two angles of polarization of two media along their surface of contact are complementary.

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7. Give the formula which contains the laws of the *transverse* vibrations of strings. Of what other vibrations are strings susceptible? Give the laws of these.

8. Give the laws of the periods of vibration corresponding to the overtones of a stretched *string*, and of a stretched *rod*. Account for the difference between them.

Professor EVERETT, D.C.L.

9. What are the peculiarities of Helmholtz's siren? How is it used for illustrating beats? Explain particularly what is observed when the two principal notes are at an interval of a fifth.

10. Describe the experimental means employed by Helmholtz for examining the vibrations of a string.

11. Explain the production of colour by elliptic polarization; and describe an experiment to which your answer is applicable.

12. Describe accurately the focal adjustments in Foucault's apparatus for measuring the velocity of light by a revolving mirror; and indicate the positions of the successive images of the slit or wire formed by the lens, the revolving mirror, the fixed mirror, the revolving mirror, and the lens.

CHEMISTRY.

30th September, 1874.—*Morning.*

Professor ANDREWS, M.D.

1. Calculate the weight of moisture in 1,000 c.c. air saturated with moisture, at 14°C. and under a pressure of 761 millimetres. (Tension of aqueous vapour at 14°C. 11 mil.; density of same 0·624 (air=1); weight of 1,000 c.c. air at 0° and 760 mil. 1·30 grammes).

2. How would you analyze a siliceous mineral not attacked by acids, and containing as its constituents silica, alumina, protoxide of iron, oxide of manganese, lime, and magnesia?

3. Give an account of the chemical reactions which take place in Daniell's, Groves', and the chromic acid batteries respectively.

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4. Describe the method of preparing artificially any three of the following bodies, and also explain the theory of the process in each case:—Urea, allantoin, aniline, conine, taurine, alizarine.

Professor MAXWELL SIMPSON, M.D.

5. What is the difference between an equivalent, an atom, and a molecule of an element? Give the equivalent, atomic, and molecular weights of each of the following elements:—Oxygen, chlorine, nitrogen, phosphorus, mercury.

6. State the quantivalence of nitrogen in nitrogen monoxide (laughing gas), nitrous and nitric acids, and of sulphur in sulphur dioxide and sulphuric acid.

7. Represent by graphic formulæ the constitution of ethylidene lactic (acid of fermentation) and ethylene lactic acids, and explain how they may be formed by a synthetic process. Give equations.

8. Represent by symbols the action of hydrochloric acid or a hot solution of potash upon hydrocyanic acid and methyl cyanide respectively.

Professor ROWNEY, PH.D.

9. Describe the method of obtaining the metal aluminum.

10. Explain the doctrine of isomorphism. Give some examples.

11. Describe the method of preparing sodium carbonate from common salt.

12. Give the method of separating metallic platinum from its ores.

ZOOLOGY.

1st October, 1874.—*Morning.*

Professor MELVILLE, M.D.

1. State the characteristics of the orders of the Myriapoda.

2. Give a description of the peculiarities in the skeleton of the Chelonia.

3. Give an account of the distinctive characters of the orders of Pisces.

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Professor GREENE, B.A., M.D.

4. Compare the structure of the skeleton of the jaws and hyoid arch in a shark with the corresponding parts of a typical osseous fish.
5. Describe the principal modifications of the gills and pallial cavity in the gasteropoda.
6. In what arthropods do appendages having the position of antennæ serve for prehension or locomotion?

Professor CUNNINGHAM, M.D., F.L.S.

7. Describe the circulation in the frog.
8. Give some account of the structure of the brain in fishes.
9. Describe the general anatomy of Sagitta.

BOTANY.

1*st October*, 1874.—*Afternoon.*

Professor MELVILLE, M.D.

1. Give examples of dimorphic and trimorphic plants, and describe the mode in which fertilization is effected in each.
2. Describe the structure of the flower in the anemone, geranium, whortleberry, and crocus.
3. Give a sketch of the main points regarding phyllotaxis.

Professor GREENE, A.B., M.D.

4. Define the sub-orders and tribes of ericaceæ.
5. Give examples of plants—
   (*a.*) Without lateral formations.
   (*b.*) Without branches.
   (*c.*) With adventitious sprouts only.
   (*d.*) With or without lateral sprouts.
6. Describe the generation and development of œdogonium.

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Professor CUNNINGHAM, M.D., F.L.S.

7. Give an account of the changes which the ovule undergoes subsequently to its fertilization by the pollen tube.

8. Describe the method of reproduction in mosses.

9. State the characters, affinities, and geographical distribution of geraniaceæ.

GEOLOGY.

3rd October, 1874.—*Afternoon.*

Professors KING, SC.D.; HARKNESS, F.R.S.; and CUNNINGHAM, M.D.

1. What is there peculiar in the crystallization of Granite?

2. In what way does cleavage affect rocks and the fossils which they may contain? How can bedding be detected in cleaved rocks?

3. What is the nature and origin of Metamorphic Limestones? Give instances of their occurrence.

4. What is the position and what are the fossils of the Assynt limestones?

5. What is the position, and name some of the fossil contents of the Denbighshire grits?

6. What relation do the Old Red Sandstones of Russia bear to the rocks on which they rest, and what portions of the old red series do they represent?

7. What is the position and nature of the Fusulina Limestone, and where does it occur?

8. What is the position of the Zechstein, and what are is characteristic fossils?

9. What is the lowest position in which the genus *Ammonites* has been recognised, and name the species of the lowest horizon?

10. What genera of Angiospermous plants have been obtained from the Cretaceous strata of Aix-la-Chapelle, and what is the position of these strata in the Cretaceous formation?

11. What is the origin and geological position of the rocks forming the Giant's Causeway?

12. What is the position and nature, and what are the most important fossil contents of the strata which form the Siwalic Hills?

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PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

3rd October, 1874.—*Morning.*

Professors KING, SC.D.; HARKNESS, F.R.S.; and CUNNINGHAM, M.D.

1. What are the physical features of the plateau of North America?
2. Describe the Scandinavian system of mountains.
3. What is the nature of the water of the Caspian and of the Dead seas? What relation does the surface level of these seas bear to each other?
4. What are the extremes of the recorded rainfall of the British Isles, and where do these extremes occur?
5. What is the nature, position, and supposed origin of the Sargassum Banks?
6. What are the causes which destroy the parallelism of Isothermal lines?
7. What is the mean height of the several Continents above the sea-level?
8. What is the origin and direction of the Guinea current?
9. Mention some instances of changes of level which accompany earthquake shocks.
10. What is the nature of the Sunderbunds, and where do they occur?
11. What is the distribution of *Sarraceniaceæ*?
12. What is the distribution of *Pteropidæ*?

ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.

29th September, 1874.—*Morning.*

Professors YONGE, ARMSTRONG, and MOFFETT.

1. Give an outline of Chaucer's *Knight's Tale*, and describe the principal artistic characteristics of the poem.
2. State from what source Chaucer is supposed to have drawn the plot of the *Knight's Tale*.

Mention any other poems, dramatic or narrative, which have been founded on this plot, and compare the several methods of its treatment at the hands of the several authors.

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3. Make a metrical analysis of the following passage; explain the metrical and grammatical rules which guide you; and comment upon any words in it which may seem to you to demand comment:—

"For which anon Duk Theseus leet crie,
To stynten alle rancour and envye,
The gree as wel of o syde as of other,
And either side ylik as otheres brother;
And *ȝaf* hem *ȝiftes* after here degré,
And fully heeld a feste dayes thre;
And conveyede the kynges worthily
Out of his toun a journee largely.
And hom wente every man the righte way."

4. Comment upon the characteristics of the *Faëry Queene*, as a work of poetical art.

5. Explain the relations which the poetry of Spenser bears to the events and ideas of his age.

6. Besides the ordinary division of Tragedy and Comedy, critics have classed some of Shakspere's Plays as belonging to a third division—the Romantic drama.—Discuss this classification; and state to which division you conceive *Cymbeline* to belong; supporting your view by reference to the Play.

7. Write notes on the following passages; pointing out especially any resemblance you perceive to passages or incidents in other Plays:—

a. A sample to the youngest; to the more mature
A glass that feated them;—

b. Those (drugs) she has
Will stupefy and dull the sense awhile
. . . . . but there is
No danger in what show of death it makes,
More than the locking up the spirits a time—

c. The love I bear him
Made me to fan you thus; but the gods made you,
Unlike all others, chaffless.

d. The crickets sing, and man's o'er-labour'd sense
Repairs itself by rest: our Tarquin thus
Did softly press the rushes, ere he waken'd
The chastity he wounded.

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e. Remember, sir, my liege,
The kings your ancestors; together with
The natural bravery of your isle, which stands
As Neptune's park, ribbed and paled in
With rocks unscaleable, and roaring waters;—

f. O, this life
Is nobler, than attending for a check;
Richer, than doing nothing for a bribe;—

8. Tragic writers, both in ancient and modern times, have taken the majority of their subjects from History. Examine Shakspere's method of treating such subjects; comparing it with that adopted by dramatists of other nations, and also by later English writers.

9. Analyse the characters of Cleopatra and Antony, exhibiting their points of affinity and contrast.

10. Compare Shakspere's method of characterisation in *Antony and Cleopatra* with that employed by him in any of his earlier plays.

11. Examine the characteristics and peculiarities of the versification of *Antony and Cleopatra*, and comment upon the "metrical tests" as a help in determining the chronological order of Shakspere's works.

Afternoon.

Professors YONGE, ARMSTRONG, and MOFFETT.

1. Give an account of *Comus*,—the occasion on which it was written, form of the poem, *dramatis personæ*, progress of the story, characteristic merits, &c.; and quote a few passages you think remarkable.

2. What is the meaning of Samson *Agonistes*?

Notice any passages in which Milton suggests the idea of a parallelism between Samson's history and his own, or that of his time.

3. Of whom does the Chorus in this Tragedy consist?

What is Milton's practice as to Rhymes in the Choruses?

4. Explain the following words that occur in the *Samson*:—*Interlunar, secular, diffused, embost, cataphract, paranymph, villatick.*

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5. "Satira tota nostra est." Compare the English Satire and Satirists with those of Rome.

6. To what class of Poetry does the Bridal of Triermain belong?

Examine how far the manner in which a popular poet of the present day has treated the subject of King Arthur resembles or differs from that of Scott.

7. Mention the principal persons to whom the authorship of the Letters of Junius has been attributed.

Dispose summarily of the theory which ascribes the authorship to Burke.

8. Explain the allusions in the following passages:—

a. When you affectedly renounced the name of Englishman, believe me, Sir, you were persuaded to pay a very ill-judged compliment to one part of your subjects at the expense of another.

b. The *Odia in longum jaciens, quae reconderet, auctaque promeret,* I thought, had only belonged to the worst character of antiquity.

c. They (the people of Ireland) despise the miserable governor you have sent them, because he is the creature of Lord Bute;—

d. *Nullum tempus occurrit regi* was then your boasted motto,—

e. I know *that man* much better than any of you. Nature intended him only for a good-humoured fool. A systematical education, with long practice, has made him a consummate hypocrite.

9. Give the date of Burke's Thoughts on the Cause of the Present Discontents.

What are the chief "causes" insisted on?

What striking remark, as to the causes of Revolutions, does he quote, near the commencement, from a great French Minister?

10. In the Speech on American Taxation three celebrated delineations of character appear—those of Grenville, Chatham, and Charles Townshend;—Reproduce these as fully as you can.

11. State the substance of the Resolutions moved by Burke in the Speech on Conciliation with the Colonies;

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and give, as nearly as you can in the manner of the original, the peroration of the Speech.

12. Explain the allusions in the following passages :—

a. *Mettre le Roy hors de page* became a sort of watch-word.

b. In one of the most fortunate periods of our history this country was governed by a *connexion.*

c. I am bold to say that so sudden a calm recovered after so violent a storm is without a parallel in history.

d. This point is the great *Serbonian bog, betwixt Damiata and Mount Casius old, where armies whole have sunk.*

e. It is before me—it is at my feet, *and the rude swain treads daily on it with his clouted shoon.*

HISTORY.

2nd October, 1874.—*Morning.*

Professors YONGE, ARMSTRONG, and MOFFETT.

1. How long a period elapsed between the Union of the English and Scottish Crowns and the Legislative Union of the two countries?

State the substance of the conditions with regard to Religion, Representation, Law, and Taxation, upon which the latter Union was permanently realized.

2. Under what circumstances were the famous Resolutions of Mr. Dunning proposed and carried in the year 1780?

Endeavour by a summary history of the administrations from this date to 1784 to show the momentous nature of the constitutional principle at issue in the conflict between the King and the Parliament.

3. Compare the careers and policy of Pitt and Fox.

4. Date, and give an account of

(*a.*) The Walcheren Expedition.
(*b.*) The Convention of Cintra.
(*c.*) The Bombardment of Copenhagen.
(*d.*) The Congress of Vienna.

5. Summarize the events of the Peninsular War.

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6. Give an account of Napoleon's Campaigns of 1813 and 1814.

7. Account for the feelings of discontent and uneasiness which prevailed in England during the last five years of the reign of George III.; and describe the circumstances that immediately led to the passing of The Six Acts; stating their provisions.

8. Under what circumstances was Mr. Canning appointed to the Foreign Office in 1822?

Compare generally his views of Foreign policy with those of his predecessor.

"I called the new world into existence to redress the balance of the old."—On what occasion were these words used?

9. Mention the principal military and naval exploits performed by

I. Lord Exmouth.
II. Lord Combermere.
III. Sir Edward Codrington.

10. Describe the political careers and objects of three of the following statesmen:—Richelieu, Alberoni, Sir R. Walpole, Kaunitz, Turgot, Pitt (Lord Chatham).

Afternoon.

Professors YONGE, ARMSTRONG, and MOFFETT.

1. What was the condition of the principal countries of Europe—especially of England, France, Germany, and Spain, in the last years of the Sixteenth century?

2. During the period from 1589 to 1830 what changes took place in Europe by the establishment or extinction of the independence of different countries or peoples; the erection of new kingdoms, or the suppression or absorption of any already existing; and in the relative power and importance of the principal monarchies?

3. Give an account of the early history of Poland; its condition during the Seventeenth and early part of the Eighteenth centuries; and the different Partitions of the country.

4. Recount the principal events of French history during the reign of Louis XIII.

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5. Give an account of the administration of Colbert.

6. Describe the conspiracy of Cellamare.

7. Give an account of the affairs of France from 1726 to 1757.

8. Compare the proceedings of the Long Parliament, from the time of its meeting to the outbreak of the War, with the proceedings of the National or Constituent Assembly in France till the flight to Varennes.

9. Give some account of the sieges of Antwerp and Ostend in the revolt of the Netherlands; of that of Magdeburg in the Thirty Years' War; of that of Arcot in 1751; of that of Gibraltar in 1780; and that of Acre in 1799.

10. Write a brief account of the rise and progress of Communism in France.

LOGIC.

1st October, 1874.—*Morning.*

Professor PARK, M.A.

1, 2. "State and examine the principal opposing views concerning the limits and proper function of Logic, and show how the method and the scope of the logical treatises of Hamilton and Mill are respectively connected with their general philosophical standpoint."

3. Examine—"Quantity may be altogether thrown out of account in a hypothetical syllogism." "We can easily construct propositions, whether hypothetical or disjunctive, which cannot be construed either as universal or singular."

Or, Translate with suitable comment—"Categoricas, hypotheticas, disjunctas enunciationes uno relationis nomine complectuntur; neque id temere; diversa enim in his . . . prædicati ad subjectum relati ratio, modo enim attributi quod inest, modo consequentis quod gignitur, modo specierum quæ comprehenduntur. Aristoteles hæc genera minus distinxit."

4. "The doctrine known as the Conservation or Persistence of Force . . . consists of two stages—one, of ascertained fact, the other containing a large element of hypothesis"?

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5. "Does probability exist in the things which are probable, or in the mind which regards them as such?"

By what rule may we "estimate the probability that any given series of coincidences arises from chance"?

6. Examine three of the following arguments, drawing the proper conclusions wherever they are omitted :—

(1.) "Organic form is the result of motion, motion takes the direction of least resistance; therefore, organic form is the result of motion in the direction of least resistance."

(2.) "The structural modifiability of a child is greater than that of an adult, and the structural modifiability of an adult is greater than that of an old man."

(3.) "The earliest developed characters are the fundamental ones, and true classification is classification by fundamental characters."

(4.) "All art is not poetry, and all poetry is not the drama."

(5.) "If Science is repudiated, all knowledge must be repudiated with it."

Professor MOFFETT, LL.D.

7. Why could not *both* Special Rules of the First Figure be violated in *any* Legitimate Mode of the Scholastic Logic?

Show that an *Indirect* Mode of the First Figure may violate both these Rules, and yet be valid.

Prove the same of certain Modes of the New Analytic; writing them out in the Notation of that system.

8. Give an account of the Sorites; distinguishing the different kinds, and proving the rules of each.

Explain the following passage :—"Nihil igitur te contra Soritas ars ista adiuvat, quae nec augentis nec minuentis quid aut primum sit aut postremum docet."

9. Examine Whewell's estimate of the scientific value of Mill's Experimental Methods.

10. It has been said that there is no invariable abstract Uniformity of Co-existence as there is of Sequence.—Examine this statement, and show its bearing upon the methods of Inductive Logic.

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What peculiarity of *Existential* Judgments simplifies their logical treatment?

11. State the principles of a Philosophical Language.

Explain and exemplify what is meant by the Generalization and the Specialization of words; and give an account of the causes of this double movement in language.

What practical rule should the Logician observe with respect to such changes?

12. State and examine:—

(*a.*) Descartes' Criterion of Truth.

(*b.*) Locke's Definition of Knowledge.

METAPHYSICS.

30th September, 1874.—*Morning.*

Professor PARK, M.A.

1. "What are the earliest notices of the locomotive faculty and the muscular sense? How does the recognition of their functions in Psychology affect a leading question at issue between the supporters of Intuition and Experience?"

2. "The hypothesis of an extended *sensorium commune* may thus be reconciled to the doctrine of Natural Realism."

Explain this passage, defining *sensorium commune* and *Natural Realism.*

3. "Minds, Berkeley would say, we know to exist; . . . Matter we do not know to exist, for all the indications of it are otherwise explicable: we ought not, therefore, to assume its existence until it is shown that our sensations cannot be caused by a Mind."

How does Sir W. Hamilton try to escape from this argument? Berkeley would state it in a stronger form?

4. Criticize carefully the following passage:—

"A taster of wine increases in his power of discrimination. A man accustomed to judge of the fineness of cloths by feeling them, feels them with more accuracy from practice . . . Whence comes it, if habit lessens bodily sensibility, that habit increases it in these instances?"

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5, 6. Explain these phenomena :—

(1.) "The persistent imagination of a bright colour fatigues the nerves of sight."

(2.) "An interval looked back upon by a child appears longer than the same interval looked back upon by an adult."

(3.) "In games of skill, any lengthened consideration or active interference on the part of the higher faculties almost inevitably causes a failure."

(4.) "Though it is impossible to gaze at the sun and think of green, it is quite possible to gaze at the sun and think of a square."

(5.) "The birds of inhabited countries are far more difficult to approach than those of uninhabited ones."

Professor MOFFETT, LL.D.

7. Give Plato's distribution of Classes in his Ideal State; and describe the principle and the method of their education.

How far is Art admissible in this system of instruction?

8. Explain the force and meaning of the following terms in Aristotle's philosophy :—*τέλος, ἐνέργεια, ἐντελέχεια, δύναμις, στέρησις, μεσότης, προαίρεσις, εὐδαιμονία, βίος τέλειος, ἀρετή.*

9. Indicate the various stages in Modern speculation as to the question of the origin of Knowledge in or out of Experience.

10. State the chief reasons urged by those who hold that there are notions and principles *à priori;* and the main processes to account for the origin and growth of Knowledge assigned by those who hold the opposite view.

11. What is Kant's solution of the problem as to the nature of the Ego?

What is Mill's?

What data does the Psychological Theory of the belief in an External World postulate?

Apply Mill's principles to the examination of the following dilemma :—

> If there's neither Mind nor Matter,
> Mill's existence, too, we shatter;
> If you still believe in Mill,
> Believe as well in Mind and Matter.

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12. "Natural Realism and Absolute Idealism are the only systems worthy of a philosopher. . . . . The scheme of Cosmothetic Idealism is not only repugnant to our natural beliefs, but in manifold contradiction with itself."

Explain and comment on this passage; and give Mill's criticism on Hamilton's account of the Cosmothetic Idealists and Brown's doctrine of Perception.

POLITICAL ECONOMY.

30th September, 1874.—*Afternoon.*

Professor LESLIE.

1. Upon what assumptions does the doctrine of the equality of profits, allowing for differences in the nature of different occupations, rest? What is the connexion between the foregoing doctrine and that respecting the relation of value to cost of production? Supposing the assumptions referred to above, to be practically untrue, and profits to be governed by no law of equality, how would the relative value of commodities be determined, and why?

2. How are the doctrines generally laid down respecting the incidence of indirect taxes connected with the theory of an equality of profits? Supposing the latter doctrine to be practically untenable, show that taxes on particular commodities may sometimes fall on the producer.

3. Mr. Mill, combating the doctrine that taxes on commodities are less burdensome than direct taxes, puts the following instance:—"Suppose a tax laid on wine, sufficient to add five pounds to the price of the quantity of wine which he consumes in the year. He has only (we are told) to diminish his consumption of wine by £5, and he escapes the tax." Give Mr. Mill's reply to the foregoing, and examine the validity of that reply.

4. Mr. Goschen states:—"In the first month of 1861, fluctuations occurred in the American rates of exchange which extended far below the specie point." Explain this.

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Professor MILLS.

5. Explain the effects of large improvements in the processes of manufacture in England, caused by the introduction of machinery—1st, on the general rate of wages; 2nd, on the general rate of profits; 3rd, on her foreign trade, showing the steps by which the results you anticipate are arrived at.

6. Examine Mill's view, as to the cost of labour being a function of three variables, considering the passages in which he says, "If without labour becoming less efficient its remuneration fell, *no increase taking place in the cost of the articles composing that remuneration.*" 2nd, "If the labourer obtained a higher remuneration, *without any increased cheapness in the things composing it;* or, if without his obtaining more, *that which he did obtain would become more costly;* profits in all these cases would suffer a diminution," and discussing—Firstly, if the remuneration of labour falls, what can the cost of the articles composing that remuneration signify to the capitalist? Secondly, if the labourer gets a higher remuneration, what can the increased cheapness of the things composing it signify to the capitalist?

7. Explain your views as to whether there could be a glut of silver coinage in England; and, if so, on whom the consequences of such glut would fall.

8. Discuss the question of the purchase of the English railways by the State.

Professor LUPTON.

9. "The establishment of banks has always been followed by a reduction in the interest on capital." "The reduction in the rate of interest produced by the arrival of the precious metals is an accident rather than an economic law." Examine the foregoing statements.

10. "It appears that in every case—whether the same a greater or a less proportion of the national revenue be laid out on foreign commodities—the discovery or formation of new channels of commerce cannot have any effect on the rate of profit."

Discuss the foregoing proposition, and state the grounds upon which you agree with or differ from it.

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11. Discuss the policy of limiting by law the hours of labour—1. In the case of adult males; 2. In the case of adult females; 3. In the case of children.

12. "Don't undertake to employ the ablebodied pauper productively;"

"Set the poor on work;"

"A persuasion is rapidly spreading that pauperism absolutely must be dealt with in some more conclusive way before long; and the general outlook is towards waste lands and colonies for that object."

Discuss the principles involved in the foregoing passages.

HONORS WITH THE DEGREE OF B.A.

GREEK.

October, 1874.

Professor RYALL, LL.D.

Translate; adding critical and explanatory notes:—

HERODOTUS—Book I.

(A.)—1. *ὡς δ' αὐτοὶ Λακεδαιμόνιοι λέγουσι, Ἀνυκοῦργον ἐπιτροπεύσαντα Λεωβώτεω, ἀδελφιδέου μὲν ἑωυτοῦ βασιλεύοντος δὲ Σπαρτιητέων, ἐκ Κρήτης ἀγαγέσθαι ταῦτα. ὡς γὰρ ἐπετρόπευσε τάχιστα, μετέστησε τὰ νόμιμα παντα καὶ ἐφύλαξε ταῦτα μὴ παραβαίνειν· μετὰ δὲ, τὰ ἐς πόλεμον ἔχοντα, ἐνωμοτίας καὶ τριηκάδας καὶ συσσίτια, πρὸς δὲ τουτοῖσι τοὺς ἐφόρους καὶ γέροντας ἔστησε Ἀνυκοῦργος.* c. 65.

2. *αὐτίκα δὲ ἔπεμπε θεοπρόπους ἐς τῶν ἐξηγητέων Τελμησσέων· ἀπικομένοισι δὲ τοῖς θεοπρόποισι, καὶ μαθοῦσι πρὸς Τελμησσέων τὸ θέλει σημαίνειν τὸ τέρας, οὐκ ἐξεγένετο Κροίσῳ ἀπαγγεῖλαι.* c. 78.

3. *τῷ δὲ Κροίσῳ ἱστεῶτι ἐπὶ τῆς πυρῆς, ἐσελθεῖν, καίπερ ἐν κακῷ ἐόντι τοσούτῳ, τὸ τοῦ Σόλωνος, ὡς οἱ εἴη σὺν θεῷ εἰρημένον τὸ "Μηδένα εἶναι τῶν ζώντων ὄλβιον." ὡς δὲ ἄρα μιν προστῆναι τοῦτο, ἀνενεικάμενόν τε καὶ ἀναστενάξαντα ἐκ πολλῆς ἡσυχίης, ἐς τρὶς ὀνομάσαι Σόλωνα.* c. 86.

Are *ἀνενεικάμενον* and *ἀναστενάξαντα* transitive or intransitive?

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4. ὦ βασιλεῦ, οὔτε ἄλλοτέ κω παρεῖδες ἀνδρὶ τῶδε ἄχαρι οὐδέν, φυλασσόμεθά τε ἐς σὲ καὶ ἐς τὸν μετέπειτα χρόνον μηδὲν ἐξαμαρτεῖν· ἀλλ' εἴ τοι φίλον τοῦτο οὕτω γενέσθαι, χρὴ δὴ τό γε ἐμὸν ὑπηρετέεσθαι ἐπιτηδέως. c. 108.

What is the force of the preposition in παρεῖδες?

5. ὀρύσσοντες ἅμα τὴν τάφρον ἐπλίνθευον τὴν γῆν τὴν ἐκ τοῦ ὀρύγματος ἐκφερομένην, ἑλεύσαντες δὲ πλίνθους ἱκανὰς ὤπτησαν αὐτὰς ἐν καμίνοισι· μετὰ δὲ, τέλματι χρεώμενοι ἀσφάλτῳ θερμῇ, καὶ διὰ τριήκοντα δόμων πλίνθου ταρσοὺς καλάμων διαστοιβάζοντες, εδειμαν πρῶτα μὲν τῆς τάφρου τὰ χείλεα, δεύτερα δὲ αὐτὸ τὸ τεῖχος τὸν αὐτὸν τρόπον. c. 179.

(B.)—1. Give a rule for the formation of the 3rd pers. plur. of the perf. and pluperf. pass. of verbs, in the Ionic dialect, and give the common forms of ἐδεδέατο and κεχωρίδαται.

2. Give the Ionic forms of πῶς, λαός, ὁράω, μόνος, θαῦμα, αὐτοῦ and οὖν. Write down all the cases of ναῦς, first in Attic, and then in Ionic.

3. Ἡ δὲ Κασπίη θάλασσα ἔστι ἐπ' ἐωυτῆς, οὐ συμμίσγουσα τῇ ἑτέρῃ φαλάσσῃ. τὴν μὲν γὰρ Ἕλληνες ναυτίλλονται πᾶσαν, καὶ ἡ ἔξω στηλέων θάλασσα, ἡ Ἀτλαντὶς καλεομένη, καὶ ἡ Ἐρυθρή, μία τογγάνει ἐοῦσα.

Translate this passage, and give the modern names of the seas mentioned in it.

PLATO—*Protagoras.*

1. What is the main argument of the Protagoras? and what anterior question does Socrates propose? What is the solution arrived at?

2. Translate:—

(a.) εἰς ἐχῶν ἰατρικὴν πολλοῖς ἱκανὸς ἰδιώταις, καὶ οἱ ἄλλοι δημιουργοί. καὶ δίκην δὴ καὶ αἰδῶ οὕτω θῶ ἐν τοῖς ἀνθρώποις, ἢ ἐπὶ πάντας νείμω; ἐπὶ πάντας ἔφη ὁ Ζεύς, καὶ πάντες μετεχόντων· οὐ γὰρ ἂν γένοιτο πόλις, εἰ ὀλίγοι αὐτῶν μετέχοιεν, ὥσπερ ἄλλων τεχνῶν.

(b.) ἐν δὲ δικαιοσύνη, καὶ ἐν τῇ ἄλλῃ πολιτικῇ ἀρετῇ, ἐάν τινα καὶ εἴδωσιν ὅτι ἄδικός ἐστιν, ἐὰν οὗτος αὐτὸς καθ' αὑτοῦ τἀληθῆ λέγῃ ἐναντίον πολλῶν, ὃ ἐκεῖ σωφροσύνην ἡγοῦντο εἶναι, τἀληθῆ λέγειν,

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ἐνταῦθα μανίαν, καί φασι πάντας δεῖν φάναι εἶναι δικαίους, ἐάν τε ὦσιν, ἐάν τε μή, ἢ μαίνεσθαι τὸν μὴ προσποιησόμενον δικαιοσύνην, ὡς ἀναγκαῖον οὐδένα ὄντιν' οὐχὶ ἀμωσγέπως μετέχειν αὐτῆς, ἢ μὴ εἶναι ἐν ἀνθρώποις.

Comparing these two extracts: Socrates seems to treat *αἰδως* and *σωφροσύνη* as identical. What is the real distinction between them? Derive *ἀμωσγέπως*, and explain fully the construction of the sentence in which it occurs.

3. By what reasoning does Socrates attempt to prove that *σοφία* and *σωφροσύνη* are the same? Is the proof satisfactory?

4. What does Socrates mean by saying that virtue depends on the *μετρητικὴ τέχνη*?

5. How does Socrates reconcile the statement that "the pleasurable is good, and the painful evil," to his explanation of "courage"?

6. Translate the following passages:—

(*a.*) *εἰ μὲν οὖν σὺ τυγχάνεις ἐπιστήμων τούτων τί χρηστὸν καὶ πονηρὸν, ἀσφαλές σοι ωνεισθαι μαθήματα κ. τ. λ.*

Supply the ellipsis. Explain the construction of *τούτων*, *χρηστὸν*, and *πονηρόν*.

(*b.*) *δῆλον γὰρ ὅτι οὐχ ἡγοῦνται διδακτὸν εἶναι. μὴ τοίνυν ὅτι τὸ κοινὸν τῆς πόλεως οὕτως ἔχει, ἀλλ' ἰδίᾳ ἡμῖν οἱ σοφώτατοι καὶ ἀριστοι τῶν πολιτῶν ταύτην τὴν ἀρετὴν ἣν ἔχουσιν οὐχ οἷοί τε ἄλλοις παραδίδοναι.*

How do you explain the expression *μὴ τοίνυν*?

(*c.*) *ἀλλ' οὐδέν μοι διαφέρει, ἐὰν μόνον σύ γε ἀποκρίνῃ, εἴτ' οὖν δοκεῖ σοι εἴτε μή· τὸν γὰρ λόγον ἔγωγε μάλιστ' ἐξετάζω, ξυμβαίνει μέντοι ἴσως καὶ ἐμὲ τὸν ἐρωτῶντα καὶ τὸν ἀποκρινόμενον ἐξετάζεσθαι.*

(*d.*) *τὴν δὲ Πρωδίκου τοῦδε διαίρεσιν τῶν ὀνομάτων παραιτοῦμαι· εἴτε γὰρ ἡδὺ εἴτε τερπνὸν λέγεις εἴτε χαρτόν, εἴτε ὅποθεν καὶ ὅπως χαιρεῖς τα τοιαῦτα ὀνομάζων, ὦ βέλτιστε Πρόδικε, τοῦτό μοι πρὸς ἃ βούλομαι ἀπόκριναι.*

What is the construction of *τοῦτο*?

Professor MacDouall, LL.D.

Translate the following lines (*a*) from Book XXIII. of the *Ilias*:—

ἦλθε δ' ἐπὶ ψυχὴ Πατροκλῆος δειλοῖο,
πάντ' αὐτῷ μέγεθός τε καὶ ὄμματα κάλ' εἰκυῖα
καὶ φωνήν, καὶ τοῖα περὶ χροῒ εἵματα ἕστο.

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στῆ δ' ἀρ' ὑπὲρ κεφαλῆς καί μιν[1] πρὸς μῦθον ἔειπεν·
"εὕδεις, αὐτὰρ ἐμεῖο λελασμένος[1] ἔπλευ,[1] Ἀχιλλεῦ!
οὐ μέν μευ ζώοντος ἀκήδεις,[1] ἀλλὰ θανόντος.
θάπτε σύ μ', ὄφρα τάχιστα πύλας Ἀΐδαο[1] περήσω.
τηλέ με εἴργουσι ψυχαί, εἴδωλα καμόντων,
οὐδέ μέ πω μίσγεσθαι ὑπὲρ ποταμοῦ ἐάουσιν,
ἀλλ' αὖτως[2] ἀλάλημαι[1] ἀν' εὐρυπυλὲς Ἄιδος[1] δῶ.[1]
δὸς δ' ὀλοφυρομένῳ μοι χεῖρ'· οὐ γὰρ ἔτ' αὖτις
νίσομαι[1] ἐξ Ἀΐδαο, ἐπήν με πυρὸς λελάχητε.[1]
οὐ γὰρ δὴ ζωοί γε φίλων ἀπάνευθεν ἑταίρων
βουλὰς ἑζόμενοι βουλεύσομεν· ἀλλ' ἐμὲ μὲν Κὴρ
ἀμφέχανε[1] στυγερή, ἥπερ λάχε[1] γεινόμενόν[1] περ,
σοὶ δὲ καὶ αὐτῷ μοῖρα, θεοῖς ἐπιείκελ'[2] Ἀχιλλεῦ!
τείχει ὕπο Τρώων εὐηφενέων[2] ἀπολίσθαι.
ἄλλο δέ τοι ἐρέω καὶ ἐφήσομαι,[2] αἴ κε πίθηαι.[1]
μὴ ἐμὰ σῶν ἀπάνευθε τιθήμεναι[1] ὀστέ', Ἀχιλλεῦ!
ἀλλ', ἵνα περ σὲ καὶ αὐτὸν ὁμοίη γαῖα κεκεύθῃ,[1]
χρυσείῳ ἐν ἀμφιφορεῖ, τόν τοι πόρε[1] πότνια μήτηρ.
ὥς ποθ' ὁμοῦ ἐτράφημεν ἐν ὑμετέροισι δόμοισιν,—
ἐυτέ με τυτθὸν ἐόντα Μενοίτιος ἐξ Ὀπόεντος
ἤγαγεν ὑμέτερόνδ' ἀνδροκτασίης ὕπο λυγρῆς,
ἡματί τῷ ὅτε παῖδα κατέκτανον Ἀμφιδάμαντος
νήπιος, οὐκ ἐθέλων, ἀμφ' ἀστραγάλοισι χολωθείς,
ἔνθα δὲ δεξάμενός μ' ἐν δώμασιν ἱππόται[1] Πηλεὺς
ἔτραφέ τ' ἐνδυκέως[2] καὶ σὸν θεράποντ' ὀνόμηνεν,—
ὣς δὲ καὶ ὀστέα νῶιν ὁμὴ σορὸς ἀμφικαλύπτοι."

And (*b*) the following from Book III. of the *Odyssea*:—

ἄλλα δὲ πόλλ' ἐπὶ τοῖς[1] πάθομεν κακά· τίς κεν ἑκεῖνα
πάντα γε μυθήσαιτο καταθνητῶν ἀνθρώπων;
οὐδ' εἰ πεντάετές γε καὶ ἑξάετες παραμίμνων
ἐξερέοις ὅσα κεῖθι πάθον κακὰ δῖοι Ἀχαιοί·
πρίν κεν ἀνιηθεὶς σὴν πατρίδα γαῖαν ἵκοιο.
εἰνάετες[2] γάρ σφιν κακὰ ῥάπτομεν ἀμφιέποντες
παντοίοισι δόλοισι, μόγις δ' ἐτέλεσσε Κρονίων.
ἔνθ' οὔ τίς ποτε μῆτιν ὁμοιωθήμεναι[1] ἄντην
ἤθελ', ἐπεὶ μάλα πολλὸν[1] ἐνίκα δῖος Ὀδυσσεὺς
παντοίοισι δόλοισι, πατὴρ τεός,[1] εἰ ἐτεόν γε
κείνου ἔκγονός ἐσσι· σίβας μ' ἔχει εἰσορόωντα.
ἦτοι γὰρ μῦθοί γε ἰοικότες, οὐδέ κε φαίης
ἄνδρα νεώτερον ὧδε ἰοικότα μυθήσασθαι.
ἔνθ' ἦτοι τείως μὲν ἐγὼ καὶ δῖος Ὀδυσσεὺς

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οὔτε ποτ' εἰν ἀγορῇ δίχ' ἰβάζομεν οὔτ' ἐνὶ βουλῇ,
ἀλλ' ἕνα θυμὸν ἔχοντε νόῳ καὶ ἐπίφρονι βουλῇ
φραζόμεθ' Ἀργείοισιν ὅπως ὄχ' ἄριστα γένοιτο.
αὐτάρ, ἐπεὶ Πριάμοιο πόλιν διεπέρσαμεν αἰπήν,
καὶ τότε δὴ Ζεὺς λυγρὸν ἐνὶ φρεσὶ μήδετο νόστον
Ἀργείοις, ἐπεὶ οὔ τι νοήμονες οὐδὲ δίκαιοι
πάντες ἔσαν· τῷ[1] σφεων[1] πολίες[1] κακὸν οἶτον ἐπέσπον[4]
μήνιος ἐξ ὀλοῆς γλαυκώπιδος ὀβριμοπάτρης,[2]
ἥ τ' ἔριν Ἀτρεΐδῃσι μετ' ἀμφοτέροισιν ἔθηκεν.
τὼ δὲ καλεσσαμένω ἀγορὴν ἐς πάντας Ἀχαιούς,
μὰψ ἀτὰρ οὐ κατὰ κόσμον, ἐς ἠέλιον καταδύντα[1]—
οἳ δ' ἦλθον οἶνῳ βεβαρηότες[1] υἷες Ἀχαιῶν—
μῦθον μυθείσθην[1] οὗ εἵνεκα λαὸν ἄγειραν.

1. Parse fully and accurately every word to which the figure 1 is attached, giving the Attic form or representative of each when it varies from the Homeric.
2. Derive or decompound every word to which the figure 2 is attached.
3. Restore lost letters—as *F*, σ, λ, &c.—in accordance with analogy and tradition.

Translate perspicuously the following lines from the *Birds* of ARISTOPHANES:—

ΕΠ. οὑτοσὶ πέρδιξ, ἐκεινοσὶ δὲ νὴ Δί' ἀτταγᾶς,
οὑτοσὶ δὲ πηνέλοψ, ἐκεινηὶ δέ γ' ἀλκυών.
ΠΕΙΣ. τίς δ' ἄρ' ἐσθ' οὗπισθεν αὐτῆς; ΕΠ. ὅστις ἐστί; κειρύλος.
ΠΕΙΣ. κειρύλος γάρ ἐστιν ὄρνις; ΕΥΕΛ. οὐ γάρ ἐστι Σποργίλος;
ΕΠ. χαὐτηί γε γλαῦξ. ΕΥΕΛ. τί φῄς; τίς γλαῦξ' Ἀθήναζ ἤγαγε;
ΕΠ. εἶττα, τρυγών, κορυδός, ἰλεᾶς, ὑποθυμίς, περιστερά,
νήττος, ἱέραξ, φάττα, κόκκυξ, ἐρυθρόπους, κεβλήπυρις,
πορφυρίς, κερχνῆς, κολυμβίς, ἀμπελίς, φήνη, δρύοψ.
ΕΥΕΛ. ἰοὺ ἰοὺ τῶν ὀρνέων! ἰοὺ ἰοὺ τῶν κοψίχων!
οἷα πτιπτίζουσι καὶ τρίχουσι διακεραγότες!

* * * * * * * *

ΧΟΡΟΣ. ἴα ἴα! στρ. α'.
προδεδόμεθ' ἀνόσιά τ' ἐπάθομεν·
ὃς γὰρ φίλος ἦν ὁμότροφά θ' ἡμῖν
ἐνέμετο πεδία παρ' ἡμῖν
παρίβη μὲν θεσμοὺς ἀρχαίους

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παρέβη δ' ὄρκους ὀρνίθων·
ἐς δόλον ἔμ' ἐξεκάλεσεν παρέβαλέν τέ παρὰ
τοῦτ' ἀνόσιον γένος, ὅ γ' ἐξ ὅτου 'τράφην
πολεμίως ἔχει μοι.

* * * * * * * *

ἰὼ ἰώ! ἀντιστρ. α'.
ἔπαγ', ἔπιθ', ἐπίφερε πολέμιον
ὁρμὰν φονίαν, πτέρυγά τε παντᾶ
περίβαλε περί τε κύκλωσαι·
ὡς δεῖ τώδ' οἰμώζειν ἄμφω
καὶ δοῦναι ῥύγχει φορβάν.
οὔτε γὰρ ὄρος σκιερὸν οὔτε νέφος αἰθέριον
οὔτε πολιὸν πέλαγος ἔσθ' ὃ δέξεται
ἀποφυγόντε τώδε.

* * * * * * * *

δολερὸν μὲν ἀεὶ κατὰ πάντα δὴ τρόπον στρ. β'.
πέφυκεν ἄνθρωπος· σὺ δ' ὅμως λέγε μοι.
τάχα γὰρ τύχοις ἄν
χρηστὸν ἐξευρὼν ὅ τι μοι παροῦται
δύναμίν τινα μείζω
παραλειπομένην ὑπ' ἐμῆς φρενὸς ἀξυνίτου·
σὺ δὲ τοῦτ' ἐνορῶν λέγ' ἐς κοινόν.
ὅ γὰρ ἂν σὺ τύχῃς μοι
ἀγαθὸν πορίσας, τοῦτο κοινὸν ἔσται.

ἀλλ' ἐφ' ὅτῳπερ πράγματι τὴν σὴν ἥκεις γνώμην ἀναπείσας
λέγε θαρρήσας· ὡς τὰς σπονδὰς οὐ μὴ πρότεροι παραβῶμεν.

1. In very concise notes allusions, constructions, and vocables may be elucidated.

2. Exemplify from the first lines some points in which the trochaic tetrameter of comedy differs from that of tragedy.

3. Name the metre of the two last lines, and state the laws of its structure.

4. What date is assigned to this Play in the Greek Argument? and what pieces are named as having competed with it?

5. Discuss briefly the political and religious aspects of the *Birds* and the light so reflected upon the Poet's character and career.

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Professor D'Arcy Thompson, M.A.

Thucydides, Book VII.

1. Translate the following passages, and append brief annotations upon constructions in the original of unusual difficulty:—

(*a.*) πρὸς οὖν ἀταξίαν τε τοιαύτην καὶ τύχην ἀνδρῶν ἑαυτὴν παραδεδωκυῖαν πολεμιωτάτων ὀργῇ προσμίξωμεν, καὶ νομίσωμεν ἅμα μὲν νομιμώτατον εἶναι πρὸς τοὺς ἐναντίους οἳ ἂν ὡς ἐπὶ τιμωρίᾳ τοῦ προσπεσόντος δικαιώσωσιν ἀποκλῆσαι τῆς γνώμης τὸ θυμούμενον, ἅμα δὲ ἐχθροὺς ἀμύνασθαι ἐκγενησόμενον ἡμῖν [καὶ] τὸ λεγόμενον που ἥδιστον εἶναι. ὡς δὲ ἐχθροὶ καὶ ἔχθιστοι, πάντες ἴστε, οἵ γ' ἐπὶ τὴν ἡμετέραν ἦλθον δουλωσόμενοι, ἐν ᾧ, εἰ κατώρθωσαν, ἀνδράσι μὲν ἂν τἆλγιστα προσέθεσαν, παισὶ δὲ καὶ γυναιξὶ τὰ ἀπρεπίστατα, πόλει δὲ τῇ πάσῃ τὴν αἰσχίστην ἐπίκλησιν. ἀνθ' ὧν μὴ μαλακισθῆναί τινα πρέπει, μηδὲ τὸ ἀκινδύνως ἀπελθεῖν αὐτοὺς κέρδος νομίσαι. τοῦτο μὲν γὰρ καὶ ἐὰν κρατήσωσιν, ὁμοίως δράσουσι· τὸ δὲ πραξάντων ἐκ τοῦ εἰκότος ἃ βουλόμεθα τούσδε τε κολασθῆναι καὶ τῇ πάσῃ Σικελίᾳ καρπουμένῃ καὶ πρὶν ἐλευθερίαν βεβαιοτέραν παραδοῦναι, καλὸς ὁ ἀγών. καὶ κινδύνων οὗτοι σπανιώτατοι οἳ ἂν ἐλάχιστα ἐκ τοῦ σφαλῆναι βλάπτοντες πλεῖστα διὰ τὸ εὐτυχῆσαι ὠφελῶσιν.—(68.)

(*b.*) τῶν τε γὰρ νεκρῶν ἀτάφων ὄντων, ὁπότε τις ἴδοι τινὰ τῶν ἐπιτηδείων κείμενον, ἐς λύπην μετὰ φόβου καθίστατο, καὶ οἱ ζῶντες καταλειπόμενοι τραυματίαι τε καὶ ἀσθενεῖς πολὺ τῶν τεθνεώτων τοῖς ζῶσι λυπηρότεροι ἦσαν καὶ τῶν ἀπολωλότων ἀθλιώτεροι. πρὸς γὰρ ἀντιβολίαν καὶ ὀλοφυρμὸν τραπόμενοι ἐς ἀπορίαν καθίστασαν, ἄγειν τε σφᾶς ἀξιοῦντες καὶ ἕνα ἕκαστον ἐπιβοώμενοι, εἴ τινά πού τις ἴδοι ἢ ἑταίρων ἢ οἰκείων, τῶν τε ξυσκήνων ἤδη ἀπιόντων ἐκκρεμαννύμενοι καὶ ἐπακολουθοῦντες ἐς ὅσον δύναιντο, εἴ τῳ δὲ προλίποι ἡ ῥώμη καὶ τὸ σῶμα, οὐκ ἄνευ ὀλίγων ἐπιθειασμῶν καὶ οἰμωγῆς ὑπολειπόμενοι· ὥστε δάκρυσι πᾶν τὸ στράτευμα πλησθὲν καὶ ἀπορίᾳ τοιαύτῃ μὴ ῥᾳδίως ἀφορμᾶσθαι, καίπερ ἐκ πολεμίας τε καὶ μείζω ἢ κατὰ δάκρυα τὰ μὲν πεπονθότας ἤδη, τὰ δὲ περὶ τῶν ἐν ἀφανεῖ δεδιότας μὴ πάθωσι. κατήφειά τέ τις ἅμα καὶ κατάμεμψις σφῶν αὐτῶν πολλὴ ἦν. οὐδὲν γὰρ ἄλλο ἡ πόλει ἐκπεπολιορκημένῃ ἐῴκεσαν ὑποφευγούσῃ, καὶ ταύτῃ οὐ σμικρᾷ· μυριάδες γὰρ τοῦ ξυμπαντος ὄχλου οὐκ ἐλάσσους τεσσάρων ἅμα ἐπορεύοντο. καὶ τούτων οἵ τε ἄλλοι ἔφερον πάντες ὅ τι τις ἐδύνατο ἕκαστος χρήσιμον, καὶ οἱ ὁπλῖται καὶ οἱ ἱππῆς παρὰ τὸ εἰωθὸς αὐτοὶ τὰ σφέτερα αὐτῶν σιτία ὑπὸ τοῖς ὅπλοις, οἱ μὲν ἀπορίᾳ ἀκολούθων, οἱ δὲ ἀπιστίᾳ· ἀπηντομολήκεσαν γὰρ πάλαι τε καὶ οἱ πλεῖστοι παραχρῆμα. ἔφερον δὲ οὐδὲ ταῦτα ἱκανά· σῖτος γὰρ οὐκέτι

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ἦν ἐν τῷ στρατοπέδῳ. καὶ μὴν ἡ ἄλλη αἰκία καὶ ἡ ἰσομοιρία τῶν κακῶν, ἔχουσά τινα ὅμως, τὸ μετὰ πολλῶν, κούφισιν, οὐδ' ὡς ῥᾳδία ἐν τῷ παρόντι ἐδοξάζετο, ἄλλως τε καὶ ἀπὸ οἵας λαμπρότητος καὶ αὐχήματος τοῦ πρώτου ἐς οἵαν τελευτὴν καὶ ταπεινότητα ἀφῖκτο.—(75).

2. Annotate whatever word, expression, or construction, in the following may appear to you in any way noteworthy; but simply render into English such sentences as have an asterisk prefixed:—

(a.) σχόντες Ῥηγίῳ.

(b.) κατὰ τοῦτο τοῦ καιροῦ.

(c.) κήρυκα προπέμπει λέγοντα ἑτοῖμος εἶναι σπένδεσθαι.

(d.) γνώμης ἐλλιπεῖς γιγνόμενοι.

(e.) γραμματεὺς τῆς πόλεως.

*(f.) βραχεῖα ἀκμὴ (ἐστι) πληρώματος.

*(g.) ἐκ Πύλου ἐλαστεύοντο.

*(h.) ἀντὶ τοῦ πόλις εἶναι φρούριον κατέστη.

*(i.) ναυμαχήσαντες ἀντίπαλα καὶ ὡς αὐτοὺς (aliter, ἑαυτοὺς) ἑκατέρους ἀξιοῦν νικᾶν.

*(j.) ὡς οἱ μάντεις ἐξηγοῦντο.

*(k.) Κερκυραῖοι δὲ κατὰ ἔχθος τὸ Κορινθίων εἵποντο.

*(l.) ὀλίγον οὐδὲν ἐς οὐδὲν ἐπενόουν.

*(m.) ἀεὶ γὰρ παρ' ὀλίγον ἡ διέφευγον ἢ ἀπώλλυντο.

(n.) πρὸς τὸ ἄγγελμα ἐπίσχον τὴν νύκτα, νομίσαντες οὐκ ἀκάτην εἶναι.

(o.) ἔδοξεν αὐτοῖς τὴν ἐπιοῦσαν ἡμέραν περιμεῖναι, ἀναλαβόντες δὲ αὐτὰ ὅσα περὶ τὸ σῶμα ὑπῆρχεν ἐπιτήδεια ἀφορμᾶσθαι.

(p.) εἴ τῳ δὲ προλίποι ἡ ῥώμη καὶ τὸ σῶμα, οὐκ ἄνευ ὀλίγων ἐπιθεασμῶν καὶ οἰμωγῆς ἀπολειπόμενοι.

(q.) πολλὰ ἐς θεοὺς νόμιμα δεδιήτημαι.

(r.) τῆς νυκτὸς φυλάξαντες τὸ ἡσύχαζον.

EURIPIDES—*Iphigenia in Tauris.*

Translate the following passages, and annotate such words, expressions, or readings as may seem to you especially noteworthy:—

(a.) ἐπεὶ τὸν εἰσρέοντα διὰ Συμπληγάδων
βοῦς ὑλοφορβοὺς πόντον εἰσεβάλλομεν,
ἦν τις διαρρὼξ κυμάτων πολλῷ σάλῳ
κοιλωπὸς ἀγμός, πορφυρεντικαὶ στέγαι.—(260–263.)

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(b.) ἄλλος δέ τις μάταιος, ἀνομίᾳ θρασύς,
ἐγέλασεν εὐχαῖς, ναυτίλους δ' ἐφθαρμένους
θάσσειν φάραγγ' ἔφασκε τοῦ νόμου φόβῳ,
κλύοντας ὡς θύοιμεν ἐνθάδε ξένους.—(275–278.)
(c.) τὰ δ' ἐνθάδ' ἡμεῖς οἷα φροντιούμεθα.
(d.) ἀλλ' οὔτε πνεῦμα Διόθεν ἦλθε πώποτε,
οὐ πορθμίς, ἥτις διὰ πέτρας Συμπληγάδας
Ἑλένην ἀπήγαγ' ἐνθάδ', ἥ μ' ἀπώλεσε,
Μενέλεών θ', ἵν' αὐτοὺς ἀντετιμωρησάμην,
τὴν ἐνθάδ' αὖλιν ἀντιθεῖσα τῆς ἐκεῖ,
οὗ μ' ὥστε μόσχον Δαναΐδαι χειρούμενοι
ἔσφαζον, ἱερεὺς δ' ἦν ὁ γεννήσας πατήρ.—(354–360.)
(e). οὔτοι νομίζω σοφόν, ὃς ἂν μέλλων θανεῖν
οἴκτῳ τὸ δεῖμα τοὐλέθρου νικᾶν θέλῃ,
οὐχ ὅστις Ἅιδην ἐγγὺς ὄντ' οἰκτίζεται,
σωτηρίας ἄνελπις· ὡς δύ' ἐξ ἑνὸς
κακὼ συνάπτει, μωρίαν τ' ὀφλισκάνει
θνήσκειν θ' ὁμοίως· τὴν τύχην δ' ἐᾶν χρεών.
ἡμᾶς δὲ μὴ θρήνει σύ· τὰς γὰρ ἐνθάδε
θυσίας ἐπιστάμεσθα καὶ γιγνώσκομεν.—(484–491.)
(f.) ΟΡ. θύσει δὲ τίς με καὶ τὰ δεινὰ τλήσεται;
ΙΦ. ἐγώ· θεᾶς γὰρ τήνδε προστροπὴν ἔχω.
(g.) καὶ μὴ προδῷς μου τὴν κασιγνήτην ποτέ,
ἔρημα κήδη καὶ δόμους ὁρῶν πατρός.
(h.) ὦ πότνι', ἥπερ μ' Αὐλίδος κατὰ πτύχας
δεινῆς ἔσωσας ἐκ πατροκτόνου χερός,
σῶσόν με καὶ νῦν τούσδε τ'· ἢ τὸ Λοξίου
οὐκέτι βροτοῖσι διά σ' ἐτήτυμον στόμα.—(1082–1085.)
(i.) κάνταῦθ' ὁρῶμεν Ἑλλάδος νεὼς σκάφος
ταρσῷ κατήρει πίτυλον ἐπτερωμένον.
(j.) σὲ δ' ἀμφὶ σεμνὰς, Ἰφιγένεια, κλίμακας
Βραυρωνίας δεῖ τῆσδε κληδουχεῖν θεᾶς·
οὗ καὶ τεθάψει κατθανοῦσα, καὶ πέπλων
ἄγαλμα σοι θήσουσιν εὐπήνους ὑφάς,
ἃς ἂν γυναῖκες ἐν τόκοις ψυχορραγεῖς
λείπωσ' ἐν οἴκοις. τάσδε δ' ἐκπέμπειν χθονὸς
Ἑλληνίδας γυναῖκας ἐξεφίεμαι
γνώμης δικαίας οὕνεκ'. ἐξίσωσά σε
καὶ πρὶν γ' Ἀρείοις ἐν πάγοις ψήφους ἴσας
κρίνασ', Ὀρέστα· καὶ νόμισμ' ἔστω τόδε,
νικᾶν ἰσήρεις ὅστις ἂν ψήφους λάβῃ.—(1462–1472.)

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SOPHOCLES—*Trachineæ.*

Point out what you consider, either in regard to reading, construction, accentuation, scansion, or in any way whatsoever, peculiar or noteworthy in any word or expression in the following passages; but translate merely, without comment, such passages as have an asterisk prefixed:—

(*a.*) νῦν δ' ἡνίκ' ἄθλων τῶνδ' ὑπερτελὴς ἔφυ,
ἐνταῦθα δὴ μάλιστα ταρβήσασ' ἔχω.

(*b.*) κεῖνος δ' ὅπου
βέβηκεν οὐδεὶς οἶδε· πλὴν ἐμοὶ πικρὰς
ὠδῖνας αὐτοῦ προσβαλὼν ἀποίχεται.

(*c.*) πῶς παισὶ μὲν τοσοῖσδε πληθύεις, ἄταρ
ἀνδρὸς κατὰ ζήτησιν οὐ πέμπεις τινά,
μάλιστα δ' ὅνπερ εἰκὸς, Ὕλλον, εἰ πατρὸς
νέμοι τιν' ὥραν τοῦ καλῶς πράσσειν δοκεῖν;

(*d.*) χώρει νυν, ὦ παῖ· καὶ γὰρ ὑστέρῳ τό γ' εὖ
πράσσειν, ἐπεὶ πύθοιτο, κέρδος ἐμπολᾷ.

*(*e.*) εἶπ', ὦ κρατιστεύων κατ' ὄμμα.

(*f.*) καὶ τῶνδε ναμέρτεια συμβαίνει χρόνου
τοῦ νῦν παρόντος, ὡς τελεισθῆναι χρέων.

(*g.*) χαίρειν δὲ τὸν κήρυκα προυννέπω χρόνῳ
πολλῷ φανέντα, ...

*(*h.*) ἀλλ' εὖ μὲν ἴγμεθ', εὖ δὲ προσφωνούμεθα,
γύναι, κατ' ἔργου κτῆσιν . . . . .

(*i.*) ἀκτή τις ἔστ' Εὐβοιὶς, ἐνθ' ὁρίζεται
βωμοὺς τίλη τ' ἔγκαρπα Κηναίῳ Διί.

(*j.*) φωνεῖ δὲ δοῦλος ἀνδρὸς ὡς ἐλευθέρου
ῥαίοιτο . . . . . .

(*k.*) αὐτὸν δ' ἐκεῖνον, εὖτ' ἂν ἀγνὰ θύματα
ῥέξῃ πατρῴῳ Ζηνὶ τῆς ἁλώσεως,
φρόνει νιν ὡς ἥξοντα . . . . .

(*l.*) μὴ τῶν τυράννων; Εὐρύτου σπορά τις ἦν;

(*m.*) τί δ' ἐστὶ τοῦ με τήνδ' ἐφίστασαι βάσιν;

(*n.*) ὡς ἐκ ταχείας, σὺν χρόνῳ βραδεῖ μολών,
ᾗσσειας, πρὶν ἡμᾶς κἀννεώσασθαι λόγους.

*(*o.*) κλύειν γ' ἔφασκον. ταῦτὸ δ' οὐχὶ γίγνεται
δόκησιν εἰπεῖν κἀξακριβῶσαι λόγον.

(*p.*) ἀλλ' ὧδε καὶ φρονοῦμεν ὥστε ταῦτα δρᾶν,
κοὔτοι νόσον γ' ἑκόντὸν ἐξαρούμεθα,
θεοῖσι δυσμαχοῦντες.

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(q.) ἥ δ' ἔχω, φίλαι,
λυτήριον λύπημα τῆδ', ὑμὶν φράσω.
(r.) ζῶν κεῖνος εἶπε· καὶ πεπείφανται τάδε.
*(s.) μεμηχάνηται τοὔργον, εἴ τι μὴ δοκῶ
πράσσειν μάταιον· εἰ δὲ μή, πεπαύσομαι.
*(t.) ἀλλ' εἰδέναι χρὴ δρῶσαν, ὡς οὐδ' εἰ δοκεῖς
ἔχειν, ἔχοις ἂν γνῶμα, μὴ πειρωμένη.
(u.) αὐτὴ τὸν αὑτῆς δαίμον' ἀγκαλουμένη,
καὶ τὰς ἄπαιδας ὡς τὸ λοιπὸν οὐσίας.
*(v.) τάδε μὲν ἔχομεν ὁρᾶν δόμοις,
τάδε δὲ μένομεν ἐπ' ἐλπίσιν·
κοινὰ δ' ἔχειν τε καὶ μέλλειν.
(w.) προσμόλοι μόνον,
ἵν' ἐκδιδαχθῇ πασὶν ἀγγέλλειν ὅτι . . .
*(x.) Νίσσος πάλαι Κένταυρος ἐξέπεισέ νιν
τοιῷδε φίλτρῳ τὸν σὸν ἐκμῆναι πόθον.
(y.) οὐ θᾶσσον οἴσεις μηδ' ἀπιστήσεις ἐμοί;
(z.) ἀλλ' ἀρκέσει καὶ ταῦτα· πρόσνειμαι δέ μοι
χάριν βραχεῖαν πρὸς μακροῖς ἄλλοις διδούς.

GREEK—PROSE COMPOSITION.

October, 1874.

Professor RYALL, LL.D.

Æschines. O that we had been born in other days! The best men always fall upon the worst.

Phocion. The gods have not granted us, Æschines, the choice of being born when we would: that of dying when we would, they have. Thank them for it, as one among the most excellent of their gifts, and remain or go as utility or dignity may require. Whatever can happen to a wise and virtuous man from his worst enemy, whatever is most dreaded by the inconsiderate and irresolute, has happened to him frequently from himself, and not only without his inconvenience, but without his observation. We are prisoners as often as we bolt our doors, exiles as often as we walk to Munychia, and dead as often as we sleep. It would be a folly and a shame to argue that these things are voluntary, and that what our enemy imposes are not: they should be the more if they befel us from necessity, unless necessity be a weaker reason than caprice. In fine, Æschines, I shall then call the times bad when they make me so; at present they are to be borne, as must be the storm that follows them.

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GREEK COMPOSITION.

October, 1874.

Professor MACDOUALL, LL.D.

Translate in iambic trimeters these lines of WORDSWORTH:—

Behold her single in the field,
Yon solitary Highland lass,
Reaping and singing to herself—
Stop here or gently pass!
Alone she cuts and binds the grain
And sings a melancholy strain:
O listen! for the vale profound
Is overflowing with the sound.
Will no one tell me what she sings?
Perhaps the plaintive numbers flow
For some unhappy far-off things
Or battles long ago.
Perchance 'tis some more humble lay—
Familiar matter of to-day,
Some natural sorrow, grief, or pain
That has been and may be again.

LATIN.

1*st October*, 1874.—*Morning*.

Professor NESBITT, M.A.

1. Translate:—

Ly. Deserere illum et deiuvare in rebus advorsis pudet.
Ph. Pol pudere quam pigere praestat, totidem litteris.
Ly. Edepol (deum virtute dicam, pater, et majorum et tua)
Multa bona bene parta habemus: bene si amico feceris,
Ne pigeat fecisse; ut potius pudeat, si non feceris.
Ph. De magnis divitiis si quid demas, plus fit an minus?
Ly. Minus, pater; sed civi immœni scin quid cantari solet?
Quod habes ne habeas, illuc quod non habes habeas uelim:
Quando quidem nec tibi bene esse pote pati neque alteri.

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Ph. Scio equidem istuc ita solere fieri; verum, gnate mi,
Is est immœnis, quoi nihil est qui munus fungatur suom.
Ly. Deum virtute habemus et qui nosmet utamur, pater,
Et aliis qui comitati simus benevolentibus.
Ph. Non edepol tibi pernegare possum quidquam quod velis.
Quoius egestatem tolerare vis? Loquere audacter patri.
Ly. Lesbonico huic adulescenti, Charmidai filio,
Qui illic habitat. *Ph.* Qui comedit quod fuit, quod non fuit?
Ly. Ne exprobra, pater: multa eveniunt homini quae volt, quae nevolt.
Ph. Mentire edepol, gnate, atque id nunc facis hau consuetudine:
Nam sapiens quidem pol ipsus fingit fortunam sibi:
Eo non multa quae nevolt eveniunt, nisi fictor malust.
Multa est opera opus ficturae, qui se fictorem probum
Vitae agundae esse expetit. *Ly.* Sed hic admodum adulescentulust.
Ph. Non aetate, verum ingenio apiscitur sapientia.

PLAUT.—*Trin.*, II., ii., 67–90.

2. Tempus item per se non est, sed rebus ab ipsis
Consequitur sensus, transactum quid sit in aevo,
Tum quae res instet, quid porro deinde sequatur.
Nec per se quemquam tempus sentire fatendumst
Semotum ab rerum motu placidaque quiete.
Denique Tyndaridem raptam belloque subactas
Troiugenas gentis cum dicunt esse, videndumst
Ne forte haec per se cogant nos esse fateri,
Quando ea saecla hominum, quorum haec eventa fuerunt
Inrevocabilis abstulerit jam praeterita aetas;
Namque aliut saeclis, aliut regionibus ipsis
Eventum dici poterit quodcumque erit actum.
Denique materies si rerum nulla fuisset
Nec locus ac spatium, res in quo quaeque geruntur,
Numquam Tyndaridis formae conflatus amore
Ignis, Alexandri Phrygio sub pectore gliscens,

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Clara accendisset saevi certamina belli,
Nec clam durateus Troiianis Pergama partu
Inflammasset equos nocturno Graiiugenarum;
Perspicere ut possis res gestas funditus omnis
Non ita uti corpus per se constare neque esse,
Nec ratione cluere eadem qua constet inane,
Sed magis ut merito possis eventa vocare
Corporis atque loci, res in quo quaeque gerantur.

LUCRET., I., 459–482.

State accurately the view Lucretius is here combating, and mention the school by which it was held. Explain his own view. What distinction does he mark by the terms *conjunctum* and *eventum*?

3. Hae ducibus causae suberant: sed publica belli
Semina, quae populos semper mersere potentes.
Namque ut opes nimias mundo fortuna subacto
Intulit, et rebus mores cessere secundis,
Praedaque, et hostiles luxum suasere rapinae,
Non auro, tectisve modus, mensasque priores
Aspernata fames: cultus, gestare decoros
Vix nuribus, rapuere mares: fecunda virorum
Paupertas fugitur, totoque arcessitur orbe,
Quo gens quaeque perit. Tum longos jungere fines
Agrorum, et quondam duro sulcata Camilli
Vomere, et antiquos Curiorum passa ligones
Longa sub ignotis extendere rura colonis.
Non erat is populus, quem pax tranquilla juvaret,
Quem sua libertas immotis pasceret armis.
Inde irae faciles, et, quod suasisset egestas,
Vile nefas; magnumque decus, ferroque petendum,
Plus patria potuisse sua; mensuraque juris
Vis erat: hinc leges, et plebiscita coactae,
Et cum Consulibus turbantes jura Tribuni:
Hinc rapti pretio fasces, sectorque favoris
Ipse sui populus, letalisque ambitus urbi,
Annua venali referens certamina campo.
Hinc usura vorax, avidumque in tempora fenus,
Et concussa fides, et multis utile bellum.

LUCAN, I., 158–182.

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4. Translate, and explain anything, whether in word construction, or allusion, requiring explanation :—

1. (*a.*) Inconciliastine eum qui mandatust tibi ?
   (*b.*) Pausa : vicisti castigatorem tuum.
   (*c.*) Quin me ad plures penetravi prius ?
   (*d.*) Benefacta benefactis aliis pertegito, ne perpluant.
   (*e.*) Cena hac annonast sine sacris hereditas.
   (*f.*) Immo, salvos quandoquidem advenis,
   Di me perdant si te flocci facio an periisses.

2. (*a.*) Scinditur itque animae hoc quoniam natura nec uno
   Tempore sincera existit, mortalis habendast.
   (*b.*) Sin ita sinceris membris ablata profugit
   Ut nullas partis in corpore liquerit ex se,
   Unde cadavera rancenti jam viscere vermes
   Expirant . . . ?
   (*c.*) Nec tamen est ut qui perfectis insinuentur
   Corporibus ; neque enim poterunt suptiliter esse
   Conexae neque consensus contagia fient.
   (*d.*) Non, ut opinor, enim dat quod promittit et unde—
   (*e.*) Aetas, post mortem quae restat cunque manenda.

3. (*a.*) His fretus non legatos neque prima per artem
   Tentamenta tui pepigi.
   (*b.*) Aurea nunc solio stellantis regia caeli
   Accipit, et numerum divorum altaribus addit.
   (*c.*) Et te, Catilina, minaci
   Pendentem scopulo, Furiarumque ora trementem ;
   Secretosque pios ; his dantem jura Catonem.
   (*d.*) Meritis vacat hic tibi solus
   Fortunaeque locus. Non vitae gaudia quaero ;
   Nec fas ; sed gnato Manes perferre sub imos.

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(*e.*) Nec Drances potius, sive est haec ira deorum,
Morte luat, sive est virtus et gloria, tollat.

4. (*a.*) Caesareas spectate cruces, spectate catenas,
Et caput hoc positum rostris, effusaque membra,
Septorumque nefas, et clausi proelia campi:
Cum duce Sullano gerimus bella.

(*b.*) Voces tholus et trieterica reddunt
Aera sonum fixaeque fremunt in limine tigres.

(*c.*) Haurire venena
Compulimus dirum Syphacem.

(How has this passage been emended, and on what grounds?)

(*d.*) Asseritur ferro captivum vulgus.

(*e.*) Sed dea quae nimiis obstat Rhamnusia votis
Ingemuit flexitque rotam.

Philology.

1. Why is it more difficult in Latin than in Greek to trace the course of phonetic variation? Compare the two languages in relation to the tendencies which result in this phenomenon.

2. Give the scale of vowel weakening in Latin, and illustrate by examples the various forms it presents in the composition of Latin words.

3. Compare the forms of reduplication in Latin and Greek. How does Corssen explain the dropping of reduplication in Latin words?

4. What is meant by 'nasalization'? State the different explanations of its origin which have been given.

5. *Foedus, maestus, σπονδή, augeo* are examples of various forms of vowel intensification: trace the process in the case of each.

6. Enumerate and explain the several forms of the Latin perfect.

7. Give the etymology of the following words, and explain the laws of phonetic change which they exemplify:—*Pauxillus, noenu, persona, solvo, privus, immo, dejero, lucuna, nimius, convicium, picus, proximus, pauper, drachuma, tarpessita.*

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October, 1874.

Professor MAGUIRE, LL.D.

Translate so as clearly to express the meaning:—

A. LIVY.

1. Sed haec et his similia utcumque animadversa aut existimata erunt, haud in magno equidem ponam discrimine: ad illa mihi pro se quisque acriter intendat animum, quae vita, qui mores fuerint, per quos viros quibusque artibus domi militiaeque et partum et auctum imperium sit; labante deinde paulatim disciplina velut desidentes primo mores sequatur animo, deinde ut magis magisque lapsi sint, tum ire coeperint praecipites, donec ad haec tempora, quibus nec vitia nostra nec remedia pati possumus, perventum est, hoc illud est praecipue in cognitione rerum salubre ac frugiferum, omnis te exempli documenta in illustri posita monumento intueri: inde tibi tuaeque rei publicae quod imitere capias, inde foedum inceptu, foedum exitu, quod vites. Ceterum aut me amor negotii suscepti fallit, aut nulla umquam res publica nec maior nec sanctior nec bonis exemplis ditior fuit, nec in quam civitatem tam serae avaritia luxuriaque immigraverint, nec ubi tantus ac tam diu paupertati ac parsimoniae honos fuerit: adeo quanto rerum minus, tanto minus cupiditatis erat.

Bekker reads *labante* for *labente*. Which do you prefer, and why?

Parse *desidentes*; criticise *dissidentes*.

2. Inde exercitu victore reducto ipse, cum factis vir magnificus tum factorum ostentator haud minor, spolia ducis hostium caesi suspensa fabricato ad id apte ferculo gerens in Capitolium escendit, ibique ea cum ad quercum pastoribus sacram deposuisset, simul cum dono designavit templo Iovis finis cognomenque addidit deo. "Iuppiter Feretri" inquit, "haec tibi victor Romulus rex regia arma fero, templumque his regionibus, quas modo animo metatus sum, dedico sedem opimis spoliis, quae regibus ducibusque hostium caesis me auctorem sequentes posteri ferent." Haec templi est origo, quod primum omnium Romae sacratum est. Ita deinde diis visum, nec irritam conditoris templi vocem esse, qua laturos eo spolia posteros

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nuncupavit, nec multitudine compotum eius doni vulgari laudem. Bina postea inter tot annos, tot bella opima parta sunt spolia.—(I., 10.)

3. Suam quisque laudare miris modis. Inde certamine accenso Collatinus negat verbis opus esse, paucis id quidem horis posse sciri, quantum ceteris praestet Lucretia sua. "Quin, si vigor iuventae inest, conscendimus equos invisimusque praesentes nostrarum ingenia? Id cuique spectatissimum sit, quod necopinato viri adventu occurrerit oculis." Incaluerant vino. "Age sane" omnes. Citatis equis avolant Romam. Quo cum primis se intendentibus tenebris pervenissent, pergunt inde Collatiam, ubi Lucretiam haudquaquam ut regias nurus, quas in convivio luxuque cum aequalibus viderant tempus terentes, sed nocte sera deditam lanae inter lucubrantes ancillas in medio aedium sedentem inveniunt. Muliebris certaminis laus penes Lucretiam fuit. Adveniens vir Tarquiniique excepti benigne. Victor maritus comiter invitat regios iuvenes.—(I., 57.)

Write a short note on *spectatissimum*.

What is the derivation of *invito*?

B. TACITUS—*Ann.* i.–vi.

1. Tum Cn. Pompeius tertium consul, corrigendis moribus delectus, et gravior remediis quam delicta erant, suarumque legum auctor idem ac subversor, quae armis tuebatur, armis amisit. Exin continua per viginti annos discordia, non mos, non ius; deterrima quaeque inpune, ac multa honesta exitio fuere. Sexto demum consulatu Caesar Augustus, potentiae securus, quae triumviratu iusserat abolevit, deditque iura, quis pace et principe uteremur. Acriora ex eo vincla, inditi custodes, et lege Papia Poppaea praemiis inducti, ut, si a privilegiis parentum cessaretur, velut parens omnium populus vacantia teneret. Sed altius penetrabant, urbemque et Italiam et quod usquam civium corripuerant; multorumque excisi status. Et terror omnibus intentabatur, ni Tiberius statuendo remedio quinque consularium, quinque e praetoriis, totidem e cetero senatu sorte duxisset, apud quos exsoluti plerique legis nexus modicum in praesens levamentum fuere.—(III., 28.)

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2. Igitur contumaciam eius insectari, vetus Augustae odium, recentem Liviae conscientiam exagitare, ut superbam fecunditate, subnixam popularibus studiis inhiare dominationi apud Caesarem arguerent. Atque haec callidis criminatoribus, inter quos delegerat Iulium Postumum, per adulterium Mutiliae Priscae inter intimos aviae et consiliis suis peridoneum, quia Prisca in animo Augustae valida anum suapte natura potentiae anxiam insociabilem nurui efficiebat. Agrippinae quoque proximi inliciebantur pravis sermonibus tumidos spiritus perstimulare.—(IV., 12.)

3. Sed mihi haec ac talia audienti in incerto iudicium est, fatone res mortalium et necessitate immutabili an forte volvantur. Quippe sapientissimos veterum quique sectam eorum aemulantur diversos reperias, ac multis insitam opinionem non initia nostri, non finem, non denique homines dis curae; ideo creberrime tristia in bonos, laeta apud deteriores esse. Contra alii fatum quidem congruere rebus putant, sed non e vagis stellis, verum apud principia et nexus naturalium causarum; ac tamen electionem vitae nobis relinquunt, quam ubi elegeris, certum imminentium ordinem. Neque mala vel bona quae vulgus putet: multos, qui conflictari adversis videantur, beatos, at plerosque quamquam magnas per opes miserrimos, si illi gravem fortunam constanter tolerent, hi prospera inconsulte utantur.—(VI., 22.)

C. Cicero—*Pro Plancio.*

1. Atque etiam clamitas, Laterensis: Quo usque ista dicis? Nihil in Cispio profecisti: obsoletae iam sunt preces tuae. De Cispio mihi igitur obiicies, quem ego de me bene meritum quia te teste cognoram, te eodem auctore defendi? et ei dices: Quous que? quem negas, quod pro Cispio contenderim, impetrare potuisse? Nam istius verbi quous que poterat haec esse invidia: datus est tibi ille, condonatus ille: non facis finem: ferre non possumus: ei quidem, qui pro uno laborarit, id ipsum non obtinuerit, dici: Quousque? irridentis magis est quam reprehendentis: nisi forte ego unus ita me gessi in iudiciis, ita et cum his et inter hos vixi, is in causis patronus, is in re publica civis et sum et semper fui, solus

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ut a te constituar qui nihil a iudicibus debeam umquam impetrare. Et mihi lacrimulam Cispiani iudicii obiectas. Sic enim dixisti: Vidi ego tuam lacrimulam. Vide quam me verbi tui poeniteat. Non modo lacrimulam, sed multas lacrimas et fletum cum singultu videre potuisti. An ego, qui meorum lacrimis me absente commotus simultates, quas mecum habebat, deposuisset meaeque salutis non modo non oppugnator, ut inimici mei putarant, sed etiam defensor fuisset, huius in periculo non significarem dolorem meum? Tu autem, Laterensis, qui tum lacrimas meas gratas esse dicebas, nunc easdem vis invidiosas videri.—(XXXI.)

2. Atqui haec sunt indicia, iudices, solida et expressa, haec signa probitatis non fucata forensi specie, sed domesticis inusta notis veritatis. Facilis est illa occursatio et blanditia popularis: aspicitur, non attrectatur: procul apparet, non excutitur, non in manus sumitur. Omnibus igitur rebus ornatum hominem, qua externis, qua domesticis, non nullis rebus inferiorem quam te, generis dico et nominis, superiorem aliis, municipum, vicinorum, societatum studio, meorum temporum memoria, parem virtute, integritate, modestia aedilem factum esse miraris?—(XII.)

Phil. ii. 16.

3. Hereditates mihi negasti venire. Utinam hoc tuum verum crimen esset! plures amici mei et necessarii viverent. Sed qui istuc tibi venit in mentem? Ego enim amplius sestertium ducentiens acceptum hereditatibus rettuli. Quamquam in hoc genere fateor feliciorem esse te. Me nemo nisi amicus fecit heredem, ut cum illo commodo, si quod erat, animi quidam dolor iungeretur: te is, quem tu vidisti numquam, L. Rubrius Casinas fecit heredem. Et quidem vide quam te amarit is, qui albus aterne fuerit ignoras: fratris filium praeteriit, Q. Fufii, honestissimi equitis Romani suique amantissimi, quem palam heredem semper factitarat: te, quem numquam viderat aut certe numquam salutaverat, fecit heredem. Velim mihi dicas, nisi molestum est, L. Turselius qua facie fuerit, qua statura, quo municipio, qua tribu. Nihil scio, inquis, nisi quae praedia habuerit.

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Translate into Latin :—

The real problem that we have to resolve as to the political justice of the civil war, is not the character, the past actions, or even the existing designs of Charles; not even whether he had as justly forfeited his crown as his son was deemed to have done for less violence and less insincerity; not even, I will add, whether the liberties of his subjects could have been absolutely secure under his government; but whether the risk attending his continuance upon the throne with the limited prerogatives of an English sovereign were great enough to counterbalance the miseries of protracted civil war, the perils of defeat, and the no less perils, as experience showed, of victory. Those who adopt the words spoken by one of our greatest orators, and quoted by another, "There was ambition, there was sedition, there was violence; but no man shall persuade me that it was not the cause of liberty on one side, and of tyranny on the other," have for themselves decided this question. But as I know (and the history of eighteen years is my witness) how little there was on one side of such liberty as a wise man would hold dear, so I am not yet convinced that the great body of the royalists, the peers and gentry of England, were combating for the sake of tyranny. I cannot believe them to have so soon forgotten their almost unanimous discontent at the King's arbitrary government in 1640, or their general concurrence in the first salutary measures of the parliament. I cannot think that the temperate and constitutional language of the royal declarations and answers to the House of Commons in 1642, known to have proceeded from the pen of Hyde, and as superior to those on the opposite side in argument as they are in eloquence, was intended for the willing slaves of tyranny.

Professor NESBITT, M.A.

Translate into Latin Elegiacs :—

Let me not to the marriage of true minds
Admit impediments. Love is not love
Which alters when it alteration finds,
Or bends with the remover to remove:
O, no! it is an ever-fixed mark

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That looks on tempests and is never shaken ;
It is the star to every wandering bark,
Whose worth's unknown, although his height be taken.
Love's not Time's fool, though rosy lips and cheeks
Within his bending sickle's compass come ;
Love alters not with his brief hours and weeks,
But bears it out even to the edge of doom.
If this be error and upon me proved,
I never writ, and no man ever loved.

MATHEMATICS.

October, 1874.

Professor ALLMAN, LL.D.

1. Prove that a pyramid is one third of a prism, having the same base and altitude.

Show that the shortest distance between two opposite sides of a tetrahedron is equal to six times the volume divided by the product of those sides multiplied by the sine of their angle of inclination to each other.

2. Find the length of the perpendicular drawn from a given point on a given straight line (1) in a plane ; (2) in space.

Find also the length of the perpendicular drawn from a given point on a given plane.

3. From the consideration that the formulae for the transformation of co-ordinates must be limited to the first degree in the new variables, determine the geometrical signification of the constants, and the relations connecting them, both systems being rectangular.

4. Define a diameter of a curve of the second degree.

Show that the diameter of a given system of parallel chords in a curve of the second degree is a straight line.

State and prove Newton's generalization of this theorem.

5. A variable circle touches a given circle at a given point, a common tangent is then drawn to the two circles ; find the locus of the point of contact of this circle with the variable circle.

6. Find the equation of the conic section which touches the three sides of the triangle of reference.

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7. From a point of inflexion of a curve of the third degree three tangents are drawn to the curve; show that the three points of contact lie on a straight line; show, further, that any secant passing through the point of inflexion is cut harmonically by the curve and the chord of contact.

8. Prove that, if the general equation of the second degree in three variables be transformed from one set of rectangular axes to another, there are certain functions of the co-efficients which remain unaltered in the transformation.

9. Investigate whether the paraboloids admit of circular sections. Hence, find the umbilics of the elliptic paraboloid.

10. A developable surface envelopes an ellipsoid and a concentric sphere; show that it intersects a principal plane of the ellipsoid in a conic, which is similar to the focal conic lying in that plane.

11. Show that any two sets of rectangular lines with a common vertex lie on a cone of the second degree.

Prove that a cone of the second degree can be described through any two systems of conjugate diameters of an ellipsoid.

12. Prove that all cones having a common vertex and circumscribing a series of confocal surfaces are co-axal and confocal.

Professor PURSER.

1. Prove De Moivre's theorem.

Show that if $\tan x = n \tan y$

$$x = y - m \sin 2y + \tfrac{1}{2}m^2 \sin 4y - \&c., \text{ where } m = \frac{1-n}{1+n}.$$

2. Investigate the expression for the area of a spherical polygon in terms of its angles.

Hence deduce that for the area of a small circle.

N.B.—The area of the sphere is to be taken as unity.

3. Show that if the area of the curved surface of a segment of a sphere cut off by a plane be given the volume is greatest when the segment is a hemisphere.

4. Find the equation of the circle touching the major axis of an ellipse at its centre and cutting the ellipse orthogonally.

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5. Expand $e^{\tan^{-1}x}$ to the fourth power of x.

Give Lagrange's form for the remainder.

6. Find the envelope of an equilateral hyperbola passing through two given points and touching a given line.

7. Trace the curve $r^3 = a^3 \sin 3\theta$.

Show that the points of contact of tangents drawn to this curve from any point on the axis are determined by the equation $\sin^2 4\theta = k \sin^4 3\theta$.

8. Explain how to find the envelope of the system of curves $y = f(x, a)$, where a is an arbitrary parameter. Show that the radius of curvature of the envelope is given by the equation

$$R = \frac{\frac{d^2f}{da^2}\left\{1 + \left(\frac{df}{dx}\right)^2\right\}^{\frac{3}{2}}}{\frac{d^2f}{dx^2} \cdot \frac{d^2f}{da^2} - \left(\frac{d^2f}{dxda}\right)^2}.$$

9. Express $\frac{d^2V}{dx^2} + \frac{d^2V}{dy^2} + \frac{d^2V}{dz^2}$ in terms of r, θ and ϕ, being given $x = r \sin\theta \cos\phi$, $y = r \sin\theta \sin\phi$, $z = r \cos\theta$.

10. Explain Dupin's theory of the indicatrix.

Prove by it—

1°. That the sum of the curvatures of two rectangular normal sections at a given point is constant.

2°. That the lines of curvature are tangents to the principal sections.

11. Investigate the differential equation of the lines of curvature at any point of a surface on the plane of xy.

Ex. $xyz = c^3$.

12. Find the equation of the osculating plane of a gauche curve.

Show that at any point xyz of the curve $x^2 + 2ax = y^2 + 2by = z^2 + 2cz$, it is given by the equation—

$(b^2 - c^2)(x+a)^2(x'-x) + (c^2 - a^2)(y+b)^2(y'-y) + (a^2 - b^2)(z+c)^2(z'-z) = 0$.

Professor NIVEN, M.A.

1. Solve the equation $x^{10} + 1 = 0$ and express the roots as powers of one quantity.

If $\alpha\beta\gamma\ldots$ be the roots, find the sum of

$$\frac{1}{1-\alpha^3} + \frac{1}{1-\beta^3} + \ldots$$

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2. Investigate fully the solution of a biquadratic equation.

Show that the roots of the equation

$$5x^3 - 10x^2 - 2x - 2 = 0$$

are all real and find within what extreme limits they lie.

3. Determine these integrals—

$$\int (a^2 + x^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} dx, \quad \int x^3 \sin ax\, dx, \quad \int \frac{\sin 2\theta}{\sin^2\theta - a \sin^2\theta + a} d\theta.$$

4. If $u_n = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos(a \sin x) \cos^{2n+1} x dx$, show

$$a^2 u_n = 2n(2n-1)u_{n-1} - 2n(2n-2)u_{n-2}.$$

5. Show how to differentiate an integral with regard to a constant which is contained in both its upper and lower limits.

6. Solve the equations—

$$(1)\ (x^3 - 1)\frac{dy}{dx} + 2xy = (x^3 + 1)y^2,$$

$$(2)\ y^2(x dy - y dx) = x^2(x dx + y dy).$$

7. Explain the theory of the method of solution of an equation by variation of parameters. Can you give a physical illustration of the process?

Obtain thus (or anyhow) the solution of $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} - \frac{2y}{x^2} = \frac{1}{x^3}$.

8. Find the condition that the expression $M dx + N dy$ may have an integrating factor of the form $\phi(x+y)$, and show how to determine ϕ.

9. Solve these equations—

$$(1)\ \frac{d^4y}{dx^4} + y = x + \sin x,$$

$$(2)\ (x^2 - yz)\frac{dz}{dx} + (y^2 - zx)\frac{dz}{dy} = z^2 - xy.$$

10. Investigate the theory of the solution of a system of simultaneous equations, in which the number of variables is equal to that of equations.

11. Solve the equations—

$$\frac{dx}{x + cy - bz} = \frac{dy}{y + az - cx} = \frac{dz}{z + bx - ay}.$$

12. Find the relation between a and b in order that $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$ may envelope the parabola $y^2 = 4cx$.

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MATHEMATICAL PHYSICS.

1st October, 1874.—*Morning.*

Professor ENGLAND, M.A.

1. A uniform rod of length c rests with one end on a smooth elliptic arc, whose axis major is horizontal, and with the other on a smooth vertical plane at a distance h from the centre of the ellipse, prove that if θ be the angle made by the rod with the horizon, $\tan\theta = \frac{a}{2b}\tan\phi$, where $a\cos\phi + h = c\cos\theta$.

2. Enunciate and prove the principle of the composition and resolution of rotations.

3. A particle is projected so as to move on a parabolic arc whose axis is vertical and vertex upwards; prove that the pressure on the curve in any position is proportional to the curvature.

4. A hollow cone filled with fluid is suspended freely from a point in the rim of the base; prove that the total pressure on the curved surface and on the base are in the ratio of $1 + 11\sin\ a\quad 12\sin^3 a$.

Professor CURTIS, LL.D.

5. Prove that a particle attracted by a force directed towards the centre of a rough ellipsoid, whose semi-axes are a, b, c, will be on the point of slipping if placed anywhere on the intersection of the ellipsoid with the cone $x^2y^2\left(\frac{1}{b^2}-\frac{1}{a^2}\right)^2 + y^2z^2\left(\frac{1}{c^2}-\frac{1}{b^2}\right)^2 + x^2z^2\left(\frac{1}{a^2}-\frac{1}{c^2}\right)^2 = \mu^2\left(\frac{x^2}{a^2}+\frac{y^2}{b^2}+\frac{z^2}{c^2}\right)^2$, where μ is the co-efficient of friction.

6. A particle acted on by a central force, which varies inversely as the n^{th} power of the distance, where n is 71, is projected with the velocity which it would acquire in being pulled in to the point of projection from an infinite distance; determine the equation of the orbit, and deduce its form in the following cases:—$n=2$, $n=3$, $n=4$, $n=5$, $n=7$.

7. If a rigid body oscillate round an axis fixed in the body, prove that the centre of suspension and the centre of oscillation are convertible. Given the direction of the axis, find its locus when the time of oscillation is given.

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8. Prove that the generating curve of the surface of revolution, which possesses the property that, if it be filled with water, its axis being in a vertical position, the free surface of the water will descend uniformly, when a small orifice is made at the extremity of the axis, may be constructed by points as follows:—Let any point x, y, be taken on a certain parabola, find a point x', y', on the parabola such that $x'=y$, and through this point draw a line parallel to the axis of the parabola; the point in which this line cuts the line through the point x, y, perpendicular to the axis, is on the required curve.

Professor EVERETT, D.C.L.

9. A rigid body is acted on by a system of forces reducible to three rectangular components X, Y, Z, along the axes, and three component couples L, M, N, round the axes. If the body is moving, with a velocity reducible to three component velocities of translation u, v, w, the axes, and three component angular velocities p, q, r, round the axes, find the rate at which the forces are doing work on the body.

10. An indefinite cylinder is composed of matter whose density is $a+br$, r denoting distance from the axis of the cylinder, and a and b constants; find the attraction (1) at any external point, (2) at any point in the substance of the cylinder; the law being that of inverse squares.

11. Show that when a point moves in a plane curve, the acceleration perpendicular to the radius vector is—

$$\frac{1}{r}\frac{d}{dt}\left(r^2\frac{d\theta}{dt}\right).$$

12. Show that at any point of a central orbit, $v^2=\frac{1}{2}Pq$, v denoting the velocity, P the force, and q the chord of curvature through the centre of force.

Afternoon.

Professor ENGLAND, M.A.

1. A ray of light, after passing through a prism at the angle of least deviation, falls perpendicularly on the surface of another prism of different substance, show that the ray will be achromatised if the angle between the prisms

$$=\cos^{-1}\left(2m\sin\frac{i}{2}\cot i\right)$$

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where m is the ratio of the indices of refraction and i i_1 the refracting angles of the prisms, the ray passing in a principal plane of each.

2. From two heliocentric latitudes and longitudes of a planet, show how to deduce the place of the node and inclination of the orbit.

3. Assuming that the force directed to the centre of an ellipse under which a body will describe that orbit, varies as the distance, find the law of force tending to the focus by which the same ellipse will be described.

4. If a body moves in a parabola, find by Newton's method, the law of force tending to the focus.

Professor CURTIS, LL.D.

5. When a system of rays diverging from a point is refracted at a surface separating two media, show that r and ρ, the distances of any point on the surface from the focus and its conjugate, are connected by the equation—

$$\frac{m\cos^2\theta'}{\rho} - \frac{\cos^2\theta}{r} = \frac{m\cos\theta' - \cos\theta}{\gamma},$$

where θ and θ' are the angles of incidence and refraction, γ is the radius of curvature of the separating surface, and m is the index of refraction; r, ρ, and γ being considered positive when they are all situated at the same side of the surface.

6. Divergent rays are incident on a circle separating two media; find the caustic by refraction, and that by reflexion.

7. Find the parallax in declination and hour-angle, taking into account the earth's spheroidal form. How may the effect of parallax in azimuth be found?

8. Prove that the true anomaly is given in terms of the time, up to the third power of the eccentricity, by the formula—

$$\theta = nt + \varepsilon + \left(2e - \frac{e^3}{4}\right)\sin\phi + \frac{5}{4}e^2\sin 2\phi + \frac{13}{12}e^3\sin 3\phi,$$

where $\phi = nt + \varepsilon = a$; and, assuming the above formula, prove that E, the maximum *equation of the centre*, is given by the equation $E = 2e + \frac{11e^3}{48}$.

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Professor EVERETT, D.C.L.

9. Define the terms "primary plane" and "secondary plane," as applied to small oblique pencils, and explain the nature of the primary and secondary focal lines.

10. Discuss the conditions which determine (1) the brightness, (2) the purity of a spectrum as seen in a spectroscope.

11. If D denote the diameter of the sun in seconds of arc, δ his declination, and ϕ the latitude (both of the same name), show that the number of seconds of time occupied by the sun in rising is $\frac{\frac{1}{15}D}{\sqrt{\{\cos(\phi+\delta)\cos(\phi-\delta)\}}}$.

12. A ray describes a parabola in a medium in which μ is a function of distance from the directrix; find the form of the function.

MATHEMATICAL PHYSICS—PROBLEMS.

5th October, 1874.—*Morning.*

Professor ENGLAND, M.A.

1. The extremities of a uniform chain whose weight is W are attached to fixed points in the same horizontal line; a weight $=n$W is hung from its middle point; if ϕ and θ be the angles which the tangents at the highest and lowest points of the chain make with the horizon prove that $\tan\phi=\left(1+\frac{1}{n}\right)\tan\theta$.

2. A particle describes a parabola, $y^2=4lx$ under the action of a force always normal to the curve; prove that the time of moving from the vertex to the extremity of the *latus rectum* $=2\mu^{\frac{1}{2}}\{\log(1+2^{\frac{1}{2}})+2^{\frac{1}{2}}\}l$.

3. The same parabolic path is described by two particles acted on respectively by two forces, one constant the other tending to the focus. If they start from the same point with velocities respectively denoted by v and u, prove that they will reach the vertex in the same time if $\frac{v-u}{v}=\frac{2}{3}\cos^2\theta$, where θ is the inclination to the axis of the original direction of motion.

4. A right circular cone, with its axis vertical and

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vertex downwards, is filled with two fluids which do not mix, and their common surface cuts off one-fourth of the axis from the vertex; find the ratio of the densities of the fluids if their pressures on the curve surface be equal.

Professor CURTIS, LL.D.

5. A beam is placed with one extremity A resting on a smooth plane inclined to the horizon at an angle α, its own inclination to the horizon being θ; its side rests on a smooth peg. If a and b denote the distances of the peg from the point A, and from the centre of gravity of the beam, prove that it will slip up the plane, remain at rest, or slip down the plane, according as $\frac{a}{b}$ is greater than, equal to, or less than $\frac{\tan(\theta+\alpha)}{\tan\theta}$.

In the first, or third, case find the least co-efficient of friction which would retain the beam in the position in which it is placed, the plane and peg being supposed to become equally rough.

6. When a system *free from friction* is in equilibrium in all possible positions the centre of gravity is restricted to a certain horizontal plane, hence solve the following problem:—One extremity of a beam presses against a smooth curve, situated in a vertical plane, to which the beam is restricted; this plane is at right angles to the axis of a cylinder whose principal section is a circle of radius b, and on which the beam rests; the beam is in equilibrium in all positions; prove that the equation of the curve is of the form

$$\big(y(x-c)-ab\big)^2 = x^2\big(a^2-(x-c)^2\big).$$

7. If the curve and cylinder be both equally rough, all else being as in last problem, the method of proof suggested above fails; prove that, in this case, the equation of the curve is $(1+\mu^2)\ a^2\ (x^2-b^2) = (x^2+y^2\ (x-c+\mu y)^2 - 2(1+\mu^2)\,aby\,(x-c+\mu y)$.

8. Prove that the only law of force for which the angle between the apsides of a *quam proxime* circular orbit is equal to a right angle is the direct law of distance, and that the only law of force for which the angle is equal to two right angles is that of the inverse square of the distance.

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Professor EVERETT, D.C.L.

9. A given ray describes a circle in a medium in which μ is a function of the distance r from a given eccentric point O. Show that the form of the function is

$$\mu = \mu_0 \frac{a^2}{r^2 + a^2},$$

a denoting a constant, and μ_0 the value of μ at O. [Maxwell.]

10. A and B are any two points of a rigid body which rotates about a fixed point O, and OC is the diagonal of the parallelogram constructed on OA, OB; show that if OA′ is drawn from O to represent the velocity of A, and OB′ to represent the velocity of B, the velocity of C will be represented by the diagonal of the parallelogram constructed on OA′, OB′.

11. A rigid body is free to move subject to the condition

$$Au + Bv + Cw + Dp + Eq + Fr = 0,$$

u, v, w, denoting the velocities of translation along three rectangular axes fixed in space, p, q, r the velocities of rotation round these axes, and A, B, C, D, E, F constant multipliers. Find the conditions of equilibrium in terms of the three component forces X, Y, Z along the axes, and the three component couples L, M, N round the axes.

12. A rigid body is acted on by three forces X, Y, Z, acting along the rectangular axes of co-ordinates, and three couples mX, nY, pZ round these axes; show that the ratio of the minimum resultant couple to the resultant force is $\frac{mX^2 + nY^2 + pZ^2}{X^2 + Y^2 + Z^2}$.

EXPERIMENTAL PHYSICS.

29th September, 1874.—*Morning.*

Professor ENGLAND, A.M.

1. How is it shown that in a capillary tube there is a necessary connexion between the form of the surface of the liquid in the tube and its elevation or depression?

2. Two equal and similar prisms of bismuth and iron have one extremity of each coated with wax, the other ends being placed in contact with a heated surface; it is

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found by experiment that the wax first melts on the bismuth. How do you reconcile this with the fact that iron is a better conductor of heat than bismuth?

3. What are the essential conditions for the production of (1) a thermo current; (2) a voltaic current?

4. Exhibit by a diagram the distribution of electric potential in a conductor connecting the poles of a battery.

Professor CURTIS, LL.D.

5. Deduce the condition of equilibrium of the hydrostatic press from the principle of work.

6. What simple *approximate* law connects the co-efficients of real and apparent expansion of a liquid with the co-efficient of expansion of the containing vessel? Determine the *strict* law.

7. Describe Melloni's apparatus, its use, and the mode of using it.

8. Compare all possible arrangements of eighty exactly similar galvanic cells, the *total* external resistance being four times the internal resistance of *one* cell.

Professor EVERETT, D.C.L.

9. Prove that the equilibrium of the "Cartesian diver" is unstable.

10. Define the electro-static unit of electrical quantity; also the unit pole, the unit current, and the unit quantity of electricity in the electro-magnetic system.

11. Describe the arrangements adopted for making one clock control another by means of electricity.

12. Investigate the changes, if any, which occur in the density and tension of the aqueous vapour present in ordinary air, when the air is cooled at constant pressure, from temperature t_1 to temperature t_2, this latter temperature being above the dew-point.

Afternoon.

Professor ENGLAND, A.M.

1. Describe the several modes of vibration of a rod fixed at one end, and compare the number of vibrations corresponding to each mode.

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2. Show that the ordinary law of refraction of light is a direct consequence of the undulatory theory.

3. When a pencil of light is incident on a transparent medium, both the reflected and refracted pencils contain polarized light. What law governs the amount in each case?

4. Describe Rochon's double image micrometer.

Professor CURTIS, LL.D.

5. Light suffers double refraction at the surface of a crystal surrounded by an ordinary medium. Show that *each* of the refracted rays, on reaching any other surface of contact of the crystal with the surrounding medium, will in general give rise to *two* reflected rays, and *one* refracted ray. How must this statement be modified, when the surrounding medium is also extraordinary?

6. Describe *Fresnel's Rhomb*. Explain its use.

7. What effect is produced on the appearance presented in a revolving mirror by a manometric flame connected with an open organ pipe when, while the pipe is sounding, the open end is suddenly closed?

8. Describe Helmholtz's method for analysing vowel sounds.

Professor EVERETT, D.C.L.

9. Describe the Camera Lucida. What are the arrangements provided for avoiding parallax in the use of the instrument; and what advantage is gained by having *two* successive reflections?

10. Distinguish between "circular polarization" and "rotation of the plane of polarization."

11. If the fundamental note makes 24 vibrations in a certain time, what are the numbers of vibrations, in the same time, for the other notes of the gamut? Show that the interval between the third and fourth notes of the gamut is more than half the interval between the first and second.

12. Show that the downward bending of rays of light in passing from a distant terrestrial object to the observer's eye is deducible from the undulatory theory; and show in the same way that, whenever the air is warmer below than above, rays of sound must be bent upwards.

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CHEMISTRY.

30th September, 1874.—*Morning.*

Professor ANDREWS, M.D.

1. Describe the more important methods of preparing ozone, and give an account of its leading properties.

2. What are the changes which carbonic acid gas undergoes when subjected to high pressures at temperatures above and below 31° C. respectively.

3. What is the effect produced by passing electrical sparks through a given volume of ammoniacal gas confined above mercury? Describe also the most vivid bright lines which are seen when the action is finished if you examine the electric spark as it appears in the residual gases with the spectroscope.

4. How would you distinguish the following oxides from one another by their blow-pipe reactions:—Manganese, cobalt, iron, copper, lead?

Professor MAXWELL SIMPSON, M.D.

5. Explain the theory of types. Write the typical formulæ of the following compounds:—Ethyl alcohol, ether, glycol, nitric anhydride, ethylamine, tri-ethylamine, oil of vitriol, tribasic phosphoric acid.

6. Give the name and composition of the gas that is evolved when hot oil of vitriol acts upon fluor spar. Explain also by equations the reaction that takes place when it is conducted into water.

7. Represent by symbols the action of hydrochloric acid or a hot solution of potash upon cyanogen gas (CN, CN) and di-cyanide of ethylene respectively.

8. The radical allyl exists in two alcohols; in one it plays the part of a monad, in the other that of a triad. Name these alcohols, and write their constitutional formulæ. State also the atomicity of the free molecule of this radical.

Professor ROWNEY, PH.D.

9. Describe the methods of obtaining ordinary sulphuric acid and Nordhausen sulphuric acid. State also the composition and properties of these acids.

10. Give an account of the process of saponifaction.

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11. Describe the process for extracting iodine from kelp.

12. Give the formulæ of the salts called alums; and state how chrome alum is obtained from potassium dichromate.

Afternoon.

Professor ANDREWS, M.D.

1. What are the respective tests for the nitric, phosphoric, and arsenic acids?

2. How would you determine the presence of silica in a spring water? Describe also Clark's test for the hardness of a water.

3. Describe the preparation and state the composition of gun-cotton and nitro-glycerine.

4. Mention the more important alcohols of the same series as ordinary alcohol; give their general formula and state the sources from which they are derived.

Professor MAXWELL SIMPSON, M.D.

5. If all the oxygen that can be obtained from 100 grammes of chlorate of potash be passed over red hot pulverulent copper, what quantity of black oxide of copper would be formed? (Atomic weights: potassium=39; copper=63.)

6. What bodies are respectively formed when terchloride and pentachloride of phosphorus are exposed to the action of an excess of water? Give equations.

7. How may marsh gas be transformed into ethyl chloride, and the latter into ethyl-alcohol? Represent the reactions by symbols.

8. Why is it that the addition of CH_2 to an olefine does not increase its atomicity? How would you determine the atomicity or atom-fixing power of a hydrocarbon?

Professor ROWNEY, PH.D.

9. Describe the methods of preparing marsh gas and olefiant gas.

10. Give the composition of oleic acid, and state what change takes place when nitrous acid is passed into it.

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11. Describe the method of preparing the tetrachloride of silicon.

12. Give the composition of ammonia by weight and by volume.

ZOOLOGY.

1st October, 1874.—*Morning.*

Professor MELVILLE, M.D.

1. Give an account of the structure of the Arachnida.

2. Describe the structure of the heart in the Sauropsida.

3. State the distinctive characters of the families of the Marsupialia.

Professor GREENE, B.A., M.D.

4. Describe the position of the openings by which the following nerves leave the skull:—

(*a.*) Principal division of the trigeminal.
(*b.*) Facial.
(*c.*) Glosso-pharyngeal.
(*d.*) Pneumo-gastric.

5. Give some account of the development of amphioxus.

6. Compare the mouth-parts of a bee with those of a house-fly and of a beetle.

Professor CUNNINGHAM, M.D., F.L.S.

7. State the condition of the tarsal and metatarsal bones in birds.

8. Give a brief account of the osteology of chelonia.

9. Describe the general structure and mode of development in the hydroid hydrozoa.

BOTANY.

1st October, 1874.—*Afternoon.*

Professor MELVILLE, M.D.

1. Point out the principal sources of variation in the symmetry of the flower (normal), and illustrate by examples.

2. Give an account of the phenomena of fertilization in orchids.

3. Describe the reproductive organs and mode of development in the common mushroom.

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Professor GREENE, B.A., M.D.

4. What is meant by a sympodium? Give illustrations of this mode of branching within both the floral and vegetal sphere.

5. Compare the structure of saxifrageæ with that of drosera and parnassia.

6. In what algæ have sexual organs been observed?

Professor CUNNINGHAM, M.D., F.L.S.

7. What are the most efficient obstacles to self-fertilization in flowers?

8. Give some account of the disk and its modifications.

9. State the characters, affinities, and geographical distribution of malvaceæ.

GEOLOGY.

3rd October, 1874.—*Afternoon.*

Professors KING, SC.D.; HARKNESS, F.R.S.; and CUNNINGHAM, M.D.

1. To what two groups are volcanic rocks referable, and what are the characters of these groups?

2. What is the nature of the rock known as Protogene, and where is it largely developed?

3. What is *foliation*, and in what kind of rocks does it occur?

4. Name the position and the characteristic fossils of the Llandeilo flags.

5. What is the nature, and what is the position of the Cornstones of Herefordshire, and what fossils do they afford?

6. What fossil Crustacea have the Old Red Sandstones of Scotland yielded, and in what positions do they occur?

7. What air-breathing animals have the Carboniferous strata afforded?

8. What Reptilian remains have been found in the marl slate of the Permians, or in its foreign equivalents?

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9. What strata in America have yielded the earliest Mammal remains, and to what order are these remains referable?

10. Under what conditions have the Purbeck beds been deposited, and why have they been referred by Lyell to the Jurassic series?

11. Mention some of the genera of fossils which have hitherto been obtained only from the Cretaceous formation.

12. What is the position and nature of the strata known as the "Faluns," and mention some of the fossils which have been obtained from these strata?

PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

3rd October, 1874.—*Morning.*

Professors KING, SC.D.; HARKNESS, F.R.S.; and CUNNINGHAM, M.D.

1. Where, and under what conditions, does the Sarmatian systems of mountains occur?

2. What are the physical features of the interior of North America?

3. Describe the currents of the South Atlantic.

4. What is the proportion of the solar to the lunar influence in the production of tides?

5. What are the limits in the Northern and the Southern Hemispheres of the drifting of icebergs?

6. Name the areas where subsidences and elevations are now occurring in the earth's crust, and describe the features which mark these changes of level.

7. Describe the rainless regions of America.

8. What relation does the climate of the Southern Hemisphere bear to that of the Northern?

9. Describe the structure and the nature of a volcanic cone.

10. What is the nature of Petroleum springs? and name some of the localities where they occur.

11. What is the distribution of the *Proteaceæ*?

12. What is the distribution of *Phasianidæ* and *Megapodidæ*?

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FRENCH.

30th September, 1874.—*Morning.*

Professor MEISSNER, PH.D.

Translate into French :—

In a nation so divided as the English, it could scarcely be expected that the death of one sovereign, and the accession of another, who was generally believed to have embraced opposite principles to those which prevailed, could be the object of universal satisfaction. Yet, so much were men displeased with the present conduct of affairs, and such apprehensions were entertained of futurity, that the people, overlooking their theological disputes, expressed a general and unfeigned joy that the sceptre had passed into the hand of Elizabeth. That princess had discovered great prudence in her conduct during the reign of her sister; and as men were sensible of the imminent danger to which she was every moment exposed, compassion towards her situation, and concern for her safety, had rendered her, to an uncommon degree, the favourite of the nation.—HUME.

The following extract and questions will form part of the oral examination :—

J'ai poussé plus loin, et j'ai achevé ma journée sur la mer. A la fin, le vent s'est levé, et la nuit est venue. Des teintes blafardes, d'un gris jaunâtre et d'un vert violacé, sont descendues sur l'eau; elle clapote infinie, indistincte, et sa houle noircie laisse un long sentiment d'inquiétude. Le vent se débat, pleure et tord dans le ciel les grands nuages; le reste d'incendie qui rougissait l'occident a disparu. De temps en temps, la lune affleure entre les déchirures des nues; elle va ainsi, guéant de fente en fente, éteinte presqu' aussitôt que rallumée, en versant pour une minute son ruissellement sur le flot trouble.—HENRI TAINE.

Amis, ne creusez pas vos chères rêveries;
Ne fouillez pas le sol de vos plaines fleuries;
Et quand s'offre à vos yeux un océan qui dort,
Nagez à la surface ou jouez sur le bord;

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Car la pensée est sombre ! Une pente insensible
Va du monde réel à la sphère invisible ;
La spirale est profonde, et, quand on y descend,
Sans cesse se prolonge et va s'élargissant ;
Et pour avoir touché quelque énigme fatale,
De ce voyage obscure souvent on revient pâle !
L'autre jour, il venait de pleuvoir, car l'été,
Cette année, est de brise et de pluie attristé,
Et le beau mois de mai, dont le rayon nous leurre,
Prend le masque d'avril, qui sourit et qui pleure.
J'avais levé le store aux gothiques couleurs.
Je regardais au loin les arbres et les fleurs.
Le soleil se jouait sur la pelouse verte
Dans les gouttes de pluie, et ma fenêtre ouverte
Apportait du jardin à mon esprit heureux
Un bruit d'enfants joueurs et d'oiseaux amoureux.

VICTOR HUGO.

1. How do you distinguish words of early formation (organic) and words of modern formation (inorganic, learned) ?

2. What is meant by *diphthongaison* ? Under what circumstances is *a* regularly diphthongated ?

3. Prove that French substantives are derived from the Latin Accusative case.

Professor DE VERICOUR.

Translate into English :—

La société, dit-on, doit quand elle recontre le génie, le soutenir, l'encourager, et l'affranchir par ses dons des soins et des embarras de la vie ; le génie enfin doit avoir sa liste civile. J'y consens de grand cœur, et mon offrande est prête. Dites-moi seulement à quel signe je puis le reconnaître ? Est-ce à la vanité impatiente ? à la promptitude des découragements ? à l'avortement des espérances ? à l'estime de soi, et au dédain d'autrui ? Hélas ! à ce compte, le génie court les rues ; et bien fou qui se ferait débiteur, quand il pourrait lui-même, en aidant un peu à ses propres défauts, se faire créancier. A Dieu ne plaise, que je veuille ici dresser le signalement du génie ! Il me semble seulement que le génie a un signe trop oublié de nos jours, un signe qui le caractérisait autrefois de la

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manière la plus éclatante : il est patient, et vivace. La force de vivre fait essentiellement partie du génie. Voyez Homère, le Dante, le Tasse, Milton : le malheur ne leur a pas manqué ; ils ont vécu cependant, parce qu'ils avaient en eux la force qui fait supporter les peines de la vie.—ST. MARC GIRARDIN.

1. Explain the full meaning of *dès que* by tracing its etymology.
2. Explain the idiom, *I would have you go*, and translate it.
3. Who were the Trouvères and the Troubadours?
4. Mention the principal French authors of chronicles.

Professor GEISLER, PH.D.

FRENCH.

Translate into French :

On the field of Chalgrove he came up with Rupert. A fierce skirmish ensued. In the first charge he was struck in the shoulder by two bullets, which broke the bone and lodged in his body. The troops of the Parliament lost heart and gave way. Rupert, after pursuing them for a short time, hastened to cross the bridge, and made his retreat unmolested to Oxford. Hampden, with his head drooping and his hands leaning on his horse's neck, moved feebly out of the battle. The mansion which had been inhabited by his father-in-law, and from which in his youth he had carried home his bride, was in sight. There still remains an affecting tradition that he looked for a moment towards that beloved house, and made an effort to go thither to die. But the enemy lay in that direction. He turned his horse towards Thame, where he arrived almost fainting with agony. The surgeons dressed his wounds. But there was no hope. The pain which he suffered was most excruciating. But he endured it with admirable firmness and resignation. His first care was for his country. He wrote from his bed several letters to London concerning public affairs, and sent a last pressing message to the head quarters, recommending that the dispersed forces should be concentrated. When his public duties were performed, he calmly prepared himself to die.—MACAULAY.

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Translate:

Son sang crîra vengeance et je ne l'orrai pas.
(CID, III.)

Et ma tête en tombant ferait choir sa couronne.
CID, II.)

Aussi que vous cherchiez de ces sages coquettes
D'où peuvent tous venants débiter leurs fleurettes.
(CORNEILLE: *Le Menteur*, I.)

Pour la langue on verra dans peu nos réglements
Et nous y prétendons faire des remuements.
(MOLIERE: *Femmes savantes*, III.)

Tout ce qu'elle a pu dans un tel accessoire.
(MOLIERE: *l'Ecole des Femmes*, IV.)

Etre en passe de pouvoir d'un tel pas se tirer avec grâce.
(MOLIERE: *les Facheux*, I.)

M'aurait on joué pièce et fait supercherie.
(MOLIERE: *L'Etourdi*, II.)

Elle m'a répondu, tenant son quant à moi,
Va, va, je fais état de lui comme de toi.
(MOLIERE: *Dépit amoureux*, IV.)

Sur chaque occasion ils tranchent des entendus.
(CORNEILLE: *Le Menteur*, III.)

GERMAN.

29th September, 1874.—*Afternoon.*

Professor MEISSNER, PH.D.

Translate into German:—

When I travelled I took a particular delight in hearing the songs and fables that are come from father to son, and are most in vogue among the common people of the countries through which I passed; for it is impossible that anything should be universally tasted and approved by a multitude, though they are only the rabble of a nation, which has not in it some peculiar aptness to please and gratify the mind of man. Human nature is the same in all reasonable creatures; and whatever falls in with it will meet with admirers amongst readers of all qualities and conditions.—ADDISON.

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Translate into English :—

Friedrich verhehlte sich nicht, daß das Heer in seiner gegenwärtigen Verfassung nicht im Stande sei, den Zug nach Palästina fortzusetzen. Die Kräfte waren erschöpft die Kleider zerrissen, und nur wenige Pferde noch brauchbar. Wenn auch die deutschen Ritter, an den Kampf zu Fuß gewöhnt, die türkische Reiterei nicht scheueten: wie sollten sie in ihrer schweren Rüstung den weiten Weg zurücklegen? Nothwendig bedurften die sämmtlichen Krieger einiger Erholung, um sich zu stärken; die Waffen und die Bekleidung mußten ausgebessert oder durch neue ersetzt und vorzüglich erst tüchtige Pferde angeschafft werden. Zu dem Allen fehlten in der verheerten, unfreundlichen Provinz, wo das Heer stand, die Mittel. Die Hauptmacht der Feinde war noch unbesiegt; es ließ sich vorhersehen, daß der Sultan, mit Saladin einverstanden, alle seine Kräfte zur Vernichtung der Kreuzfahrer aufbieten würde. Auf der andern Seite bewiesen die Beispiele König Konrads und so vieler früheren Unternehmungen die Gefahr eines Rückzuges aus diesen Gegenden. Wie einst von den Streitern Gottfrieds, mußte jetzt von den Deutschen erst die Macht des Beherrschers von Natolien gebrochen werden, ehe sie es wagen durften, an die Befreiung der heiligen Orte zu denken, und was, wenn auch von allen andern verfehlt, dem Führer des ersten Kreuzzuges möglich gewesen war, das durfte der ritterliche Kaiser sich auch zutrauen.—Zschocke.

Professor De Vericour.

Translate into English :—

Sonntag.

Die Nacht war kaum verblühet,
Nur eine Lerche sang
Die stille Luft entlang.
Wen grüßt sie schon so frühe?

Und draußen in dem Garten
Die Bäume über's Haus
Sahn weit ins Land hinaus,
Als ob sie wen erwarten.

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In festlichen Gewanden,
Wie eine Kinderschaar,
Thauperlen in dem Haar,
Die Blumen alle standen.

Ich dacht': Ihr kleinen Bräute,
Was schmückt ihr euch so sehr?—
Da blickt' die eine her:
„Still, still, 's ist Sonntag heute."

„Schon klingen die Morgenglocken,
Der liebe Gott nun bald
Geht durch den stillen Wald."
Da kniet' ich froherschrocken.

Eichendorff.

Professor Geisler, ph.d.

Select one of the following subjects for a German essay:—On sports; the horrors of civil war; on respectability.

1. Give the exact meaning of the following compounds:—Zurechtweisen, gutheissen, wahrnehmen, freigeben, heimsuchen, feilbieten, kundthun, fehlschlagen, rechtfertigen-wunderschön, kinderleicht, blitzschnell, leichenblass gallebitter, riesengross, rabenschwarz-neuerdings, allenfalls, gewissermassen, von kindesbeinen an, seit Menschengedenken.

2. Render into English the following expressions and idioms:—Ein Recht einräumen, eine Stelle bekleiden, Anstoss erregen, Rechenschaft leisten, Aufschluss geben, Unterricht ertheilen, Unheil anstiften, das Verfahren einstellen, Verwahrung einlegen, das Urtheil vollziehen- zu Stande kommen, zu Grunde richten, zu Rathe ziehen, zu Gebote stehen, in Anschlag bringen, zum Besten geben, im Schilde führen, in Verfall gerathen.

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FRENCH AND GERMAN.

30th September, 1874.—*Afternoon.*

Professor DE VERICOUR.

1. What are the fundamental differences between the English drama as represented by Shakespere, and that of France as represented by Corneille and Racine?

2. Explain the origin and character of the French "Parlement."

3. Give the historical origin of the expression, *coup de Jarnac.*

Professor MEISSNER.

1. At what periods was the Germanic element introduced into the French language?

2. *Moi, trois, roi; bien, tient, vient.* Account for the difference of the phonetic change of the Latin *e.*

3. Why has the *p* in *vapeur, stupide,* undergone no phonetic change?

4. Account for the feminine gender of *la patente, la constituante.*

5. Explain the formation of the future *voudrai.*

6. Explain the formation of the plural of the adjective in the expression *lettres royaux.*

7. Translate :—

Clers fut li jurs, e bels fut li soleilz,
N'unt guarnement que tut ne reflambeit.
Sunent mil grailles por ço que plus bel seit;
Granz est la noise, si l'oirent Franceis.
Dist Oliver: "Sire cumpainz, ce crei,
De Sarrazins purum bataille aveir."

Comment upon the forms :—Clers, jurs, bels, soleilz—ço, ce—Franceis, seit, crei.

Professor GEISLER, PH.D.

1. Select one of the following subjects for a French essay :—

On the force of habits; on country life; an old bachelor.

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2. Literary questions—

(*a.*) State what kinds of literary productions set forth in the strongest light and in a perfectly genuine manner the most permanent and intrinsic qualities of the so-called Esprit gaulois.

(*b.*) How does Montaigne define "Man"? To what extent and by what sort of arguments does he endeavour to develop and illustrate his fundamental views on Human Nature? How far have subsequent great writers been benefitted by his idea and language?

(*c.*) Show through which successive stages the literary type of the hypocrite had passed before it reached its perfection in the "Tartuffe" of Molière.

(*d.*) Give a brief comparative analysis of some of the chief female characters in the plays of Racine.

(*e.*) Develop as fully as you can the main features in the character of the "Misanthrope" of Moliere.

ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.

29th September, 1874.—*Morning*.

Professors YONGE, ARMSTRONG, and MOFFETT.

1. Make a metrical analysis of the following passage; explain the metrical and grammatical rules which guide you; and comment upon the italicised words:—

"But of his craft to rekne wel his tydes,
His stremes and his daungers him besides,
His *herbergh* and his mone, his *lodemenage*,
There was non such from Hulle to Cartage.
Hardy he was and wys to undertake;
With many a tempest hadde his berd ben *schake*.
He knew wel alle the pavens, as thei were,
From *Gootland* to the *Cape of Fynestere*,
An every cryke in Bretayne and in Spayne;
His barge *y-cleped* was the Magdelayne."

2. Paraphrase the following passage neatly in modern English prose:—

"Here knyfes were i-chaped nat with bras,
But al with silver wrought ful clene and wel,
Here gurdles and here pouches every del.

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Wel semede ech of hem a fair burgeys,
To sitten in a yeldehalle on a deys.
Everych for the wisdom that he can,
Was schaply for to ben an alderman.
For catel hadde they inough and rente,
And eek here wyfes wolde it wel assente;
And elles certeyn were thei to blame.
It is right fair to ben yclept *madame*,
And gone to vigilies al before,
And han a mantel riallyche i-bore."

3. Explain the bearings of the introduction of the supernatural element in *Macbeth* upon the development of the character of Macbeth.

4. Point out any parallels which may strike you between *Macbeth* and *Julius Cæsar*, in the plots, the characters, the philosophy, the language, the versification.

5. Compare the genius of Milton with the genius of Shakspere.

6. Sketch the life of Milton, and enumerate his works in chronological order.

7. Make an abstract of the narrative of *Paradise Lost* up to the close of the Second Book.

8. It was originally Milton's intention to embody the subject of *Paradise Lost* in dramatic form; discuss its adaptability to dramatic treatment.

9. State the chronological limits of the four periods of Poetry illustrated in Mr. Palgrave's Collection.

Describe the phases or tendencies of thought and characteristics of style which each period specially exhibits; and name the Poets who have mainly given to each its distinctive character, mentioning some of their best specimens.

10. In a Classification of English Poetry, under what head would you place L'Allegro and Il Penseroso?

What is the idea, or meaning, of each Poem?

Afternoon.

1. What had been the general character of English Poetry during the latter part of the Eighteenth Century (since the death of Pope)? Who had been the most popular poets, and what were their chief works?

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2. Describe and criticise the peculiar character of Scott's poetry; comparing it with that of his chief predecessors and successors, and more especially with that of his most distinguished contemporaries.

3. What are the principal events mentioned in *Marmion* as historical facts; and how far does the mention of them in the poem accord with historical truth?

4. From the Third and Fourth Cantos of *Childe Harold* bring together as many allusions as you can to the Poet's personal history and feelings; and any references that approximately fix the date of each Poem.

5. Explain the allusion in each of the following passages:—

a. When Athens' armies fell at Syracuse,
And fetter'd thousands bore the yoke of war,
Redemption rose up in the Attic Muse,—

b. And such the phrensy, whose convulsion blinds
To all save carnage, that, beneath the fray,
An earthquake reel'd unheededly away!

c. Wandering in youth, I traced the path of him,
The Roman friend of Rome's least mortal mind,—

d. And Otway, Radcliffe, Schiller, Shakspeare's art,
Had stamp'd her image in me,—

e. And Santa Croce wants their mighty dust;—

f. The bards of Hell and Chivalry;—

g. Then turn we to her latest tribune's name,—

6. Write out the passages in which Julius Cæsar and Napoleon, Sylla and Cromwell, Voltaire and Gibbon, are compared.

7. What was the date of the composition of Burke's Reflections on the French Revolution; and what are the acts of the revolutionary party to which he principally alludes?

8. What view does Burke take of the *general* character of the Nobility and Clergy of France, during the eighteenth century; and what are the principal errors which he imputes to them?

9. Burke speaks of the "lessons we might derive from History."—What are the chief of these lessons; and how

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far does he illustrate his own maxims by the appeals which he makes to History in these Reflections?

10. Define a Root (in Language); and distinguish the two kinds of Roots.

What triple combination do Roots admit of, and how are they represented in the actual Families of Language?

11. State the different theories which have been advanced as to the *origin* of the Roots of Language.

12. Discuss the controversy as to the relative priority of Proper Names and Appellatives.

How does Professor Müller attempt to mediate between the opposite theories?

Authorities seem almost equally balanced:—Name the most eminent on each side.

How was the controversy known among the Schoolmen?

LOGIC.

1st October, 1874.—*Morning.*

Professor PARK, M.A.

1. "State and prove the distinctive characteristics and special rules of the first and second syllogistic figures."

2. Explain and examine—"Many have thought that the peculiar nature of the evidence of ratiocination consisted in the impossibility of admitting the premises and rejecting the conclusion without a contradiction in terms."

3, 4. "Give a *precis* of the arguments by which Mill supports his thesis, that all inference is from particulars to particulars. Holding this view, how does he defend the use of the syllogistic form of reasoning? What is the function of the major premiss, and what that of the minor?"

5. "That some one antecedent is the cause of a given effect, because all other antecedents have been found capable of being eliminated, is a just inference, only if———"

In certain sciences "verification *a posteriori* must proceed *pari passu* with deduction *a priori*"?

6. Explain—(1) "Colligation is not always induction, but induction is always colligation."

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(2) "Many persons have a fallacious tendency to believe that when a chance event has happened several times together in an unusual conjunction it is less likely to happen again."

(3.) "Ideas are not *transformed*, but *informed*, sensations."

Professor MOFFETT, LL.D.

7. Give a full account of the nature and the laws of Conditional and Disjunctive Syllogisms, including the Dilemma.

8. Dr. Thomson appends to his exposition of Conditional Reasoning a summary of theories as to the origin of the Causal Judgment.—Give the substance of this enumeration, and show its *logical* relevancy.

9. Explain the meaning and the practical applications of the logical postulate, *To state explicitly what is thought implicitly.*

Examine the validity of the following modes:—

Figure I.	Figure II.	Figure III.
U A U	A A A	Y E E
Y O O	A Y Y	O Y O
I O ω	I η ω	I O ω

Write down in the Notation of the New Analytic those that are valid.

10. Define Cause; explaining carefully the force of each term in your definition.

State and criticize the doctrine that through the Will we have direct perception of Causal Efficiency.

Describe that tendency of the human mind which has been called "original Fetichism."

11. Write out Whewell's Classification of the Inductive Sciences; comparing it with any similar one you are acquainted with; and stating in order the Ideas which constitute the foundation of the several Sciences.

12. What is meant by Fallacies of Confusion?

Enumerate and exemplify the heads under which such Fallacies may be grouped.

Give instances of remarkable fallacies arising from the ambiguities of the following terms:—*I, Same, Essence, Infinite, Force, Right, Theory.*

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METAPHYSICS.

30th September, 1874.—*Morning*.

Professor PARK, M.A.

1, 2. Explain—(1.) "The saying of Democritus that all the senses are modifications of touch, modern science goes far to confirm."

(2.) "The primitive belief that redness exists as such out of the mind, and that sound possesses apart from ourselves that quality which it has to our perception, is thus rendered as hard for the psychologist to entertain as its opposite is hard to entertain for the uncultivated."

3. "Is Locke's system essentially sensational? Compare his doctrines with those of Gassendi, and examine his arguments against the existence of innate principles."

4. Discuss either Brown's refutation of Nominalism, or his own theory of Conceptualism.

5, 6. Explain the following statements:—

(1.) "No two persons see the same sun."

(2.) "The loudest roar of cannon may be annihilated at moments to the officer who is intently engaged in manœuvering his regiment . . . in the hour of battle."

(3.) "To know things as out of relation would be simply to *mis*know them."

(4.) "It is of less importance that our knowledge should be limited than that our knowledge should be pure."

(5.) "Common sense is like common law."

(6.) "Of no phenomenon as observed, need we think *the* cause; but of every phenomenon must we think *a* cause."

Professor MOFFETT, LL.D.

7. What is the *immediate* object of Perception, according to Hobbes, Locke, Berkeley, Reid, Kant, and Hamilton, respectively?

8. Define the theory of Latent Mental Modifications; and examine the argument for the doctrine drawn from External Perception.

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9. Describe the general method, and state the leading principles of the philosophy of Descartes.

Explain his so-called Scepticism; comparing it, with respect to its nature and results, with the Doubt of Hume.

10. What account does Kant give of the origin of his Critique of the Pure Reason?

State the fundamental doctrines which he sought to establish in that work.

11. Explain the nature, the principles, and the historical position of the philosophy of Common Sense.

HISTORY.

2nd October, 1874.—*Morning.*

Professors YONGE, ARMSTRONG, and MOFFETT.

1. The execution of Charles I. is dated, in English documents of the time, 30th January, 1648;

In French histories, 9th February, 1649;

In our modern calendar, 30th January, 1649:—

How do you account for these discrepancies?

2. Give an account of each of the following personages; mentioning the period at which he flourished, and the chief historical events with which he was connected:—Clarendon, Blake, Fairfax, Jeffreys, Laud, Strafford, Algernon Sydney.

3. Describe the transactions which ended respectively in the meeting of (*a*) the first United Parliament of Great Britain; (*b*) the first United Parliament of Great Britain and Ireland; and (*c*) explain the Representation in the Legislature thereby established for the two countries.

4. Date and explain the provisions of the Treaty of Limerick.

Give an account of the relations between the English and the Irish Parliament in the earlier part of the Eighteenth century.

By what means was the political existence of the Roman Catholics in Ireland extinguished in the same period?

5. Give the substance of the principal Acts passed in the reign of Anne.

6. Compare the aspects of intellectual life in England during the reigns of James I. and Anne.

7. Give an account of the Porteous Riots.

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8. In what way, and on what ground, was the legality of the Warrant under which he had been arrested disputed by Wilkes?

On what judicial decisions does the final settlement of the general question then raised rest?

9. Trace to its source the first estrangement of the Colonies from the Mother-country, which ultimately led to their separation from her; and estimate the degree of responsibility for the result resting upon the administrations which held office in the years 1765, 1767, and 1770 respectively.

10. When was the Treaty of Alliance between the Americans and France concluded, and under what circumstances was War declared by Spain?

11. State what appear to have been the advantages and the disadvantages accruing to England from the part taken by her in foreign politics during the period of the French Revolution.

12. Give a brief account of the lives and achievements of Marlborough and Nelson.

Afternoon.

1. Examine the principal grievances which required redress in England in 1640 and in France in 1789; tracing their history and origin; describing the means proposed, and those adopted, for their removal; and discussing how far they were proper, wise, or effectual.

2. Relate the steps which England and France took during the Seventeenth and Eighteenth centuries to acquire or extend their Colonial possessions; dwelling especially on the exploits and fortunes of Dupleix, Labourdonnais, Lally Tollendal, Clive, Warren Hastings, and the Marquis Wellesley.

3. Describe the events which led to the suppression of the French Parliaments by Louis XV., and their re-establishment by Louis XVI.

4. Describe the constitutional reforms proposed by Turgot during his administration; and the principles of government asserted by the Parliament of Paris in May, 1788; mentioning the French Statesman who took the lead in the debate on that occasion, the immediate consequences to himself of his conduct, and his eventual fate.

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5. Describe the condition of Spain and the character of the Spanish Government at the time of the commencement of Napoleon's designs upon that country; and give an account of the proceedings which led to the resignation of the Spanish throne by the Bourbons and the first establishment of King Joseph.

6. Give an account of the policy of Napoleon towards British Commerce, and its results.

7. Describe the events which led to the peace of Tilsit: mention its date, and state its terms.

8. Trace the military career of Napoleon, especially in his Italian campaigns in 1796 and 1800; his campaigns on the Danube in 1805 and 1809; and in the invasion of Russia.

Trace also the military career of the Duke of Wellington, especially after March, 1809; and compare the military genius of the two commanders.

9. State the terms and give the dates of the Peace of Westphalia and the Treaty of Utrecht.

10. What sovereigns were severally served by the following Statesmen or Commanders, and with what transactions or events are the names more especially connected?—Sully, Dubois, Admiral John Byng, Saxe, Stanhope, Godoy, Mazarin, Walpole, Choiseul, Earl of Halifax.

POLITICAL ECONOMY.

30th September, 1874.—*Afternoon.*

Professor LESLIE.

1. Explain clearly the conditions determining the amount of metallic currency requisite for the internal trade of a country at an early, and at an advanced stage of industrial progress, respectively.

2. Mr. Mill, commenting on the erroneous doctrine that a demand for commodities is equivalent to a demand *pro tanto* for labour, says:—"There cannot be a better *reductio ad absurdum* of the doctrine than that afforded by the Poor Law." Explain the particular argument advanced on this point by Mr. Mill, and examine its validity, assuming the truth of his general theory respecting a demand for commodities.

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3. When the foreign exchanges are manifestly against a country, and a balance of indebtedness is the cause, the equilibrium can be restored in two ways. State and explain the operation of each.

4. Mr. Mill says:—"It is no sufficient ground of apprehension to English producers to find that some other country can sell cloth in foreign markets at some particular time, a trifle cheaper than they can themselves afford to do in the existing state of prices in England." Explain Mr. Mill's doctrine on this point, adding any criticism you think proper.

Professor MILLS.

5. Examine the chief objections which have been made to the income tax, and explain the rules that should be observed to lessen its inconveniences.

6. Explain the rules which should be observed to reduce the inconveniences of taxes on commodities.

7. Explain why a number of competing banks of issue (the state of things that existed before 1844) must be incompatible with the safety of the banks themselves.

8. Discuss the question of the expediency of prohibiting the export of rice from India when the late famine in Bengal was imminent.

Professor LUPTON.

9. What effect, if any, has the increase of capital on the rate of profits?

10. Is it possible for any country by legislative enactments to engross a larger share of the advantages of foreign trade than it would naturally have? Discuss the question fully.

11. Point out the advantages and inconveniences respectively of a plurality of banks of issue.

12. "While the *appreciation* of the precious metals, or of the currency, is going on, there will be universal distress and paralysis of industry. On the other hand, it has been truly observed by David Hume, that a progressive *depreciation* of the precious metals is always accompanied with an expansion of industry."

Examine the foregoing statements fully, and mention the grounds upon which you agree or disagree with them.

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DEGREE OF B.A.

GREEK.

October, 1874.

Professor MacDouall, LL.D.

Translate the following passage from the *Hellenica* of Xenophon:—

ὧν μὲν οὖν οὗτος ἐκεῖ ἔπραττε μηδὲν ἐνθάδε γίνοιτο·[3] *τάδε εἰ μέντοι ὁμολογῶ ἐγὼ τούτῳ, εἴ τις ὑμᾶς μὲν τῆς ἀρχῆς*[3] *βούλεται παῦσαι τοὺς δ' ἐπιβουλεύοντας ὑμῖν ἰσχυροὺς ποιεῖ, δίκαιον εἶναι τῆς μεγίστης αὐτὸν τιμωρίας*[3] *τυγχάνειν·*[1] *ὅστις μέντοι ὁ ταῦτα πράττων ἐστίν, οἶομαι ἂν*[3] *ὑμᾶς κάλλιστα κρίνειν,*[3] *τά τε πεπραγμένα καὶ ἃ νῦν πράττει ἕκαστος ἡμῶν εἰ κατανοήσετε. οὐκοῦν μέχρι μὲν τοῦ ὑμᾶς τε καταστῆναι*[1] *εἰς τὴν βουλὴν καὶ ἀρχὰς ἀποδειχθῆναι*[1] *καὶ τοὺς ὁμολογουμένους*[3] *συκοφάντας*[3] *ὑπάγεσθαι πάντες ταὐτὰ ἐγιγνώσκομεν· ἐπεὶ δέ γε οὗτοι ἤρξαντο ἄνδρας καλούς τε καὶ ἀγαθοὺς ξυλλαμβάνειν, ἐκ τούτου κἀγὼ ἠρξάμην*[1] *τἀναντία*[1] *τούτοις*[3] *γιγνώσκειν. ἤδειν*[1] *γὰρ ὅτι, ἀποθνήσκοντος μὲν Λίοντος τοῦ Σαλαμινίου, ἀνδρὸς καὶ ὄντος καὶ δοκοῦντος ἱκανοῦ εἶναι ἀδικοῦντος*[1] *δ' οὐδὲ ἕν, οἱ ὅμοιοι τούτῳ φοβήσοιντο*[1] *φοβούμενοι δὲ ἐναντίοι τῇδε τῇ πολιτείᾳ ἔσοιντο· ἐγίγνωσκον δὲ ὅτι, ξυλλαμβανομένου Νικηράτου τοῦ Νικίου, καὶ πλουσίου καὶ οὐδὲν πώποτε δημοτικὸν οὔτε αὐτοῦ οὔτε τοῦ πατρὸς πράξαντος, οἱ τούτῳ ὅμοιοι δυσμενεῖς*[3] *ὑμῖν γενήσοιντο. ἀλλὰ μήν, καὶ Ἀντιφῶντος ὑφ' ὑμῶν ἀπολλυμένου,*[1] *ὃς ἐν τῷ πολέμῳ δύο τριήρεις*[3] *εὖ πλεούσας παρείχετο,*[1] *ἠπιστάμην*[1] *ὅτι καὶ οἱ πρόθυμοι τῇ πόλει γεγενημένοι πάντες ὑπόπτως*[3] *ὑμῖν ἔξοιεν.*[1] *ἀντεῖπον*[1] *δὲ καὶ ὅτε τῶν μετοίκων ἕνα ἕκαστον λαβεῖν ἔφασαν*[1] *χρῆναι·*[1] *εὔδηλον γὰρ ἦν ὅτι, τούτων ἀπολομένων,*[1] *καὶ οἱ μέτοικοι ἅπαντες πολέμιοι τῇ πολιτείᾳ ἔσοιντο. ἀντεῖπον δὲ καὶ ὅτε τὰ ὅπλα τοῦ πλήθους παρῃροῦντο,*[1] *οὐ νομίζων χρῆναι ἀσθενῆ*[3] *τὴν πόλιν ποιεῖν· οὐδὲ γὰρ τοὺς Λακεδαιμονίους ἐώρων*[1] *τούτου ἕνεκα βουλομένους περισῶσαι ἡμᾶς, ὅπως ὀλίγοι γενόμενοι μηδὲν δυναίμεθ'*[3] *αὐτοὺς ὠφελεῖν.*

1. Parse accurately and fully every word to which the figure 1 is attached.

2. Derive or decompound every word to which the figure 2 is attached.

3. Explain the syntax of every word or group to which the figure 3 is attached.

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Professor D'ARCY THOMPSON, M.A.

HOMER—*Iliad*, Book IX.

1. Translate the following passages:—

(*a.*) ἐν σοὶ μὲν λήξω, σέο δ' ἄρξομαι, οὕνεκα πολλῶν
λαῶν ἐσσὶ ἄναξ, καί τοι Ζεὺς ἐγγυάλιξεν
σκῆπτρόν τ' ἠδὲ θέμιστας, ἵνα σφίσι βουλεύῃσθα.
τῷ σε χρὴ πέρι μὲν φάσθαι ἔπος ἠδ' ἐπακοῦσαι,
κρῆῆναι δὲ καὶ ἄλλῳ, ὅτ' ἄν τινα θυμὸς ἀνώγῃ
εἰπεῖν εἰς ἀγαθόν· σέο δ' ἕξεται ὅττι κεν ἄρχῃ.—(97–102.)

(*b.*) οὐ γὰρ ἐμοὶ ψυχῆς ἀντάξιον οὐδ' ὅσα φασὶν
Ἴλιον ἐκτῆσθαι, εὐναιόμενον πτολίεθρον,
τὸ πρὶν ἐπ' εἰρήνης, πρὶν ἐλθεῖν υἷας Ἀχαιῶν,
οὐδ' ὅσα λάϊνος οὐδὸς ἀφήτορος ἐντὸς ἔέργει,
Φοίβου Ἀπόλλωνος, Πυθοῖ ἔνι πετρηέσσῃ.
λητστοὶ μὲν γάρ τε βόες καὶ ἴφια μῆλα,
κτητοὶ δὲ τρίποδές τε καὶ ἵππων ξανθὰ κάρηνα·
ἀνδρὸς δὲ ψυχὴ πάλιν ἐλθεῖν οὔτε λητστὴ
οὔθ' ἁλετή, ἐπεὶ ἄρ κεν ἀμείψεται ἕρκος ὀδόντων.—(401–409.)

(*c.*) Κουρῆτές τ' ἐμάχοντο καὶ Αἰτωλοὶ μενεχάρμαι
ἀμφὶ πόλιν Καλυδῶνα καὶ ἀλλήλους ἐνάριζον,
Αἰτωλοὶ μὲν ἀμυνόμενοι Καλυδῶνος ἐραννῆς,
Κουρῆτες δὲ διαπραθέειν μεμαῶτες Ἄρηϊ.
καὶ γὰρ τοῖσι κακὸν χρυσόθρονος Ἄρτεμις ὦρσεν
χωσαμένη, ὅ οἱ οὔτι θαλύσια γουνῷ ἀλωῆς
Οἰνεὺς ῥέξ· ἄλλοι δὲ θεοὶ δαίνυνθ' ἑκατόμβας,
οἴῃ δ' οὐκ ἔρρεξε Διὸς κούρῃ μεγάλοιο.
ἢ λάθετ' ἢ οὐκ ἐνόησεν· ἀάσατο δὲ μέγα θυμῷ.
ἡ δὲ χολωσαμένη, δῖον γένος, ἰοχέαιρα,
ὦρσεν ἔπι χλούνην σῦν ἄγριον ἀργιόδοντα,
ὃς κακὰ πόλλ' ἔρδεσκεν ἐθων Οἰνῆος ἀλωήν·
πολλὰ δ' ὅγε προθέλυμνα χαμαὶ βάλε δένδρεα μακρὰ
αὐτῇσιν ῥίζῃσι καὶ αὐτοῖς ἄνθεσι μήλων.—(529–542).

2. Write out in ordinary Attic forms the following words:—

ἔχον—βεβολήατο—κηρύκεσσι—μετέειπε—εἰλήλουθμεν—δόμεναι—Ἀχιλῆος—Ἀτρείδαο—δείδιμεν—λῃγέμεναι—νήεσσι—κάλλιπον.

3. Give the meaning, and, where requisite and possible, the derivation of the following words:—

Φῦζα—διάνδιχα—ἄμυδις—ὑποδεξίη—ἀλήϊος—τηλύγετος—ἰλιός—σίαλος—ἀμφαδόν—θηρήτωρ—ἀμαθύνω—μετανάστης.

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LATIN.

9th October, 1874.—*Morning.*

Professor NESBITT, M.A.

Translate:—

Optime Graiugenûm, cui me fortuna precari
Et vitta comtos voluit praetendere ramos,
Non equidem extimui, Danaum quod ductor et Arcas
Quodque a stirpe fores geminis conjunctus Atridis;
Sed mea me virtus et sancta oracula divûm,
Cognatique patres, tua terris didita fama,
Coniunxere tibi, et fatis egere volentem.
Dardanus, Iliacae primus pater urbis et auctor,
Electra, ut Graii perhibent, Atlantide cretus,
Advehitur Teucros; Electram maxumus Atlas,
Edidit, aetherios humero qui sustinet orbis.
Vobis Mercurius pater est, quem candida Maia
Cyllenae gelido conceptum vertice fudit;
At Maiam, auditis si quidquam credimus, Atlas,
Idem Atlas generat, caeli qui sidera tollit.
Sic genus amborum scindit se sanguine ab uno.
His fretus, non legatos neque prima per artem
Tentamenta tui pepigi; me, me ipse meumque
Obieci caput, et supplex ad limina veni.
Gens eadem, quae te, crudeli Daunia bello
Insequitur; nos si pellant, nihil afore credunt
Quin omnem Hesperiam penitus sua sub iuga mittant,
Et mare, quod supra, teneant, quodque adluit infra.
Accipe daque fidem. Sunt nobis fortia bello
Pectora, sunt animi et rebus spectata iuventus.

1. Give the principal tenses of *praetendo, extimesco, adveho, tollo, scindo, pungo, objicio, pello.* Decline *Grajugenum* and *Arcas.* To what verb does *cretus* belong?

2. What is the ordinary use of *equidem?* Why is the subjunctive used in *quod—fores?* Analyse the expression, *nihil afore quin mittant.*

3. Construe and explain the expression, ***non legatos neque prima per artem tentamenta tui pepigi.***

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Professor MAGUIRE, LL.D.

Translate into Latin prose :—

Cæsar had sent his cavalry forward, and was following with all his force, but the order of his march was different from that which the Belgae had reported to the Nervii. As he was approaching the enemy, he had, according to his practice, six legions ready for action. Behind these six legions he had placed all the baggage; and the two legions, which were last levied, closed the column and protected the baggage. On reaching the Sambre Cæsar's cavalry with the slingers and archers crossed the river and attacked the enemy's cavalry, who sometimes retreated into the woods, which concealed their infantry, and then again advanced from the cover upon their assailants, who did not venture to pursue them beyond the open parts along the river. In the meantime the six legions arrived at the site of the camp at Neuf-Mesnil, marked out the limits and began to throw up the intrenchments.

Translate accurately:—

CÆSAR—DE BELLO GALLICO.

1. Longius prosequi veritus, quod silvae paludesque intercedebant neque etiam parvulo detrimento illorum locum relinqui videbat, omnibus suis incolumibus copiis eodem die ad Ciceronem pervenit. Instituţas turres, testudines munitionesque hostium admiratur; legione producta cognoscit non decimum quemque esse reliquum militem sine vulnere: ex his omnibus iudicat rebus, quanto cum periculo et quanta cum virtute res sint administratae. Ciceronem pro eius merito legionemque conlaudat; centuriones singillatim tribunosque militum appellat, quorum egregiam fuisse virtutem testimonio Ciceronis cognoverat. De casu Sabini et Cottae certius ex captivis cognoscit. Postero die contione habita rem gestam proponit, milites consolatur et confirmat: quod detrimentum culpa et temeritate legati sit acceptum, hoc aequiore animo ferundum docet, quod beneficio deorum immortalium et virtute eorum expiato incommodo neque hostibus diutina lætatio neque ipsis longior dolor relinquatur.—(V., 52.)

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2. Est bos cervi figura, cuius a media fronte inter aures unum cornu existit excelsius magisque directum his, quae nobis nota sunt, cornibus: ab eius summo sicut palmae ramique late diffunduntur. Eadem est feminae marisque natura, eadem forma magnitudoque cornuum. Sunt item quae appellantur alces. Harum est consimilis capris figura et varietas pellium, sed magnitudine paulo antecedunt mutilaeque sunt cornibus et crura sine nodis articlisque habent neque quietis causa procumbunt neque, si quo adflictae casu conciderunt, erigere sese aut sublevare possunt. His sunt arbores pro cubilibus: ad eas se adplicant atque ita paulum modo reclinatae quietem capiunt. Quarum ex vestigiis cum est animadversum a venatoribus, quo se recipere consuerint, omnes eo loco aut ab radicibus subruunt aut accidunt arbores, tantum ut summa species earum stantium relinquatur. Huc cum se consuetudine reclinaverunt, infirmas arbores pondere adfligunt atque una ipsae concidunt.—(VI., 26, 27.)

Give concisely *in your own words*—

(1.) The difference between the indicative and subjunctive moods;

(2.) The rules to be observed in turning oblique narration into direct, and *vice versa*.

Put into oblique "I tell you to do this!"

EXPERIMENTAL PHYSICS.

7th October, 1874.—*Afternoon.*

Professor ENGLAND, M.A.

1. Taking the foot as unit of space, the second as unit of time, and the quantity of matter in 1lb. as the unit of matter, what is the unit of force?

2. How is it proved experimentally that the time of vibration of a pendulum dpeends on its length, and *not* on the extent of the arc of vibration?

3. State accurately the several circumstances which regulate the rapidity of the deposition of dew, and the nature of the surface on which it would most readily be deposited.

4. Enumerate the several ways in which a current of electricity can be produced.

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5. What are the elements of the earth's magnetic force? State how they may be determined at a given place.

6. What is the cause of the colours observed when a very thin film of oil floats on water?

Professor CURTIS, LL.D.

7. Calculate the specific gravity of a mixture formed by mixing together three fluid ounces of a liquid, whose specific gravity is 1·4; four fluid ounces of a liquid, whose specific gravity is 1·7; and seven fluid ounces of a liquid, whose specific gravity is ·92.

8. Describe *Walferdin's maximum thermometer*, also *Six's thermometer*.

9. Give the condition that a combination of two prisms should be achromatic for homogeneous light. Why is not such a combination achromatic for sun-light?

10. If a vibrating tuning-fork, placed near the ear, be rotated round its axis, *beats* are heard; account for this.

11. Give the law for the polarity of a helical current, also that for the polarity of an iron bar placed within the helix, and magnetised by the current.

12. Describe experiments from which is inferred the existence of two distinct electrical fluids.

Professor EVERETT, D.C.L.

13. A fine tube, open at both ends, is set upright, with its lower end in a liquid; describe the phenomena exhibited (1) when the tube is wetted by the liquid; (2) when the tube is not wetted by the liquid; and state the "law of diameters."

14. A current flows round a plane circuit which is perfectly free to turn round a vertical axis in its own plane; what position will the circuit assume when in stable equilibrium, and what position would it assume if it were balanced at its centre of gravity, so as to be perfectly free to turn in any direction?

15. As much heat as would melt a gramme of ice is imparted to a litre of dry air at 0° C., weighing 1·293 gramme; find the temperature to which this air will be raised, and the volume which it will occupy at constant pressure.

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[The latent heat of water is 79°·25 C.; and the specific heat of dry air at constant pressure is ·2375.]

16. A particle moves with a motion compounded of two simple vibratory motions, one vertical and the other horizontal, these two motions being in approximate *unison*; sketch the curves described, and describe a method of producing them by tuning-forks.

17. Describe, with the aid of a sketch, the positions of the slit, collimating lens, prism, and observing telescope, in a one-prism spectroscope.

18. Explain the relations between linear, superficial, and cubic expansions in the case of a substance which expands uniformly in all directions. If a rod, when heated, increases in length by one-tenth per cent., and in volume by one-fifth per cent., find the mean increase of its diameter (as a per-centage).

CHEMISTRY.

8th October, 1874.—*Afternoon.*

Professor ANDREWS, M.D.

1. How is chlorine gas prepared, and what are its chief properties?

2. How is coal gas prepared, and of what gases is it usually composed?

3. What are the spectra of the metals sodium, lithium, and thallium?

4. How would you analyze an organic compound, such as starch or sugar, containing carbon, oxygen, and hydrogen?

Professor MAXWELL SIMPSON, M.D.

5. Give a short explanation of the following terms:—Isomerism, allotropism, polymerism, homologous series. Illustrate by examples.

6. Copper, silver, and lead are in the same solution; how would you separate and detect them?

7. Write the formulæ of the following radicals:—Hydroxyl, Carboxyl or Oxatyl, Carbonyl, Amidogen, Imidogen, Potassoxyl.

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8. What compound is formed when cyanic ether is subjected to the action of caustic potash? Could you prepare the same compound in any other way? Explain the reactions by equations.

Professor ROWNEY, PH.D.

9. Give an account of the alcoholic fermentation, and of the products formed during the process.

10. What is meant by chemical affinity? and state how it differs from the forces of cohesion and adhesion.

11. Describe the method of determining the composition of water by weight.

12. How would you prepare hydriodic acid? State also its composition and properties.

ZOOLOGY.

7th October, 1874.—*Afternoon.*

Professor MELVILLE, M.D.

1. Describe the structure of the shell in a sea urchin.

2. Mention the leading peculiarities in the skeleton of the frog.

3. Contrast the characters of Reptilia and Aves.

Professor GREENE, B.A., M.D.

4. Contrast the mammalian fauna of tropical Africa with that of tropical America and southern Asia.

5. Give examples of fishes in which the skin is—
   (*a.*) Naked.
   (*b.*) Without scales, but protected by bony plates.
   (*c.*) With cycloid scales.
   (*d.*) With ctenoid scales.

6. Describe the third pair of oral appendages in a typical orthopterous insect, and point out some of their leading modifications in other Orthoptera and Neuroptera.

Professor CUNNINGHAM, M.D., F.L.S.

7. Describe the general anatomy of amphioxus.

8. Give the names and characters of the principal groups of ophidia.

9. Briefly describe the arrangement of the water-vascular system in echinoderms.

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BOTANY.

7th October, 1874.—*Morning.*

Professor MELVILLE, M.D.

1. Describe the modifications of the fruit in cruciferæ.
2. Describe the structure of the flower in the orchis, dandelion, and potato.
3. Mention the diagnostic characters of the principal forms presented by the ovule.

Professor GREENE, B.A., M.D.

4. Describe the structure and position of the male and female organs in marchantia or any other liverwort.
5. What British monopetalous plants have epigynous stamens?
6. Name four natural orders of plants with orthotropous ovules.

Professor CUNNINGHAM, M.D., F.L.S.

7. Describe the various methods of dehiscence in fruits.
8. Describe some of the more important forms of nervation.
9. Give the characters and affinities of gramineæ.

FRENCH.

8th October, 1874.—*Morning.*

Professor MEISSNER, PH.D.

Translate into French :—

The celebrity of the great classical writers is confined within no limits, except those which separate civilized from savage man. Their works are the common property of every polished nation. They have furnished subjects for the painter, and models for the painter. In the minds of the educated classes throughout Europe, their names are indissolubly associated with the endearing recollections of childhood, the old school-room, the first prize, the tears so often shed and so quickly dried. So great is the veneration with which they are regarded, that even the editors

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and commentators, who perform the lowest menial offices to their memory, are considered, like the equerries and chamberlains of sovereign princes, as entitled to a high rank in the table of literary precedence.

MACAULAY.

Professor DE VERICOUR.

Translate into English :—

La conscience fournit une seconde preuve de l'immortalité de notre âme. Chaque homme a au milieu du cœur un tribunal où il commence par se juger soi-même, en attendant que l'arbitre souverain confirme la sentence. Si le vice n'est qu'une conséquence physique de notre organisation, d'où vient cette frayeur qui trouble les jours d'une prospérité coupable? Pourquoi le remords est-il si terrible, qu'on préfère souvent de se soumettre à la pauvreté et à toute la rigueur de la vertu, plutôt que d'acquérir des biens illégitimes? Pourquoi y a-t-il une voix dans le sang, une parole dans la pierre? Le tigre déchire sa proie, et dort; l'homme devient homicide, et veille. Il cherche les lieux déserts, et cependant la solitude l'effraie; il se traîne autour des tombeaux, et cependant il a peur des tombeaux. Son regard est inquiet et mobile; il n'ose fixer le mur de la salle du festin, dans la crainte d'y voir des caractères funestes.

Tous ses sens semblent devenir meilleurs pour le tourmenter : il voit au milieu de la nuit des lueurs menaçantes; il est toujours environné de l'odeur du carnage; il découvre le goût du poison jusque dans les mets qu'il a lui-même apprêtés; son oreille, d'une étrange subtilité, trouve le bruit où tout le monde trouve le silence; et, en embrassant son ami, il croit sentir sous ses vêtements un poignard caché.—CHATEAUBRIAND.

O champs de Bienassis! maison, jardin, prairies,
Treilles qui fléchissaient sous leurs grappes mûries,
Ormes qui sur le seuil étendaient leurs rameaux,
Et d'où sortait le soir le chœur des passereaux;
Vergers où de l'été la teinte monotone
Pâlissait jour à jour aux rayons de l'automne,
Où la feuille, en tombant sous les pleurs du matin,
Dérobait à nos pieds le sentier incertain;

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Pas égarés au loin dans de frais paysages,
Heures tièdes du jour coulant sous des ombrages,
Sommeils rafraîchissants goûtés au bord des eaux,
Songes qui descendaient, qui remontaient si beaux!
Pressentiments divins, intimes confidences,
Lectures, rêverie, entretiens, doux silences,
Table riche des dons que l'automne étalait,
Où les fruits du jardin, où le miel et le lait,
Assaisonnés des soins d'une mère attentive,
De leur luxe champêtre enchantaient le convive,
Silencieux réduit où des rayons de bois,
Par l'âge vermoulus et pliant sous le poids,
Nous offraient ces trésors de l'humaine sagesse
Où nos yeux altérés puisaient jusqu'à l'ivresse,
Où la lampe avec nous veillant jusqu'au matin,
Nous guidait au hasard, comme un phare incertain,
De volume en volume; hélas! croyant encore
Que le livre savait ce que l'auteur ignore,
Et que la vérité, trésor mystérieux,
Pouvait être cherchée ailleurs que dans les cieux!

LAMARTINE.

Professor GEISLER, PH.D.

Translate into French:—

1. Thus the reign of terror was completely established. In the bosom of the Thirty, however, there was a party headed by Theramanes, who disapproved of these proceedings. But his moderation cost him his life. One day as he entered the Senate House, Critias rose and denounced him as a public enemy, and ordered him to be carried off to instant death. Upon hearing these words Theramenes sprang for refuge to the altar in the Senate House, but he was dragged away by Satyrus, the cruel and unscrupulous head of the "Eleven," a body of officers who carried into execution the penal sentence of the law. Being conveyed to prison, he was compelled to drink the fatal hemlock. The constancy of his end might have adorned a better life. After swallowing the draught, he jerked on the floor a drop which remained in the cup, according to the custom of the game called cottabos, exclaiming, "This to the health of the gentle Critias!"

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Translate into English :—

1. Ce matin-là, jamais le ciel frais du jour levant n'avait été plus charmant. Un vent tiède remuait les bruyères, les vapeurs rampaient mollement dans les branchages, la forêt de Fougères, toute pénétrée de l'haleine qui sort des sources, fumait dans l'aube comme une vaste cassolette pleine d'encens ; le bleu du firmament, la blancheur des nuées, la claire transparence des eaux, la verdure, cette gamme harmonieuse qui va de l'aigue-marine à l'émeraude, les groupes d'arbres fraternels, les nappes d'herbes, les plaines profondes, tout avait cette pureté qui est l'éternel conseil de la nature à l'homme. Au milieu de tout cela s'étalait l'affreuse impudeur humaine ; au milieu de tout cela apparaissaient la forteresse et l'échafaud, la guerre et le supplice, les deux figures de l'âge sanguinaire et de la minute sanglante ; la chouette de la nuit du passé et la chauve-souris du crépuscule de l'avenir.

Quatrevingt-treize, by Victor Hugo.

2. Je sus bientôt à quoi m'en tenir. Le coup porte. La contagion gagnait vite. Les blés donneront bien cette année. J'avais pris par le plus long. Cela ne prend pas. Coucher sur la dure, rendre la pareille. Le rouge jure avec le jaune. Tendre des pièges, pousser des soupirs, jeter de l'éclat, ourdir une trame, suivre le cours, afficher le bel esprit, mener grand train, abattre de la besogne, blesser les convenances, asséner des coups, lâcher le mot, trancher le mot, enlever le vote, verser le montant, entamer un discours, lâcher prise, donner essor, faire grand cas (de)—couper court, trancher net, porter à faux, se sentir à l'étroit, prendre au dépourvu—à coup sûr, à plusieurs reprises, à corps perdu, à bout portant de gré ou de force, de tout point, de parti pris.

Des relations suivies, un avertissement préalable. Des traits marqués. Un homme sensé. Un homme sensible. Une démarche hasardée. Les natures les mieux trempées. Les convictions les mieux assises. Un homme bien fait. Un escalier dérobé, dégagé. Une intelligence fortement nourrie. Un rêve pénible.

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GERMAN.

8th October, 1874.—*Morning*.

Professor GEISLER, PH.D.

Translate into German :—

King Alfred, who ascended the throne of England in 871, and who, like Charlemagne, by his magnanimity and wise government acquired the title of the Great, was a prudent economiser of time, well knowing that a moment lost can never be recovered. Alfred wished to divide the day into equal portions, in order to appropriate (verwenden) a certain space of time to the accomplishment of the different objects he had in view.

This was not an easy matter, as clocks were at that time nearly unknown in Europe, and quite so in England. It is true that in fine weather the flight of time could be marked, in some degree, by the course of the sun ; but in the night, and when the sun was hidden by the clouds, there were no means of judging. The king, after much reflection and many experiments, ordered a certain quantity of wax to be made into six candles of equal length and thickness, which, lighted one after the other, as he had found by experience, would last from mid-day to mid-day. On each of these candles he marked twelve divisions or inches, so that he knew nearly how the day was going, as the consumption of each candle marked the expiration of a sixth part, or about four hours, and each division or inch denoted the lapse (verlauf) of twenty minutes. By these means Alfred obtained what he desired, an exact admeasurement of time ; and the improvements which took place during his reign show that both the king and his people had learned to appreciate its value.

Translate into English :—

Als ein Volk beſonderer Bedeutung erſchienen die Germanen dem Geſchichtſchreiber, der den Römern eine ausführliche Schilderung ihres Lebens ihrer Verhältniſſe gab. Er, der gröſſte, deſſen das römiſche kaiſerthum ſich rühmt, hat ihnen eine eigene Darſtellung gewidmet, ein Buch, in dem jede Zeile, wie von dem ernſten Sinn und ſcharfen Blick, ſo von dem Intereſſe des Autors für den Gegenſtand,

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von der Liebe, mit welcher die Arbeit unternommen ist, zeugniß giebt. Nun glaubt Niemand mehr, daß Tacitus in der Germania eine Satire auf Rom zu schreiben oder ein Volk zu schildern die Absicht hatte, wie er es am reinsten und edelsten sich vorstellen mochte. Nur Mangel an jedem Verständniß des Buches und der Geschichte kann dahin führen, an Unterschiebung oder Fälschung zu glauben. Es ist derselbe Historiker der die Geschichte der Heimat und dessen er selbst Zeuge war, voll Mitgefühl und in anschaulicher Lebendigkeit aufzeichnet, der auch das fremde Volk in seiner Eigenthümlichkeit aufzufassen verstand und zu beschreiben würdigte. Er sah seine Bedeutung, erkannte es in seinen Schwächen, aber auch in seiner Größe. Im Einzelnen mochte er sich täuschen, oder nicht völlig unterrichtet sein: mehr auf fremde Berichte als auf eigene Anschauung war er angewiesen; mit einer gewissen Vorliebe legt er den Einrichtungen, die er fand, tiefere sittliche Gedanken unter, auch wohl solche, die dem Volke fremd oder nicht zum Bewußtsein gekommen waren. Aber den Character der Deutschen, ihr Leben, ihre Institutionen, ich möchte hinzusetzen, ihre zunkunft hat er richtig erfaßt; ein Volk eigenster Natur, von allen andern, die der Welt des Alterthums angehörten trotz ursprünglicher Stammesgemeinschaft verschieden, die zeiten der ersten Ansiedlung hinter sich, in weiten Gebieten seßhaft aber immer noch zu kriegerischen Unternehmungen geneigt, voll überströmender kraft; manches in seinem Wesen hart, an's Rohe grenzend, aber der Character rein, edel; die Zustände lebendig hervorgewachsen, nicht künstlich gemacht; reichster Entwicklung fähig, nichts ausgelebt, abgeschlossen. So stellt es sich dem Bilde des Römers dar.

Deutsche Verfassungsgeschichte von Georg Waitz.

Professor MEISSNER, PH.D.

Translate into German :—

When in the country I live much alone, and as I wander over downs and through lanes with lofty hedges, many thoughts come into my mind. I find, too, that the same ones come again and again, and are spiritual companions. At times they insist on being with me, and are resolutely intrusive. I think I will describe them, that so I may have more mastery over them. Instead of suffering them to haunt me as vague faces, I will make them into distinct pictures, which I can give away, or

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hang up in my room, turning them, if I please, with their faces to the wall; and in short, be free to do what I like with them.—HELPS.

Professor DE VERICOUR, LL.D.

Translate into English:—

In der Zeit des Interregnums war das Faustrecht in vollem Gange, weil alle Furcht vor dem obersten Richter, dem Kaiser, verschwunden war. Da war kein Fleck in Deutschland, wo man nicht den Klang der Waffen hörte. Jeder Ritter hatte seine feste Burg. Offne Wohnungen, wie wir jetzt bewohnen, waren außer den Städten, welche selbst alle Festungen waren, und den Hütten der gemeinen Landleute, gar nicht zu finden. Wenn der Ritter sich eine Wohnung bauen wollte, so wählte er den Platz dazu auf dem steilsten Berge oder Felsen, den er auf seinem Grund und Boden finden konnte. Rund herum zog er einen Graben mit Zugbrücken, und je dicker er die Mauern machen konnte, desto besser. Enge und steile Pfade führten zu der Burg hinauf, die nur für Fußgänger und die an steiles Bergklimmen gewöhnten Pferde gangbar waren; und da oben wohnte nun der Ritter mit Frau und Kind und so viel Knechten und Pferden, als er unterhalten konnte. Seinen Unterhalt zog er von seinen Gutsunterthanen, die entweder ganz leibeigen waren und nur so viel von dem Ertrage des Landes, das sie bauten, behielten, als zu ihrer Nothdurft erforderlich war, oder halb Freie, die dem Gutsherrn nur zu gewissen Diensten und gewissem Zins pflichtig waren. Kohlrausch.

ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.

7th October, 1874.—*Morning*.

Professors YONGE, ARMSTRONG, and MOFFETT.

1. Compare the character of Richard II. as represented by Shakspere with his character as depicted in history.

2. A poet may depict historical characters with variations from the originals.—On what grounds?

3. Explain the difficulties in the following passages:—

(*a.*) Once more, the more to aggravate the note,
With a foul traitor's name stuff I thy throat.

(*b.*) The bitter clamour of two eager tongues.

(*c.*) I'll answer thee in any fair degree,
Or chivalrous design of knightly trial.

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(*d.*) Where doth the world thrust forth a vanity—
So it be new, there's no respect how vile—
That is not quickly buzz'd into his ears?

(*e.*) Imp out our drooping country's broken wing,—

(*f.*) Whilst you have fed upon my signories,
* * * * * * * *
From my own windows torn my household coat,
Razed out my imprese, leaving me no sign,
Save men's opinions, and my living blood,
To show the world I am a gentleman.

4. Point out the most important anachronisms in the Play of *Richard II.*

5. Give a brief biographical sketch of Dr. Johnson; commenting on his literary and personal character.

6. Give a brief abridgment of Dr. Johnson's criticism on the poetical genius of Dryden and Pope; discussing its justice; explaining how far you coincide with or differ from it; and supporting your own view by quotations from the works of both poets.

7. Sketch the plan and the general contents of *The Vanity of Human Wishes;* quoting any passages you think remarkable for power or pathos.

8. Goldsmith's *Traveller* and *Deserted Village* were each written with a didactic purpose? This is indicated in the alternative title of *The Traveller?*

9. The Poet Campbell remarks that "there is perhaps no couplet in English rhyme more perspicuously condensed than those two lines of *The Traveller* in which the poet describes the at once flattering, vain, and happy character of the French":—Quote the lines.

10. Gilbert Wakefield thinks that "the origin of perhaps the sublimest simile that English poetry can boast is to be found in Claudian:—

'ut altus Olympi
Vertex, qui spatio ventos hiemesque relinquit,—
Sub pedibus nimbos et rauca tonitrua calcat:
Sic patiens animus:—'"

Quote from *The Deserted Village* the simile referred to.

11. Give in chronological order the names of the leading English Essayists; and describe the principal characteristics of their different styles.

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LOGIC.

October, 1874.

Professor PARK, M.A.

1. Define Logic, and show that it may be treated as both a Science and an Art. Explain—"An essential characteristic of advancing science is increase in definiteness."

2. Give the technical symbols of these propositions :—

(1.) "Early ideas are not usually true ideas."

(2.) "The facts of aboriginal life seem to indicate that dress is developed out of decorations."

(3.) "Warm-blooded animals are without exception air-breathers."

(4.) "Then was then, and now is now."

3. Prove that:—

(1.) "The combination of a particular major premiss with a negative minor premiss leads to no valid inference."

(2.) "Wherever there is a particular conclusion without a particular premiss, something superfluous is invariably assumed in the premisses."

4. Show that "the only notion of a cause which the theory of Induction requires, is such a notion as can be gained from experience." Why is it that "we do not call night the cause, nor even a condition, of day?"

5. State the chief problems of Material Logic, and discuss the nature of inductive proof. You are invited to notice the views of Bacon, Whately, Mill, Sir W. Hamilton, and Professor Fowler.

6. Investigate the formal validity of these inferences:—

(1.) "An intense heat is a pain, and a pain cannot exist in a senseless material substance; it follows that an intense heat can exist only in a perceiving mind."

(2.) "The favourers of aristocracy were in power in Athens at the close of the Peloponnesian war: but Plato and Xenophon were favourers of aristocracy; therefore they had political power at that period."

(3.) Every horse is an animal; therefore the largest horse is the largest animal.

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(4.) "Men can sometimes screen themselves from the penalty of human laws, but no man can be unjust or ungrateful without suffering; hence these laws must have proceeded from a more excellent legislator than man."

(5.) "The spirituality of God, which is beyond dispute, proves the possibility of immaterial existence."

Professor MOFFETT, LL.D.

7. Explain the nature of the Predicables.

Distinguish accurately between Difference, Property, and Accident.

If an Accident be the Predicate of a true Affirmative Proposition, what will be the *Quantity* of the Proposition?

8. How far is it true to say that we cannot know a thing without knowing its Opposite?

Take this Proposition:—"He cannot become rich who will not labour;" and give all its Logical Opposites, and the Converse of its Contradictory.

9. Express in syllogistic form the following argument, showing its Mode and Figure; and prove the Special Rules of the Figure:—"It cannot be true that all coercion is mischievous, if Government involves coercion, and yet is sometimes not mischievous."

10. Distinguish carefully the different kinds of Reasoning to which the term "Induction" has been applied.

"I will go on," said King James, "I have been only too indulgent. Indulgence ruined my father." Express clearly the process of Reasoning involved in this utterance. Is it Induction? or what?

Discuss its validity.

11. "The Statistics of Crime reveal causes by the Method of Concomitant Variations."—Explain this remark.

Give the Canon of the Method, and exhibit the illative process.

12. Investigate the nature and the value of the argument from Analogy.

How is it related to the Inductive process?

On what does its Cogency depend?

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METAPHYSICS.

October, 1874.

Professor PARK, M.A.

1. Explain:—"The facts of consciousness are to be considered in two points of view, either as evidencing their own ideal or phenomenal existence, or as evidencing the objective existence of something else beyond them. A belief in the former is not identical with a belief in the latter."

2. The theory of Berkeley "does not deny to objects a reality independent of us?" Examine—"All mankind, including Berkeley and Hume, really believed in Matter, inasmuch as unless they did, they would not have turned aside to save themselves from running against a post."

3. What are the primary laws of Association? State the laws of Obliviscence and Inseparable Association, and their more important applications.

4. What are the leading ideas of the system of Leibniz? Contrast his system with that of Spinoza.

5. Give an account of Nominalism, naming its chief modern supporters and their critics.

6. Investigate the nature of the relation between a cause and its effect; *or*, state and examine various classifications of mental phenomena.

Professor MOFFETT, LL.D.

7. Explain and criticize Sir W. Hamilton's classification of the Cognitive Faculties.

8. What is the law of relation between Sensation and Perception, and by what proofs is it established?

9. Enumerate all the modes whereby we estimate the Distance of a Visible object.

10. Locke refers all Knowledge to Experience;—On what grounds?

How, and on what grounds, is this doctrine modified by Kant?

11. Distinguish, in the language of Kant, between Analytic and Synthetic Judgments, and between the two

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classes of Synthetic Judgments; and state to what class each of the following Judgments should be referred:—

a. "All bodies are extended."
b. "All bodies are heavy."
c. "All colour is extended."
d. "A straight line is the shortest line between two points."
e. "Every phenomenon has a cause."

12. Compare the proofs offered by Descartes, Locke, and Kant, for the Existence of God.

HISTORY.

7th October, 1874.—*Afternoon.*

Professors YONGE, ARMSTRONG, and MOFFETT.

1. Describe the principal features of the Feudal System as established in England by the Norman Kings.

2. What appear to you to have been the influences of the Crusades upon the civilization of Western Europe?

3. In a recent History Becket is described as "the first of English descent who after the Conquest rose to any eminence in the State."—Were the parents of Becket English by birth or by descent?

4. Compare the character of Becket with that of the great prelate who flourished in the reign of Henry I.

5. Give an account of the establishment of the Parliament, and of any modifications or alterations of its original constitution which took place in the reign of Edward I.; explaining, among other things, how far it was a novel institution, or how far it was a development of any previously existing in the kingdom.

6. Give a brief sketch of the career of the Maid of Orleans.

7. Give an account of the principal transactions in the court of Henry VI. between the death of the Duke of Bedford and the appointment of the Duke of York as Protector of the kingdom; especially mentioning those which concerned Cardinal Beaufort, the Duke of Gloucester, and the Duke of Suffolk.

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8. Give a brief account of the Wars of the Roses.
9. Who was the last male of the Plantagenet line, and what was his fate?

POLITICAL ECONOMY.

October, 1874.

Professor LESLIE.

1. How does social and industrial progress tend to affect the prices of land, raw produce, and manufactures respectively, and why?
2. Does the increased facility of emigration nullify the Malthusian law of population in your opinion or not, and why?
3. Where a tithe of all raw produce is exacted from farmers by the State for an established church, what is the incidence of the tithe, and why?

Professor MILLS.

4. Explain the effect of the introduction of machinery on the wages of labour.
5. Explain the economical doctrine of rent.
6. Explain the Malthusian doctrine of population.

Professor LUPTON.

7. What was the mercantile theory, and what was the principal fallacy involved in it?
8. What are respectively the effects of agricultural improvements upon rent, wages, and profits?
9. State the object and principal provisions of the Bank Charter Act of 1844.

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HONORS WITH THE FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS.

GREEK.

October, 1874.

Professor RYALL, LL.D.

Translate:—

EURIPIDES—*Iphig. in Aulide*, vv. 1188–1221.

εἰ μὲν τὸν Ὀρφέως εἶχον, ὦ πάτερ, λόγον,
πείθειν ἐπῳδοὺς', ὥσθ' ὁμαρτεῖν μοι πέτρας,
κηλεῖν τε τοῖς λόγοισιν οὓς ἐβουλόμην,
ἐνταῦθ' ἂν ἦλθον. νῦν δὲ τἀπ' ἐμοῦ σοφά,
δάκρυα παρέξω· ταῦτα γὰρ δυναίμεθ' ἄν.
ἱκετηρίαν δὲ γόνασιν ἐξάπτω σέθεν
τὸ σῶμα τοὔμόν, ὅπερ ἔτικτεν ἥδε σοι,
μή μ' ἀπολέσῃς ἄωρον· ἡδὺ γὰρ τὸ φῶς
λεύσσειν· τὰ δ' ὑπὸ γῆν μή μ' ἰδεῖν ἀναγκάσῃς.
πρώτη σ' ἐκάλεσα πατέρα καὶ σὺ παῖδ' ἐμέ·
πρώτη δὲ γόνασι σοῖσι σῶμα δοῦσ' ἐμὸν
φίλας χάριτας ἔδωκα κἀντεδεζάμην.
λόγος δ' ὁ μὲν σὸς ἦν ὅδ'· ἀρά σ', ὦ τέκνον,
εὐδαίμον' ἀνδρὸς ἐν δόμοισιν ὄψομαι,
ζῶσάν τε καὶ θάλλουσαν ἀξίως ἐμοῦ;
οὐμὸς δ' ὅδ' ἦν αὖ περὶ σὸν ἐξαρτωμένης
γένειον, οὗ νῦν ἀντιλάζυμαι χερί·
τί δ' ἀρ' ἐγὼ σέ, πρίσβυν ἀρ' εἰσδέξομαι
ἐμῶν φίλαισιν ὑποδοχαῖς δόμων, πάτερ,
πόνων τιθηνοὺς ἀποδιδοῦσά σοι τροφάς;
τούτων ἐγὼ μὲν τῶν λόγων μνήμην ἔχω,
σὺ δ' ἐπιλέλησαι, καί μ' ἀποκτεῖναι θέλεις.
μὴ πρός σε Πέλοπος καὶ πρὸς Ἀτρέως πατρὸς
καὶ τῆσδε μητρός, ἣ πρὶν ὠδίνουσ' ἐμὲ
νῦν δευτέραν ὠδῖνα τήνδε λαμβάνει.
τί μοι μέτεστι τῶν Ἀλεξάνδρου γάμων
Ἑλένης τε; πόθεν ἦλθ' ἐπ' ὀλέθρῳ τώμῳ, πάτερ;
βλέψον πρὸς ἡμᾶς, ὄμμα δὸς φίλημά τε,

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ἵν' ἀλλὰ τοῦτο κατθανοῦσ' ἔχω σίθεν
μνημεῖον, εἰ μὴ τοῖς ἐμοῖς πείθει λόγοις.
ἀδελφέ, μικρὸς μὲν σύ γ' ἐπίκουρος φίλοις,
ὅμως δὲ συνδάκρυσον, ἱκέτευσον πατρὸς
τὴν σὴν ἀδελφὴν μὴ θανεῖν· αἴσθημά τοι 1220
κἂν νηπίοις γε τῶν κακῶν ἐγγίγνεται.

(A)—1. Explain clearly the construction of each of the following words:—*ἱκετηρίαν*, *ἐξαρτωμένης*, *σε*, v. 1205. *σε*, v. 1210. *ἐμέ*, v. 1211.

2. Supply ellipses where they occur in the extract.

(B)—1. Upon what grounds is it supposed that the *Iphigenia in Aulide* was not published until after the death of Euripides?

2. Describe accurately the scene of the play. Of whom did its chorus consist?

(C.)—Explain the following expressions:—*κυκλώπων θύμελαι—πεσσῶν μορφαὶ πολύπλοκοι—χρυσοδαίδαλτοι στομίοις πῶλοι—πρίασθαι τὸ φιλότιμον ἐκ μέσου—μεταβαλεῖν ἄλλους τρόπους—δρᾶν τι κεδνὸν βαρβαρους τοὺς ουδένας.*

(D.)—Describe the positions of Mycenæ—Pylos—Alpheus R.—Echinades Ins.

Professor MacDouall, LL.D.

Translate perspicuously the following passage from Herodotus:—

*σχεδὸν δὲ καὶ πάντων τῶν θεῶν τὰ οὐνόματα ἐξ Αἰγύπτου ἐλήλυθε ἐς τὴν Ἑλλάδα. διότι μὲν γὰρ ἐκ τῶν βαρβάρων ἥκει, πυνθανόμενος οὕτω εὑρίσκω ἐόν· δοκέω δ' ὧν μάλιστα ἀπ' Αἰγύπτου ἀπῖχθαι. ὅτι γὰρ δὴ μὴ Ποσειδέωνος καὶ Διοσκούρων, ὡς καὶ πρότερόν μοι ταῦτα εἴρηται, καὶ Ἥρης καὶ Ἱστίης καὶ Θέμιος καὶ Χαρίτων καὶ Νηρηίδων, τῶν ἄλλων θεῶν Αἰγυπτίοισι αἰεί κοτε τὰ οὐνόματά ἐστι ἐν τῇ χώρῃ. λέγω δὴ τὰ λέγουσι αὐτοὶ Αἰγύπτιοι. τῶν δὲ οὐ φασι θεῶν γινώσκειν τὰ οὐνόματα, οὗτοι δή μοι δοκέουσι ὑπὸ Πελασγῶν οὐνομασθῆναι, πλὴν Ποσειδέωνος. τοῦτον δὲ τὸν θεὸν παρὰ Λιβύων ἐπύθοντο· οὐδαμοὶ γὰρ ἀπ' ἀρχῆς Ποσειδέωνος οὔνομα ἔκτηνται εἰ μὴ Λίβυες, οἳ καὶ τιμῶσι τὸν θεὸν τοῦτον αἰεί. νομίζουσι δ' ὧν Αἰγύπτιοι οὐδ' ἥρωσι οὐδέν. * * * * ἔθυον δὲ πάντα πρότερον οἱ Πελασγοὶ θεοῖσι ἐπευχόμενοι, ὡς ἐγὼ ἐν Δωδώνῃ οἶδα ἀκούσας, ἐπωνυμίην δὲ οὐδ' οὔνομα ἐποιεῦντο οὐδενὶ αὐτῶν· οὐ γὰρ ἀκηκόεσάν κω. θεοὺς δὲ προσουνόμασάν σφεας ἀπὸ τοῦ τοιούτου, ὅτι κόσμῳ θέντες τὰ πάντα πρήγματα καὶ πάσας νομὰς εἶχον. ἔπειτεν δέ, χρόνου πολλοῦ διεξελ-*

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θόντος, ἐπύθοντο ἐκ τῆς Αἰγύπτου ἀπιγμένα τὰ οὐνόματα τῶν θεῶν τῶν ἄλλων, Διονύσου δὲ ὕστερον πολλῷ ἐπύθοντο. καὶ μετὰ χρόνον ἐχρηστηριάζοντο περὶ τῶν οὐνομάτων ἐν Δωδώνῃ· τὸ γὰρ δὴ μαντήιον τοῦτο νενόμισται ἀρχαιότατον τῶν ἐν Ἕλλησι χρηστηρίων εἶναι, καὶ ἦν τὸν χρόνον τοῦτον μοῦνον. ἐπεὶ ὦν ἐχρηστηριάζοντο εἰ ἀνέλωνται τὰ οὐνόματα τὰ ἀπὸ τῶν βαρβάρων ἥκοντα, ἀνεῖλε τὸ μαντήιον χρᾶσθαι. ἀπὸ μὲν δὴ τούτου τοῦ χρόνου ἔθυον τοῖσι οὐνόμασι τῶν θεῶν χρεόμενοι. παρὰ δὲ Πελασγῶν Ἕλληνες ἐξεδέξαντο ὕστερον. ἔνθεν δὲ ἐγίνετο ἕκαστος τῶν θεῶν, εἴτε αἰεί ἦσαν πάντες, ὁκοῖοί τέ τινες τὰ εἴδεα, οὐκ ἠπιστέατο μέχρι οὗ πρώην τε καὶ χθὲς ὡς εἰπεῖν λόγῳ.

1. What seems to be the true purport of the historical hypothesis here propounded? To what extent might it be allowed, if rightly understood?

2. Explain how a treatise on the history of Egypt—natural, civil, and religious—came to be incorporated by Herodotus in his work, and that quite in consonance with his general plan.

3. Write out the four last sentences (from *ἐπεὶ ὦν*, &c.) in the Attic dialect, and add the Attic forms of some noticeable words found elsewhere in this extract.

Professor D'ARCY THOMPSON, M.A.

DEMOSTHENES—*Olynthiac Orations.*

1. Translate the following:—

τὸ μὲν οὖν ἐπίορκον καὶ ἄπιστον καλεῖν ἄνευ τοῦ τὰ πεπραγμένα δεικνύναι λοιδορίαν εἶναί τις ἂν φήσειε κενὴν δικαίως· τὸ δὲ πάνθ' ὅσα πώποτ' ἔπραξε διεξιόντα, ἐφ' ἅπασι τούτοις ἐλέγχειν καὶ βραχέος λόγου συμβαίνει δεῖσθαι, καὶ δυοῖν ἕνεκα ἡγοῦμαι συμφέρειν εἰρῆσθαι, τοῦ τ' ἐκεῖνον, ὅπερ καὶ ἀληθὲς ὑπάρχει, φαῦλον φαίνεσθαι, καὶ τοῦ τοὺς ὑπερεκπεπληγμένους ὡς ἅμαχόν τινα τὸν Φίλιππον ἰδεῖν ὅτι πάντα διεξελήλυθεν οἷς πρότερον παρακρουόμενος μέγας ηὐξήθη, καὶ πρὸς αὐτὴν ἥκει τὴν τελευτὴν τὰ πράγματ' αὐτῷ. ἐγὼ γάρ, ὦ ἄνδρες Ἀθηναῖοι, σφόδρ' ἂν ἡγούμην καὶ αὐτὸς φοβερὸν τὸν Φίλιππον καὶ θαυμαστόν, εἰ τὰ δίκαια πράττοντα ἑώρων ηὐξημένον· νῦν δὲ θεωρῶν καὶ σκοπῶν εὑρίσκω τὴν μὲν ἡμετέραν εὐήθειαν τὸ κατ' ἀρχὰς, ὅτε Ὀλυνθίους ἀπήλαυνόν τινες ἐνθένδε βουλομένους ὑμῖν διαλεχθῆναι, τῷ τὴν Ἀμφίπολιν φάσκειν παραδώσειν καὶ τὸ θρυλούμενόν ποτε ἀπόρρητον ἐκεῖνο κατασκευάσαι, τοῦτῳ προσαγαγόμενον, τὴν δ' Ὀλυνθίων φιλίαν μετὰ ταῦτα τῷ Ποτίδαιαν οὖσαν ὑμετέραν ἐξελεῖν·

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καὶ τοὺς μὲν πρότερον συμμάχους ὑμᾶς ἀδικῆσαι, παραδοῦναι δ' ἐκείνοις, Θετταλοὺς δὲ νῦν τὰ τελευταῖα τῷ Μαγνησίαν παραδώσειν ὑποσχέσθαι καὶ τὸν Φωκικὸν πόλεμον πολεμήσειν ὑπὲρ αὐτῶν ἀναδέξασθαι. ὅλως δ' οὐδεὶς ἔστιν ὅντιν' οὐ πεφενάκικεν ἐκεῖνος τῶν αὐτῷ χρησαμένων· τὴν γὰρ ἑκάστων ἄνοιαν ἀεὶ τῶν ἀγνοούντων αὐτὸν ἐξαπατῶν καὶ προσλαμβάνων οὕτως ηὐξήθη. ὥσπερ οὖν διὰ τούτων ἦρθη μέγας, ἡνίκα ἕκαστοι συμφέρον αὐτὸν ἑαυτοῖς ᾠοντό τι πράξειν, οὕτως ὀφείλει διὰ τῶν αὐτῶν τούτων καὶ καθαιρεθῆναι πάλιν, ἐπειδὴ πάνθ' ὅνεκα ἑαυτοῦ ποιῶν ἐξελήλεγκται.

(*a.*) Parse fully the following words, occurring respectively in the eleventh, fourteenth, fifteenth, and seventeenth lines above:—

εὐήθειαν, τούτῳ, φιλίαν, and Θετταλούς.

2. Explain fully the following words and expressions:

(*a.*) νομοθέτας καθιστάναι. (*b.*) ἀνάστασις. (*c.*) φιλοπραγμοσύνη. (*d.*) διαλλαγαί. (*e.*) παρακρούεσθαι. (*f.*) πεζέταιροι. (*g.*) σύδενων εἰσὶ βελτίους. (*h.*) Καλλίας ὁ δημόσιος. (*i.*) κατὰ συμμορίας πολιτεύεσθαι. (*j.*) μετὰ τὰ Μυστήρια. (*k.*) ἐκπολεμῶσαί τινά τινι (*l.*) τὰ Θεωρικά. (*m.*) οἱ τοῦ δεῖνος ξένοι.

HOMER—*Odyssey.*

1. Translate the following passages:—

(*a.*) μαῖ', ἄγε δή μοι οἶνον ἐν ἀμφιφορεῦσιν ἄφυσσον
ἡδύν, ὅ τις μετὰ τὸν λαρώτατος, ὃν σὺ φυλάσσεις,
κεῖνον δἰομένη τὸν κάμμορον, εἴποθεν ἔλθοι
διογενὴς Ὀδυσεὺς θάνατον καὶ κῆρας ἀλύξας.
δώδεκα δ' ἐμπλησον, καὶ πώμασιν ἄρσον ἅπαντας.
ἐν δέ μοι ἄλφιτα χεῦον ἐϋρραφίεσσι δοροῖσιν·
εἴκοσι δ' ἔστω μάτρα μυληφάτου ἀλφίτου ἀκτῆς.
αὐτὴ δ' οἴη ἴσθι. τὰ δ' ἀθρόα πάντα τετύχθω·
ἐσπέριος γὰρ ἐγών αἰρήσομαι, ὁππότε κεν δὴ
μήτηρ εἰς ὑπερῷ' ἀναβῇ κοίτου τε μέδηται.—(II., 349–358.)

(*b.*) ἦλθε δὲ χαλκεὺς
δπλ' ἐν χερσὶν ἔχων χαλκῆϊα, πείρατα τίχνης,
ἄκμονά τε σφῦραν τ' εὐποίητόν τε πυράγρην,
ὅσσα τε χρυσὸν εἰργάζετο· ἦλθε δ' Ἀθήνη
ἱρῶν ἀντιόωσα. γέρων δ' ἱππηλάτα Νέστωρ
χρυσὸν ἔδωκ'· ὁ δ' ἔπειτα βοὸς κέρασιν περίχευεν
ἀσκήσας, ἵν' ἄγαλμα θεὰ κεχάροιτο ἰδοῦσα.
βοῦν δ' ἀγέτην κεράων Στατίος καὶ δῖος Ἐχέφρων.

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χίρνιβα δέ σφ' Ἄρητος ἐν ἀνθεμόεντι λέβητι
ἤλυθεν ἐκ θαλάμοιο φέρων, ἐτίρῃ δ' ἔχεν οὐλάς
ἐν κανέῳ. πίλεκυν δὲ μενεπτόλεμος Θρασυμήδης
ὀξὺν ἔχων ἐν χειρὶ παρίστατο, βοῦν ἐπικόψων.
Περσεὺς δ' ἀμνίον εἶχε. γέρων δ' ἱππηλάτα Νέστωρ
χίρνιβά τ' οὐλοχύτας τε κατήρχετο, πολλὰ δ' Ἀθήνῃ
εὔχετ' ἀπαρχόμενος, κεφαλῆς τρίχας ἐν πυρὶ βάλλων.
—(III., 432–446.)

2. Explain fully the signification of the following words and expressions :—

(*a.*) Ἄτλας ὀλοόφρων. (*b.*) Ἀργειφόντης. (*c*). Διάκτορος. (*d.*) Γλαυκῶπις. (*e.*) ἱστος. (*f.*) ἠλακάτη. (*g.*) δαίφρων. (*h.*) ἠριγένεια. (*i.*) δάκρυ' ἀναπρῆσαι. (*j.*) αἶγας ἀνίεσθαι. (*k.*) ἵκμενος οὖρος. (*l.*) μεσόδμη. (*m.*) εὐρύοπα Ζεύς. (*n.*) σπίλας. (*o.*) Τριτογένεια. (*p.*) ἐνώπια. (*q.*) ἀσάμινθος. (*r.*) Ἐρεμβοί. (*s.*) τάλαρος. (*t.*) ἰοδνεφὲς εἶρος. (*u.*) φάρμακον ἄχυλον. (*v.*) μάσταξ. (*w.*) νέπυδες. (*x.*) τέρπεσθαι αἰγανέῃσιν ἰέντας. (*y.*) πίσυρες. (*z.*) χρυσόῤῥαπις.

Professor MacDouall.

Translate in Attic prose :—

As we proceeded we came upon an aged woman in the midst of the field, sitting alone, wrapt up in a dark cloak. We questioned her, and learnt that she had travelled on foot for several days from a distant province towards her own home, and that on reaching it she had found her cottage destroyed and her family scattered.—I said that I would not bargain for a fellow-man to hold in slavery, no matter how low the price at which he might be offered. The dealer for some time persisted in holding out what might have seemed strong inducements, but at last he went off disappointed and enraged.—As soon as I can I will report to you about the numbers and the movements of the invaders, that you may take the speediest and most expedient steps for defeating and dispersing them.

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GREEK VERSE COMPOSITION.

9th October, 1874.—*Afternoon.*

Professor RYALL, LL.D.

Now is the winter of our discontent
Make glorious summer by this sun of York:
And all the clouds that low'rd upon our house,
In the deep bosom of the ocean buried.
Now are our brows bound with victorious wreaths;
Our bruised arms hung up for monuments;
Our stern alarums changed to merry meetings,
Our dreadful marches to delightful measures.
Grim-visag'd war hath smooth'd his wrinkled front;
And now, instead of mounting barbed steeds,
To fright the souls of fearful adversaries,
He capers nimbly in a lady's chamber,
To the lascivious pleasing of a lute.

LATIN.

9th October, 1874.—*Morning.*

Professor NESBITT, M.A.

Translate:—

1. Non alios prima crescentis origine mundi
Inluxisse dies aliumve habuisse tenorem
Crediderim: ver illud erat, ver magnus agebat
Orbis, et hibernis parcebant flatibus Euri,
Quum primae lucem pecudes hausere, virûmque
Terrea progenies duris caput extulit arvis,
Immissaeque ferae silvis et sidera caelo.
Nec res hunc tenerae possent perferre laborem,
Si non tanta quies iret frigusque caloremque
Inter, et exciperet caeli indulgentia terras.
Quod superest, quaecumque premes virgulta per agros,
Sparge fimo pingui et multa memor occule terra,
Aut lapidem bibulum aut squalentis infode conchas:
Inter enim labentur aquae, tenuisque subibit
Halitus, atque animos tollent sata. Iamque reperti,
Qui saxo super atque ingentis pondere testae
Urgerent: hoc effusos munimen ad imbris,
Hoc, ubi hiulca siti findit canis aestifer arva.

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2. Utraque vis apibus pariter metuenda; neque illae
Nequiquam in tectis certatim tenuia cera
Spiramenta linunt, fucoque et floribus oras
Explent, collectumque haec ipsa ad munera gluten
Et visco et Phrygiae servant pice lentius Idae.
Saepe etiam effossis, si vera est fama, latebris
Sub terra fovere larem, penitusque repertae
Pumicibusque cavis exesaeque arboris antro.
Tu tamen et levi rimosa cubilia limo
Ungue fovens circum, et raras superiiice frondes.
Neu propius tectis taxum sine, neve rubentis
Ure foco cancros, altae neu crede paludi,
Aut ubi odor caeni gravis, aut ubi concava pulsu
Saxa sonant vocisque offensa resultat imago.

3. At nunc divitibus cenandi nulla voluptas,
Nil rhombus, nil dama sapit, putere videntur
Unguenta atque rosae, latos nisi sustinet orbes
Grande ebur et magno sublimis pardus hiatu,
Dentibus ex illis, quos mittit porta Syenes
Et Mauri celeres et Mauro obscurior Indus,
Et quos deposuit Nabathaeo bellua saltu,
Iam nimios capitique graves. Hinc surgit orexis,
Hinc stomacho vires; nam pes argenteus illis
Annulus in digito quod ferreus. Ergo superbum
Convivam caveo, qui me sibi comparat et res
Despicit exiguas. Adeo nulla uncia nobis
Est eboris nec tessellae nec calculus ex hac
Materia, quin ipsa manubria cultellorum
Ossea; non tamen his ulla umquam obsonia fiunt
Rancidula, aut ideo peior gallina secatur.
Sed nec structor erit, cui cedere debeat omnis
Pergula, discipulus Trypheri doctoris, apud quem
Sumine cum magno lepus atque aper et pygargus
Et Scythicae volucres et phoenicopterus ingens
Et Gaetulus oryx hebeti lautissima ferro
Caeditur et tota sonat ulmea cena Subura.

What is the variant for *vires* in the ninth line?

4. Translate and explain:—

(*a.*) Saepe in honore deum medio stans hostia ad aram,
Lanea dum nivea circumdatur infula vitta,
Inter cunctantis cecidit moribunda ministros.

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(*b.*) At ille:
Scis, Proteu, scis ipse; neque est te fallere quidquam;
Sed tu desine velle.

(*c.*) Altera quos nudo traducit Gallia talo.

(*d.*) Cum tenues nuper discinxerit Marius Afros.

(*e.*) Mitte ostia, Cæsar,
Mitte, sed in magna legatum quaere popina.

(*f.*) Vis certe pila, cohortes,
Egregios equites et castra domestica.

(*g.*) Ab ingrato jam fastiditur aratro.
(Explain and illustrate this use of *ab.*)

(*h.*) Manet illa tamen jactura nec unquam
Depositum tibi sospes erit, sed corpore trunco
Invidiosa dabit minimus solatia sanguis.
(Explain and illustrate this use of *sed.*)

5. When did Juvenal write? Mention any definite references to dates which occur in his writings.

6. Cite any references to earlier writers in the Satires of Juvenal which you can recall.

Professor MAGUIRE, LL.D.

Translate clearly:—

CICERO—*Ad Fam.*

1. Rupae studium non defuit declarandorum munerum tuo nomine, sed nec mihi placuit nec cuiquam tuorum quidquam te absente fieri quod tibi, quum venisses, non esset integrum. Equidem meam sententiam aut scribam ad te postea pluribus aut, ne ad eam meditere, imparatum te offendam coramque contra istam rationem meam dicam, ut aut te ad meam sententiam adducam aut certe testatum apud animum tuum relinquam quid senserim, ut, si quando—quod nolim—displicere tibi tuum consilium coeperit, possis meum recordari. Brevi tamen sic habeto, in eum statum temporum tuum reditum incidere, ut iis bonis, quae tibi natura, studio, fortuna data sunt, facilius omnia, quae sunt amplissima in re publica, consequi possis quam muneribus; quorum neque facultatem quisquam admiratur—est enim copiarum, non virtutis—neque quis-

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quam est quin satietate iam defessus sit. Sed aliter atque ostenderam facio, qui ingrediar ad explicandam rationem sententiae meae. Qua re omnem hanc disputationem in adventum tuum differo. Summa scito in exspectatione esse eaque a te exspectari, quae a summa virtute summoque ingenio exspectanda sunt: ad quae si es, ut debes, paratus—quod ita esse confido—plurimis maximisque muneribus et nos amicos et cives tuos universos et rem publicam adficies. Illud cognosces profecto, mihi te neque cariorem neque iucundiorem esse quemquam.—(II., 3.)

2. Itaque neque ego hunc Hispaniensem casum exspecto, de quo mihi exploratum est ita esse, ut tu scribis, neque quidquam astute cogito. Si quando erit civitas, erit profecto nobis locus: sin autem non erit, in easdem solitudines tu ipse, ut arbitror, venies, in quibus nos consedisse audies. Sed ego fortasse vaticinor et haec omnia meliores habebunt exitus. Recordor enim desperationes eorum, qui senes erant adolescente me: eos ego fortasse nunc imitor et utor aetatis vitio. Velim ita sit. Sed tamen!..... Togam praetextam texi Oppio puto te audisse. Nam Curtius noster dibaphum cogitat: sed eum infector moratur. Hoc aspersi, ut scires me tamen in stomacho solere ridere. De Dolabella, quod scripsi, suadeo videas, tamquam si tua res agatur. Extremum illud erit: nos nihil turbulenter, nihil temere faciemus. Te tamen oramus, quibuscumque erimus in terris, ut nos liberosque nostros ita tueare, ut amicitia nostra et tua fides postulabit.—(II., 16.)

In what particulars did a Roman letter differ from one of ours?

Do you perfer the title *Epistolæ Ad Familiares* or *Ad Diversos?*

State briefly the king of Egypt's case.

Tacitus.

Translate so as to bring out fully the force of the constitutional terms:—

Urbem Romam a principio reges habuere. Libertatem et consulatum L. Brutus instituit. Dictaturae ad tempus sumebantur; neque decemviralis potestas ultra biennium,

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neque tribunorum militum consulare ius diu valuit. Non Cinnae, non Sullae longa dominatio; et Pompei Crassique potentia cito in Caesarem, Lepidi atque Antonii arma in Augustum cessere, qui cuncta discordiis civilibus fessa nomine principis sub imperium accepit. Sed veteris populi Romani prospera vel adversa claris scriptoribus memorata sunt; temporibusque Augusti dicendis non defuere decora ingenia, donec gliscente adulatione deterrerentur.—(*Ann.* I., 1.)

Translate:—

At Germanicus legionum, quas navibus vexerat, secundam et quartam decumam itinere terrestri P. Vitellio ducendas tradit, quo levior classis vadoso mari innaret vel reciproco sideret. Vitellius primum iter sicca humo aut modice adlabente aestu quietum habuit: mox impulsu aquilonis, simul sidere aequinoctii, quo maxime tumescit Oceanus, rapi agique agmen. Et opplebantur terrae: eadem freto litori campis facies, neque discerni poterant incerta ab solidis, brevia a profundis. Sternuntur fluctibus, hauriuntur gurgitibus; iumenta, sarcinae, corpora exanima interfluunt, occursant. Permiscentur inter se manipuli, modo pectore modo ore tenus extantes, aliquando subtracto solo disiecti aut obruti. Non vox et mutui hortatus iuvabant adversante unda; nihil strenuus ab ignavo, sapiens ab inprudenti, consilia a casu differre: cuncta pari violentia involvebantur.—(I., 70.)

Show the relationship of Germanicus to Julius Cæsar.

Professor MAGUIRE, LL.D.

This fortunate day happened to be his daughter's birthday, the anniversary of the foundation of the colony of Brundisium, and of the Temple of Salus or Safety at Rome, near which Atticus lived—three most happy coincidences. Cicero was entertained in the same hospitable house which had received him the year before, when he was flying from Italy. On the eighth, while he was still at Brundisium, he was informed by a letter from his brother that the bill for his return had been enacted at the Comitia Centuriata. After a most honourable reception by the people of Brundisium, he set out for Rome.

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All along the way by which he travelled the Italian towns made holiday to celebrate his coming; the roads were filled with deputations sent from all parts to meet him. As he approached the city every man who was in any way known came out to welcome his return; and from the Porta Capena, by which gate he entered the city, the steps of the temples were crowded by the lowest sort, who received him with loud applause. The same popular demonstrations accompanied him to the Capitol, on which and in the Forum there was a wonderful crowd. He has himself told the story of his triumphant return. The day was the fourth of September, in the sixteenth month of his exile, as Plutarch and Appian reckon, but if he left Rome about the end of March, B.C. 58, it would be in the eighteenth month.

Professor NESBITT, M.A.

Translate into Latin Hexameters:—

And sometimes too a burst of rain
Swept from the black horizon, broad, descends
In one continuous flood. Still overhead
The mingling tempest weaves its gloom, and still
The deluge deepens; till the fields around
Lie sunk and flatted in the sordid wave.
Sudden the ditches swell, the meadows swim,
Red from the hills innumerable streams
Tumultuous roar; before whose rushing tide
Herds, flocks and harvests, cottages and swains
Roll mingled down; all that the winds had spared
In one wild moment ruined; the big hopes
And well-earned treasures of the painful year.

PURE MATHEMATICS.

6th October, 1874.—*Afternoon.*

Professor ALLMAN, LL.D.

1. Prove that the area of any zone of a given sphere is in proportion to its height.

Cut a sphere by a plane so that the area of the section shall be equal to the difference between the areas of the two zones into which the plane divides the sphere.

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2. Find the area of a triangle in terms of the co-ordinates of its vertices, the axes being rectangular.

Find the area of the triangle, the equations of whose sides are respectively :—

$$x \cos \alpha + y \sin \alpha = p,\ x \cos \alpha' + y \sin \alpha' = p',$$
$$x \cos \alpha'' + y \sin \alpha'' = p''.$$

3. Being given a finite arc of a parabola, determine its vertex, focus, and principal parameter.

Determine also the centre and axes of an ellipse, of which a finite arc is given.

4. Find the polar equation of the ellipse or hyperbola, the focus being pole.

Prove that any focal chord is a third proportional to the transverse axis and the parallel diameter.

5. Find the locus of the centre of a conic passing through four given points. Find also the locus of the centre of a conic touching four given lines.

Professor PURSER, M.A.

6. Solve the equation

$$(a-x)\sqrt{\frac{a-x}{b-x}} - (b-x)\sqrt{\frac{b-x}{a-x}} = c.$$

7. The roots of the equation $x^3 + px^2 + qx + r = 0$ are α, β, γ; find the equation whose roots are

$$\beta\gamma - \alpha^2 \quad \gamma\alpha - \beta^2 \quad \alpha\beta - \gamma^2.$$

8. Explain any method of solving a biquadratic.

Solve $x^4 - 2x^3 + 4x - 2 = 0$.

9. Apply the Integral Calculus to find—

(1.) The area of the sector of an ellipse bounded by two focal radii and the curve.

(2.) The volume of the solid generated by the revolution of this sector round the major axis.

10. Required

$$\int \frac{dx}{x(x^2-a^2)}, \quad \int x^3 \tan^{-1} x dx, \quad \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^m x . dx.$$

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Professor NIVEN, M.A.

11. State and prove Gregorie's Series for expanding $\tan^{-1}x$ in powers of x.

12. Investigate the solution of right-angled spherical triangles, in which two sides are given.

If great circles AO, BO, CO bisect the angles of a triangle ABC and meet the opposite sides in D, E, F; show that

$$\frac{\sin AO}{\sin DO} = \frac{\sin a}{\sqrt{\sin^2 b + \sin^2 c + 2\cos a \sin b \sin c}}.$$

13. Investigate the values of

$$\frac{d\dfrac{x^n}{(a^2-x^2)^{\frac{n}{2}}}}{dx}, \quad \frac{d}{dx}\left[\sec x \tan x + \log \cot\left(\frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{x}{2}\right)\right]$$

14. Tangents are drawn to a parabola; find that for which the intercept between the axis and latus-rectum is a minimum.

15. Define the curvature of a plane curve and find an expression for it in terms of rectangular co-ordinates.

The two circles which pass through any point of a lemniscate, have diameters coinciding with the tangent there, and pass through a focus of the curve, are equal. Show also that the chord of curvature of the double pointed lemniscate through the centre is one-third of the corresponding diameter of the curve.

MATHEMATICAL PHYSICS.

7th October, 1874.—*Afternoon.*

Professor ENGLAND, M.A.

1. Three pressures, P, Q, and R, of 30 lbs., 40 lbs., and 50 lbs., respectively, act at a point; Q makes an angle of 30° with P, and R an angle of 120° with Q, calculate their resultant.

2. Find the line of quickest descent from a point within a circle to its circumference, the circle being in a vertical plane.

3. A body weighs 45 grains in air of density ·0012, and 40 grains in alcohol of density 0·8, what is the specific gravity of the body?

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4. Investigate a formula for the focal length of two lenses in contact.

5. Given the sun's declination and latitude of a place, show how to find the interval from sunrise to sunset.

Professor CURTIS, LL.D.

6. Determine the condition of equilibrium when a heavy body is placed on an inclined plane and is acted on by a force inclined to the plane at a given angle—

(*a.*) If the plane be smooth;

(*b.*) If the plane be rough.

7. A body is projected horizontally with a certain velocity v, after a certain interval of time the spaces moved over horizontally and vertically are to one another as $m : n$; find the interval of time and the spaces moved over.

8. If a triangular area be immersed in a homogeneous liquid, the vertex being in the surface of the liquid, prove that the distance of the *centre of pressure* from the base is the fourth part of the altitude.

9. Define the *centre of a lens*, and give the construction for determining it.

10. How would you determine by calculation and by means of a celestial globe the interval between day-break and sunrise on a given day at a given place?

Professor EVERETT, D.C.L.

11. Prove that the algebraic sum of the moments of two forces about a point in their plane is equal to the moment of their resultant.

12. A uniform cube has a spherical hollow excavated in it, of diameter equal to half the edge of the cube; and the centre of the hollow is midway between the centre of the cube and the centre of one face. Find the centre of gravity of the remaining solid.

13. Investigate the formula for "centrifugal force"; and show that this name is objectionable.

14. Define sidereal noon, apparent solar noon, and mean solar noon; and compute the ratio of a sidereal hour to a mean solar hour.

15. Trace the pencil of rays by which the eye (regarded as a point) sees the image of an image of an object by means of two plane mirrors (arranged as you please).

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FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS.

GREEK.

October, 1874.

Professor MacDouall, LL.D.

Translate the following passage from Xenophon's *Memoirs of Socrates*:—

καὶ ἔλεγε μὲν ὡς τὸ πολύ, τοῖς δὲ βουλομένοις ἐξῆν[1] ἀκούειν. οὐδεὶς δὲ πώποτε Σωκράτους[2] οὐδὲν ἀσεβὲς[2] οὐδὲ ἀνόσιον[2] οὔτε πράττοντος εἶδεν οὔτε λέγοντος ἤκουσεν. οὐδὲ γὰρ περὶ τῆς τῶν πάντων φύσεως— ἥπερ τῶν ἄλλων οἱ πλεῖστοι—διελέγετο,[2] σκοπῶν ὅπως ὁ καλούμενος ὑπὸ τῶν σοφιστῶν 'κόσμος' ἔχει καὶ τίσιν ἀνάγκαις ἕκαστα γίγνεται τῶν οὐρανίων, ἀλλὰ καὶ τοὺς φροντίζοντας τὰ τοιαῦτα μωραίνοντας[2] ἀπεδείκνυε.[1] καὶ πρῶτον μὲν αὐτῶν[3] ἰσκόπει, πότερά ποτε νομίσαντες ἱκανῶς ἤδη τἀνθρώπεια[1] εἰδέναι[1] ἔρχονται ἐπὶ τὸ περὶ τῶν τοιούτων φροντίζειν, ἢ τὰ μὲν ἀνθρώπεια παρέντες[1] τὰ δαιμόνια δὲ σκοποῦντες[1] ἡγοῦνται τὰ προσήκοντα πράττειν. ἐθαύμαζε δ' εἰ μὴ φανερὸν αὐτοῖς ἐστιν ὅτι ταῦτα οὐ δυνατόν ἐστιν ἀνθρώποις εὑρεῖν· ἐπεὶ καὶ τοὺς μέγιστον φρονοῦντας ἐπὶ τῷ περὶ τούτων λέγειν οὐ ταὐτὰ[1] δοξάζειν ἀλλήλοις,[3] ἀλλὰ τοῖς μαινομένοις[3] ὁμοίως διακεῖσθαι[1] πρὸς ἀλλήλους. τῶν τε γὰρ μαινομένων τοὺς μὲν οὐδὲ τὰ δεινὰ δεδιέναι,[1] τοὺς δὲ καὶ τὰ μὴ φοβερὰ φοβεῖσθαι, καὶ τοῖς μὲν οὐδ' ἐν ὄχλῳ δοκεῖν αἰσχρὸν εἶναι λέγειν ἢ ποιεῖν ὁτιοῦν,[2] τοῖς δὲ οὐδ' ἰξιτητέον[2] εἰς ἀνθρώπους εἶναι δοκεῖν, καὶ τοὺς μὲν οὔθ' ἱερὸν οὔτε βωμὸν οὔτ' ἄλλο τῶν θείων οὐδὲν τιμᾶν, τοὺς δὲ καὶ λίθους καὶ ξύλα τὰ τυχόντα[1] καὶ θηρία σέβεσθαι· τῶν τε περὶ τῆς τῶν πάντων φύσεως μεριμνώντων[2] τοῖς μὲν δοκεῖν ἓν μόνον τὸ ὂν εἶναι, τοῖς δ' ἄπειρα[4] τὸ πλῆθος, καὶ τοῖς μὲν ἀεὶ κινεῖσθαι πάντα, τοῖς δ' οὐδὲν ἄν ποτε κινηθῆναι, καὶ τοῖς μὲν πάντα γίγνεσθαί τε καὶ ἀπόλλυσθαι, τοῖς δὲ οὔτ' ἂν γενέσθαι ποτὲ οὐδὲν οὔτ' ἀπολέσθαι.

1. Parse fully and accurately every word to which the figure 1 is attached.

2. Derive or decompound every word to which the figure 2 is attached.

3, 4. Explain the usage of the genitive or the dative case for every word numbered 3, and, in regard to ἄπειρα, the usage of the neuter plural.

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Professor D'Arcy Thompson, M.A.

Euripides—*Medea*.

Translate the following passages:—

(*a.*) ΚΡ. ἥκιστα τοὐμὸν λῆμ' ἔφυ τυραννικὸν,
αἰδούμενος δὲ πολλὰ δὴ διέφθορα·
καὶ νῦν ὁρῶ μὲν ἐξαμαρτάνων, γύναι,
ὅμως δὲ τεύξει τοῦδε· προυννέπω δέ σοι,
εἴ σ' ἡ 'πιοῦσα λαμπὰς ὄψεται θεοῦ
καὶ παῖδας ἐντὸς τῆσδε τερμόνων χθονός,
θανεῖ· λέλεκται μῦθος ἀψευδὴς ὅδε.
νῦν δ', εἰ μένειν δεῖ, μίμν' ἔθ' ἡμέραν μίαν·
οὐ γάρ τι δράσεις δεινὸν ὧν φόβος μ' ἔχει.—(348–356.)

(*b.*) ΜΗ. ἦ πολλὰ πολλοῖς εἰμὶ διάφορος βροτῶν.
ἐμοὶ γὰρ ὅστις ἄδικος ὢν σοφὸς λέγειν
πέφυκε, πλείστην ζημίαν ὀφλισκάνει·
γλώσσῃ γὰρ αὐχῶν τἄδικ' εὖ περιστελεῖν,
τολμᾷ πανουργεῖν· ἔστι δ' οὐκ ἄγαν σοφός.
ὡς καὶ σὺ μὴ νῦν εἰς ἔμ' εὐσχήμων γένῃ .
λέγειν τε δεινός· ἓν γὰρ ἐκτενεῖ σ' ἔπος.
χρῆν σ', εἴπερ ἦσθα μὴ κακός, πείσαντά με
γαμεῖν γάμον τόνδ', ἀλλὰ μὴ σιγῇ φίλων.—(579–587.)

(*c.*) ΜΗ. συλλήψομαι δὲ τοῦδέ σοι κἀγὼ πόνου·
πέμψω γὰρ αὐτῇ δῶρ' ἃ καλλιστεύεται
τῶν νῦν ἐν ἀνθρώποισιν, οἶδ' ἐγώ, πολύ,
λεπτόν τε πέπλον καὶ πλόκον χρυσήλατον
παῖδας φέροντας. ἀλλ' ὅσον τάχος χρεών
κόσμον κομίζειν δεῦρο προσπόλων τινά.
εὐδαιμονήσει δ' οὐχ ἓν ἀλλὰ μυρία,
ἀνδρός τ' ἀρίστου σοῦ τυχοῦσ' ὀμευνέτου
κεκτημένη τε κόσμον ὃν ποθ' Ἥλιος
πατρὸς πατὴρ δίδωσιν ἐκγόνοισιν οἷς.
λάζυσθε φερνὰς τάσδε, παῖδες, εἰς χέρας,
καὶ τῇ τυράννῳ μακαρίᾳ νύμφῃ δότε
φέροντες· οὗτοι δῶρα μεμπτὰ δέξεται.—(946–958.)

(*d.*) Parse fully the following words:—

(1.) From the first passage above: διέφθορα—τεύξει—θανεῖ.

(2.) From the second: διάφορος—ὀφλισκάνει—λέγειν—ἐκτενεῖ.

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(3.) And from the third: ξυλλήψομαι — πόνου — τυράννῳ.

(*a*.) Point out a peculiarity or peculiarities of grammatical construction in—

(1.) The third line of the first passage above;
(2.) The last line of ditto;
(3.) The third line of the last passage;
(4.) The seventh of ditto.

PROSE COMPOSITION.

9th October, 1874.—*Afternoon.*

Professor RYALL, LL.D.

Translate into Greek:—

1. My father was a contemporary of your brother.
2. He told me that the rest of the country had been devastated by the Barbarians.
3. Why do they charge you with injustice?
4. The father praised his son whenever he saw him doing well.
5. If you act thus, not only you, but all your friends will prosper.
6. Whenever they took any city, they used to put to death all the inhabitants.
7. He told me that the horse had a very beautiful head.
8. He told me if I acted thus, I should do him a very great injury.
9. He said that he had come in order to see the king riding into the city.
10. Whenever the general saw the soldiers marching in good order, he used to praise them.

LATIN.

9th October, 1874.—*Morning.*

Professor NESBITT

Translate:—

1. Eloquium ac famam Demosthenis aut Ciceronis
Incipit optare et totis quinquatribus optat,
Quisquis adhuc uno partam colit asse Minervam,
Quem sequitur custos angustae vernula capsae.

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Eloquio sed uterque perit orator; utrumque
Largus et exundans leto dedit ingenii fons.
Ingenio manus est et cervix caesa; nec umquam
Sanguine causidici maduerunt rostra pusilli.
'O fortunatam natam me consule Romam!'
Antoni gladios potuit contemnere, si sic
Omnia dixisset. Ridenda poemata malo,
Quam te conspicuae, divina Philippica, famae,
Volveris a prima quae proxima. Saevus et illum
Exitus eripuit, quem mirabantur Athenae
Torrentem et pleni moderantem frena theatri.
Dis ille adversis genitus fatoque sinistro,
Quem pater, ardentis massae fuligine lippus,
A carbone et forcipibus gladiosque parante
Incude et luteo Vulcano ad rhetora misit.

2. Sunt in fortunae qui casibus omnia ponunt
Et nullo credunt mundum rectore moveri,
Natura volvente vices et lucis et anni,
Atque ideo intrepidi quaecumque altaria tangunt.
Est alius metuens, ne crimen poena sequatur;
Hic putat esse deos et peierat, atque ita secum:
Decernat, quodcumque volet, de corpore nostro
Isis et irato feriat mea lumina sistro,
Dummodo vel caecus teneam, quos abnego, nummos.
Et phthisis et vomicae putres et dimidium crus
Sunt tanti. pauper locupletem optare podagram
Nec dubitet Ladas, si non eget Anticyra nec
Archigene; quid enim velocis gloria plantae
Praestat et esuriens Pisaeae ramus olivae?
Ut sit magna, tamen certe lenta ira deorum est.
Si curant igitur cunctos punire nocentes,
Quando ad me venient? sed et exorabile numen
Fortasse experiar; solet his ignoscere. Multi
Committunt eadem diverso crimina fato;
Ille crucem pretium sceleris tulit, hic diadema.

3. (*a.*) Give the principal tenses of *incipio, colo, perco, contemno, volvo, tango, decerno, praesto, ignosco.* Parse *perit* in the first extract.

(*b.*) Explain the following constructions: *totis quinquatribus, potuit contemnere, fato sinistro, sunt tanti, ut sit magna.*

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4. What were the *quinquatria*, and when were they celebrated? Explain the allusions '*O fortunatam natam*,' *etc.*; *divina Philippica*; *si non eget Anticyra.*

Professor MAGUIRE, LL.D.

Translate—

CICERO—*Ad Familiares.*

1. Periucundae mihi fuerunt litterae tuae, quibus intellexi te perspicere meam in te pietatem: quid enim dicam benevolentiam, quum illud ipsum gravissimum et sanctissimum nomen pietatis levius mihi meritis erga me tuis esse videatur? Quod autem tibi grata mea erga te studia scribis esse, facis tu quidem abundantia quadam amoris, ut etiam grata sint ea, quae praetermitti sine nefario scelere non possunt. Tibi autem multo notior atque illustrior meus in te animus esset, si hoc tempore omni, quo diiuncti fuimus, et una et Romae fuissemus. Nam in eo ipso, quod te ostendis esse facturum quodque et in primis potes et ego a te vehementer exspecto, in sententiis senatoriis et in omni actione atque administratione rei publicae floruissemus: de qua ostendam equidem paullo post qui sit meus sensus et status et rescribam tibi ad ea, quae quaeris: sed certe et ego te auctore amicissimo ac sapientissimo et tu me consiliario fortasse non imperitissimo, fideli quidem et benevolo certe usus esses:—quamquam tua quidem causa te esse imperatorem provinciamque bene gestis rebus cum exercitu victore obtinere, ut debeo, laetor:—sed certe qui tibi ex me fructus debentur, eos aberiores et praesentiores praesens capere potuisses. In eis vero ulciscendis, quos tibi partim inimicos esse intelligis propter tuam propugnationem salutis meae, partim invidere propter illius actionis amplitudinem et gloriam, mirificum me tibi comitem praebuissem: quamquam ille peremnis inimicus amicorum suorum, qui tuis maximis beneficiis ornatus in te potissimum fractam illam et debilitatem vim suam contulit, nostram vicem ultus est ipse sese. Ea est enim conatus, quibus patefactis nullam sibi in posterum non modo dignitatis, sed ne libertatis quidem partem reliquit.—(i., 9.)

2. Gravi teste privatus sum amoris summi erga te mei, patre tuo, clarissimo viro: qui quum suis laudibus tum

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vero te filio superasset omnium fortunam, si ei contigisset ut te ante videret quam a vita discederet. Sed spero nostram amicitiam non egere testibus. Tibi patrimonium dei fortunent! Me certe habebis cui et carus aeque sis et iucundus ac fuisti patri.—(ii., 2.)

Write out fully the parsing of the last extract, stating why the particular tenses and cases are used.

Afternoon.

Translate into Latin :—

It is of very great importance as to what time this letter will be handed to you, whether it be when you have some trouble, or when you are free from all annoyance. Accordingly I have directed the person whom I have sent to you to watch for a proper time for handing it to you. For as persons who come at the wrong time give us annoyance, so letters are disagreeable when coming out of season. But if as I hope you have no trouble or occupation, and if he to whom I intrusted it choses his time well, I trust I will readily obtain from you what I am anxious to get. Lamia is a candidate for the prætorship. He is my most particular friend.

PURE MATHEMATICS.

7th October, 1874.—*Morning*.

Professor ALLMAN, LL.D.

1. If a straight line be bisected and produced to any point, prove that the rectangle contained by the whole line thus produced, and the part of it produced, together with the square on half the line bisected, is equal to the square on the line which is made up of the half and the part produced.

If a straight line be drawn from the vertex of an isosceles triangle to any point on the base or the base produced, prove that the rectangle under the segments of the base is equal to the difference between the squares described on this line and on either of the equal sides of the isosceles triangle.

2. Prove that the diameter is the greatest line in a

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circle; and that, of all others, the one which is nearer to the centre is always greater than one more remote.

Through a given point within a circle draw the shortest chord.

3. Two triangles have one angle in the one equal to one angle in the other, and the sides about the equal angles proportionals; what inference can you draw concerning the triangles? What inference could you draw if the sides about the equal angles were reciprocally proportional? Prove the propositions referred to.

4. Prove that the rectangle contained by the diagonals of a quadrilateral figure inscribed in a circle is equal to the sum of the rectangles contained by the opposite sides. Hence calculate the side of a regular quindecagon inscribed in a given circle.

5. Prove that of all figures which have the same perimeter the circle contains the greatest area.

Professor PURSER, M.A.

6. The sides of a triangle are 21, 17, and 10 feet respectively; calculate the area and the radii of the inscribed and circumscribed circles.

7. Find $\frac{2}{5}$ of $\left(\frac{3}{11}-\frac{1}{7}\right)$.

Multiply ·057 by ·03, and divide 3·36 by ·007, proving the results by vulgar fractions.

8. Given $x^2+xy=20$, $xy-y^2=3$; find x and y.

9. Given that $x=2$ satisfies the equation—
$x^3-19x+30=0$, find the other values of x which do so.

Solve the equation $x^4+2x^3-6x^2+2x+1=0$.

10. Find the co-efficient of x^3 in $(1-2x)^{12}$ and of $a^3b^4c^2$ in $(a+b+c+d)^{11}$.

Professor NIVEN, M.A.

11. Define the trigonometrical functions of an angle (1) less than 90°, and (2) greater than 90°.

Given $\tan A=\frac{12}{35}$, find all the other functions of A.

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12. Prove the formulæ—

(1) $\sin(A+B) = \sin A \cos B + \cos A \sin B$,

(2) $\cos A = 2\cos^2\frac{A}{2} - 1$,

and show that, if $A+B+C=\frac{\pi}{2}$, then

$$1 = \sin^2 A + \sin^2 B + \sin^2 C + 2\sin A \sin B \sin C.$$

13. Given

$\sin^2\theta = \sin^2 A + \sin^2(\theta - A) + 2a \sin(\theta - A)\sin A$,

show that $\cos\theta = a$ is a solution of the equation, and complete the solution.

14. Obtain formulæ for solving a triangle when two angles and a side are given.

Find b, it being given that

$$a = \frac{128}{125},\ B = 32°\ 10',\ C = 78°\ 40'$$

$\log 2 = \cdot 3010300$,

L $\sin 32°\ 10' = 9{\cdot}726\ 2249$, $\log 58329 = 4{\cdot}765\ 8845$

L $\cos 20°\ 50' = 9{\cdot}970\ 6346$, $\log 58330 = 4{\cdot}765\ 8920$

15. If an equilateral triangle be inscribed in a circle the perimeter of the latter exceeds that of former by very nearly $\frac{1}{21}^{th}$ of the same.

MATHEMATICAL PHYSICS.

7th October, 1874.—*Afternoon.*

Professor ENGLAND, M.A.

1. Find the centre of gravity of the half of a regular hexagon cut off by a diagonal.

2. What is meant by the work done by a force; and prove that when a weight is raised by the wheel and axle, the work done by the moving power is equal to the work performed in raising the weight.

3. Write the formula for calculating the centrifugal force when a heavy body moves in a circle, and state the several units employed in the formula.

4. Define the terms latitude and longitude of a place on the earth's surface, and explain how they may be found at any place by means of a sextant, almanac, and a chronometer rated at Greenwich time.

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Professor CURTIS, LL.D.

5. A bar of uniform section and density, 4 feet in length, is used as a lever of the first kind; when the fulcrum is 7 inches from one end, a weight 78 lbs. is balanced by a power of 10 lbs.; determine the weight of the bar.

6. A heavy body starting from rest slides down a smooth inclined plane of height h and length l; find the velocity acquired and the duration of the motion.

7. A solid body weighs 20 grains *in vacuo*, and 12 grains in a liquid whose specific gravity is 1·275; calculate the specific gravity of the solid.

8. Deduce the expressions for the *Deviation* and *Dispersion* produced by a prism of small angle on a ray of light, which falls on it at a nearly perpendicular incidence?

Professor EVERETT, D.C.L.

9. A rigid body is acted on by only two forces; what are the conditions that these forces shall balance one another? If balancing forces are applied to a moving body, what effect will they have upon its motion?

10. Supposing that the hands of a rower are 2 feet from the rowlock, and that the rowlock is 6 feet from the part of the blade which presses against the water, find the resultant pressure of the blade against the water, when the rower exerts a horizontal pull of 50 lbs.; also find the resultant horizontal pressure of his body against the boat, and the horizontal pressure of the oar against the rowlock.

11. A body is thrown vertically upwards with the velocity which it would acquire in falling through 100 feet; find the space described in the first second.

[The work must be plainly shown, or no credit will be given for the answer.]

12. Prove that the principal focus of a concave mirror is at the middle point of the radius.

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FRENCH.

8th October, 1874.—*Morning.*

Professor DE VERICOUR.

Translate into French :—

War was speedily declared. The first Consul threatened to invade England at the head of the conquerors of Belgium and Italy, and formed a great camp near the Straits of Dover. On the other side of those straits the whole population of our island was ready to rise up as one man in defence of the soil. At this conjuncture, as at some other great conjunctures in our history, there was a general disposition among honest and patriotic men to forget old quarrels and to regard as a friend every person who was ready to do his part towards the saving of the state. Pitt was of opinion that there was now an opportunity, such as had never before offered itself, and such as might never offer itself again, of uniting in the public service, on honourable terms, all the eminent talents of the kingdom.—MACAULAY.

Professor MEISSNER, PH.D.

Translate into English :—

L'Aspect des Pyramides d'Egypte.

La main du temps, et plus encore celle des hommes, qui ont ravagé tous les monuments de l'antiquité, n'ont rien pu jusqu'ici contre les pyramides.

La solidité de leur construction, et l'énormité de leur masse, les ont garanties de toute atteinte, et semblent leur assurer une durée éternelle. Les voyageurs en parlent tous avec enthousiasme, et cet enthousiasme n'est point exagéré. L'on commence à voir ces montagnes factices dix lieues avant d'y arriver. Elles semblent s'éloigner à mesure qu'on s'en approche ; on en est encore à une lieue, et déjà elles dominent tellement sur la terre qu'on croit être à leur pied ; enfin, l'on y touche, et rien ne peut exprimer la variété des sensations qu'on y éprouve ; la hauteur de leur sommet, la rapidité de leur pente, l'ampleur de leur surface, le poids de leur assiette, la mémoire des temps qu'elles

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rappellent, le calcul du travail qu'elles ont coûté, l'idée que ces immenses rochers sont l'ouvrage de l'homme, si petit et si faible, qui rampe à leur pied, tout saisit à la fois le cœur et l'esprit d'étonnement, de terreur, d'humiliation, d'admiration, de respect.

Mais, il faut l'avouer, un autre sentiment succède à ce premier transport; après avoir pris une si grande opinion de la puissance de l'homme, quand on vient à méditer l'objet de son emploi, on ne jette plus qu'un œil de regret sur son ouvrage; on s'afflige de penser que, pour construire un vain tombeau, il a fallu tourmenter vingt ans une nation entière; on gémit sur la foule d'injustices et de vexations qu'ont dû coûter les corvées onéreuses et du transport, et de la coupe, et de l'entassement de tant de matériaux.

The following portion of this extract will form the basis of the oral examination:—

On s'indigne contre l'extravagance des despotes qui ont commandé ces barbares ouvrages; ce sentiment revient plus d'une fois en parcourant les monuments de l'Egypte: ces labyrinthes, ces temples, ces pyramides, dans leur massive structure, attestent bien moins le génie d'un peuple opulent et ami des arts, que la servitude d'une nation tourmentée par le caprice de ses maîtres.

Alors, on pardonne à l'avarice qui, violant leurs tombeaux, a frustré leur espoir; on en accorde moins de pitié à ces ruines; et tandis que l'amateur des arts s'indigne, dans Alexandrie, de voir scier les colonnes des palais pour en faire des meules de moulin, le philosophe, après cette première émotion que cause la perte de toute belle chose, ne peut s'empêcher de sourire à la justice secrète du sort, qui rend au peuple ce qui lui coûta tant de peines, et qui soumet aux plus humbles de ses besoins l'orgueil d'un luxe inutile.—VOLNEY—"*Voyage en Egypte.*"

Translate into English:—

Le Magister de village.

Mais le voici: son port, son air de suffisance,
Marquent dans son savoir sa noble confiance.

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Il sait, le fait est sûr, lire, écrire et compter,
Sait instruire à l'école, au lutrin sait chanter,
Connaît les lunaisons, prophétise l'orage,
Et même du Latin eut jadis quelque usage.
Dans les doctes débats, ferme et rempli de cœur,
Même après sa défaite il tient tête au vainqueur.
Voyez, pour gagner temps, quelles lenteurs savantes
Prolongent de ses mots les syllabes traînantes.
Tout le monde l'admire, et ne peut concevoir
Que dans un seul cerveau loge tant de savoir.
Du reste, inexorable aux moindres négligences,
Tant il a pris à cœur le progrès des sciences!
Paraît-il? Sur son front ténébreux ou serein,
Le peuple des enfants croit lire son destin.
Il veut, on se sépare; il fait signe, on s'assemble;
Il s'égaie, et l'on rit; il se ride, et tout tremble.

J. DELILLE.

Professor GEISLER, PH.D.

Translate into French:—

The Athenians, on their return to Attica, after the defeat of the Persians, found their city ruined, and their country desolate. They began to rebuild their city on a larger scale than before, and to fortify it with a wall. Those allies to whom the increasing power of Athens was an object of suspicion, and especially the Aeginetans, to whom it was more particularly formidable, beheld her rising fortifications with dismay. They endeavoured to inspire the Lacedæmonians with their fears, and urged them to arrest the work. But though Sparta shared the jealousy of the allies, she could not with any decency interfere by force to prevent a friendly city from exercising a right inherent in all independent states. She assumed therefore the hypocritical garb of an adviser and counsellor. Concealing her jealousy under the pretence of zeal for the common interests of Greece, she represented to the Athenians, that in the event of another Persian invasion, fortified towns would serve the enemy for camps and strongholds, as Thebes had done in the last war, and proposed that the Athenians should not only desist from completing their own fortifications, but help to demolish those which already existed in other towns.

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Translate into English :—

1. Maigre, taciturne, triste même, dans sa jeunesse, triste de cette ambition concentrée qui se dévore jusqu'à ce qu'elle éclate au dehors et arrive au but des choses, il prend peu à peu confiance en lui-même, se montre parfois tranchant comme un jeune homme, reste morose néanmoins, puis, lorsque l'admiration commence à se manifester autour de lui, il devient plus ouvert, plus serein, se met à parler, perd sa maigreur expressive, se dilate en un mot. Consul à vie, empereur, vainqueur de Marengo et d'Austerlitz, ne se contenant plus guères mais toutefois se contenant encore, il semble à l'apogée de son caractère et n'ayant alors qu'un demi embonpoint, il rayonne d'une régulière et mâle beauté. Bientôt voyant les peuples se soumettre, les souverains s'abaisser, il ne compte plus ni avec les hommes ni avec la nature ; il ose tout, entreprend tout, dit tout, devient gai, familier, intempérant de langage, s'épanouit complétement au physique et au moral, acquiert un embonpoint excessif qui ne diminue en rien sa beauté olympienne, conserve dans un visage élargi un regard de feu, et si de ces hauteurs où on est habitué à le voir, à l'admirer, à le craindre, à le haïr, il descend pour être rieur, familier, presque vulgaire il y remonte d'un trait après en être descendu pour un instant, sachant ainsi déposer son ascendant sans le compromettre. Quand enfin on le croirait moins actif ou moins hardi, parce que son corps semble lui peser ou que la fortune cesse de lui sourire, il s'élance plus impétueux que jamais sur son cheval de bataille, prouvant que pour son âme ardente la matière n'a point de poids, de malheur, d'accablement.—THIERS.

2. *Ma Mansarde.*

Il n'est que d'être roi pour être heureux au monde.
Bénis soient tes décrets, ô Sagesse profonde,
Qui me voulus heureux ; et prodigue envers moi,
M'as fait dans mon asile et mon maître et mon roi.
Mon Louvre est sous le toit, sur ma tête il s'abaisse,
De ses premiers regards l'Orient le caresse.
Lit, siéges, table y sont portant de toutes parts
Livres, dessins, crayons, confusément épars.
Là, je dors, chante, lis, pleure, étudie et pense.
Là, dans un calme pur, je médite en silence

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Ce qu'un jour je veux être ; et seul à in'applaudir,
Je sème la moisson que je veux recueillir.
Là, je reviens toujours, et toujours les mains pleines,
Amasser le butin de mes courses lointaines,
Soit qu'en un livre antique à loisir engagé
Dans ses doctes feuillets j'aie au loin voyagé,
Soit plutôt, que passant et vallons et rivières,
J'aie au loin parcouru les terres étrangères.
D'un vaste champ de fleurs je tire un peu de miel.
Tout m'enrichit et tout m'appelle ; et chaque ciel,
M'offrant quelque dépouille utile et précieuse,
Je remplis lentement ma ruche industrieuse.

A. CHENIER.

GERMAN AND ITALIAN.

6th October, 1874.—*Morning.*

Professor MEISSNER, PH.D.

Translate into German :—

On the tenth of October, the king, leaving his army in winter quarters, arrived in England, and was received with unwonted enthusiasm. During his passage through the capital to his palace, the bells of every church were ringing, and every street was lighted up. It was late before he made his way through the shouting crowds to Kensington. But, late as it was, a council was instantly held. An important point was to be decided. Should the House of Commons be permitted to sit again, or should there be an immediate dissolution.—MACAULAY.

Translate into English :—

1. Ernſt und Auguſt gingen eines Tages vor das Thor und kamen vor einem Garten vorbei, welcher offen ſtand. Sie gingen aus Neugierde hinein, und fanden einige Pflaumenbäume, welche ſo voll von reifen Früchten hingen, daß man ſie hatte ſtützen müſſen. Sieh, Auguſt, ſagte Ernſt, hier können wir uns recht ſatt eſſen; es iſt kein Menſch in dem Garten zu ſehen; laß uns geſchwind einen Zweig abbrechen, und damit fortlaufen. Nein, antwortete Auguſt, das dürfen wir nicht thun, denn die Pflaumen gehören uns ja nicht. Ei, was ſchadet das! rief Ernſt; der Mann, dem ſie gehören, kann es doch unmöglich merken, daß wir ein Paar genommen haben, er hat ſo viele,

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daß man sie nicht zählen kann. Aber es ist doch Unrecht, wenn wir es thun, erwiederte August, denn man soll Nichts heimlich wegnehmen, was Andern gehört, wenn es gleich nur eine Kleinigkeit ist. Weißt du nicht mehr, was der Vater neulich sagte, als er uns die Geschichte von dem Diebe erzählte, welcher in Ketten vor unserm Hause vorbei geführt wurde? Nun, was sagte denn der Vater? fragte Ernst. Er sagte: bei dem Kleinen fängt man an, und bei dem Großen hört man auf. Ernst wurde nachdenkend, und sagte endlich: Du hast Recht, lieber August; wir wollen weiter gehen.

Wilmsen.

Translate into English:—

Molti sono creati dalla natura piccoli di persona e di fattezze, che hanno l'animo pieno di tanta grandezza ed il cuore di sì smisurata terribilità, che se non cominciano cose difficili e quasi impossibili, e quelle non rendono finite con maraviglia di chi le vede, mai non danno requie alla vita loro; e tante cose, quante l' occasione mette nelle mani di questi, per vili e basse che elle si siano, le fanno essi divenire in pregio e altezza. Laonde, mai non si doverebbe torcere il muso, quando s'incontra in persone che in aspetto non hanno quella prima grazia o venustà che dovrebbe dare la natura, nel venire al mondo a chi opera in qualche virtù: perchè non è dubbio che sotto le zolle della terra si ascondono le vene dell' oro. E molte volte nasce in questi che sono di sparutissime forme tanta generosità d'animo e tanta sincerità di cuore, che, sendo mescolata la nobiltà con esse, non può sperarsi da loro se non grandissime maraviglie; perciocchè e' si sforzano di abbellire la bruttezza del corpo con la virtù dell' ingegno: come apertamente si vide in Filippo di ser Brunellesco, sparuto della persona non meno che messer Forese da Rabatta e Giotto, ma d' ingegno tanto elevato, che ben si può dire che e' ci fu donato dal cielo per dar nuova forma alla architettura, già per centinaia d' anni smarrita; nella quale gli uomini di quel tempo in mala parte molti tesori avevano spesi, facendo fabbriche senza ordine, con mal modo, con tristo disegno, con stranissime invenzioni, con disgraziatissima grazia, e con peggior ornamento.

Vasari.

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Professor De Vericour, ll.d.

Das Lied vom Vater.

Der Vater, der im Himmel wohnt,
Hat dieſe weite Welt
Für uns gebaut und Sonn' und Mond
Gar herrlich aufgeſtellt.

Er ſieht herunter Nacht und Tag
Auf ſeine Kinder all';
Er warnt und lockt im Donnerſchlag
Und in der Nachtigall.

Er ſchuf durch ſeinen Liebeshauch
Nach ſeinem Ebenbild,
Auf Erden gute Väter auch,
Im Herzen fromm und mild.

Gott, deſſen Licht auf Meer und Land
Uns Allen fröhlich ſcheint,
Der hat durch ſolch' ein Herzensband
Uns allzumal vereint.

Der gab den Vaternamen ſich,
Daß uns von ſeiner Treu'
Der Namen ſchönſter ewiglich
Ein heilig Zeugniß ſei. Jacobi.

Translate into Italian:—

We need not be afraid that in England any art or innocent amusement will be cultivated too much. The genius of the people, though kindly, is severe. And this is why there is so much less danger of their being injured, if anyone is, by recreation. Cyrus kept the Lydians tame, we are told, by allowing them to cultivate music; the Greeks were perhaps prevented from becoming dominant by a cultivation of many arts; but the Anglo-Saxons, like the Romans, can afford to cultivate art and recreations of all kind. Such pursuits will not tame them too much.—Sir Arthur Helps.

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Professor GEISLER, PH.D.

Translate into German :—

Cæsar pursued his bold career through hazards and dangers enough to have stopped a prudent man ; but his eyes were always open and his vigilance never slumbered ; his presence of mind never left him, and he was full of resources in his vigorous understanding and his resolute will. He who said himself that he was not cruel, who spared the lives of Roman citizens, his enemies, who pardoned his countrymen who would have taken his life, pursued barbarians with unrelenting ferocity. He spared neither age nor sex ; he slaughtered men in battle, in flight, and after submission ; he plundered them ; he sold them for slaves ; he mutilated them ; he burnt their houses ; he wasted their fields ; he left them to perish in the winter, houseless and without food. His most formidable enemy, who was cruel like himself, and as active and as brave, the Gallic chief who, in the seventh year of the war, made a last effort to crush the Roman proconsul, and nobly surrendered to save his countrymen, was thrown into a Roman dungeon to wait six years for Cæsar's triumph, and then he was put to death.

Translate into English :—

Die Kaffern ſind von Haus aus ein Nomadenvolk. Alle Kaffernſtämme zeigen eine beſondere Vorliebe für Viehzucht, welche für ſo ehrenvoll gilt daß ſie ausſchließlich von den Männern geübt wird. Die Nahrung der Kaffern iſt ausſchließlich der Milch entnommen. Neben der Viehzucht wird auch Landbau getrieben, dieſer gilt aber für eine minder ehrenvolle Beſchäftigung, welche daher meiſtens nur von den Weibern ausgeübt wird. Ein Punkt, in welchem die Kaffern ſich weſentlich von den Negern unterſcheiden, iſt die Abweſenheit der Sklaverie und das freire Verhältniß, in welchem der gemeine Mann zu ſeinem Häuptlinge ſteht. Denn trotz der Verehrung, welche dem letzteren ſtets gezollt wird, und trotz der ſtraffen Diſciplin, welche namentlich im kriege geübt wird, hat jeder Mann in der Verſammlung das Recht, ſeine Anſicht frei zu äußern und ſelbſt die Anordnungen und Maßregeln des Häuptlings einer Kritik zu unterziehen.

Ausgezeichnet ſind die Kaffern durch Tapferkeit, welche aber ſelten in tollen Blutdurſt ausartet; man begnügt ſich damit, den Feind zur

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Unterwerfung zu bringen und ihm seine Besitzthümer wegzunehmen. Der Krieg wird stets vorher angekündigt und der überwundene Feind ritterlich behandelt. Eine Folge der Tapferkeit sind die Energie und Mäßigkeit, welche den Kaffer auszeichnen. Der Kaffer gibt sich selten dem Nichtsthun in dem Grade hin, wie der Neger und findet an aufregenden Getränken überhaupt wenig Geschmack. Ein Ausfluß dieser edeln Eigenschaften ist ein reges Rechtsgefühl und eine aus dem Innersten des Herzens stammende Ehrlichkeit. Diebstahl, welcher vom Neger gern geübt und ohne jegliche Beschämung eingestanden wird, kommt unter den durch fremde Einflüße noch nicht verdorbenen Kaffern nur selten vor.

Ethnography, by Friedrich Müller.

Translate into English :—

Stavasi Marco Visconti in una sala del suo palazzo in mezzo a una corona dei più ragguardevoli giovani di Milano, aspettando l' ora del pranzo. Sempre splendido nell' onorare amici e signori, in quel tempo avea raddoppiato di magnificenza fino al fasto e alla prodigalità, per farsi dei parziali, per dar nell' occhio alla moltitudine che si lascia agevolmente abbagliare da tutto quel che luce. Notano gli storici che nella sontuosità delle feste e dei banchetti, nello sfoggio degli abiti e dei cavalli nella pompa della famiglia di donzelli, di paggi e di scudieri, si lasciava indietro d' assai lo stesso suo nipote Azone creato Signore di Milano.

Marco Visconti—*Tommaso Grossi.*

LOGIC.

10*th October*, 1874.—*Morning.*

Professor Park, M.A.

1. Discuss the formation of the general term, and state the relation between its denotation and its connotation.

2. Point out the subjects and the predicates of the following propositions, and give in each case the technical symbol :—

All men necessarily die.

A German invented printing.

"Not a man in Europe now who talks bravely against

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the church, but owes it to the church, that he can talk at all."

3. Show that a particular premiss necessitates a particular conclusion, and that a particular conclusion does not imply a particular premiss.

4. Construct and reduce (1) a *destructive* conjunctive syllogism; (2) a sorites of five propositions with an O conclusion; and (3) a dilemma.

5, 6. State the logical rules implied in these examples, and, in case of error, point out the fallacy:—

(1.) "True though it be that virtue is always expedient, always fair, it does not therefore follow that everything which is expedient, everything which is fair, is virtuous."

(2.) "You allow the things immediately perceived by sense to exist nowhere without the mind; but there is nothing perceived by sense which is not perceived immediately; therefore there is nothing sensible that exists without the mind."

(3.) "Haste makes waste, waste makes want, want makes a rich man poor; therefore, haste makes a rich man poor."

(4.) "The express train alone does not stop at this station, and as the last train did not stop at this station, it must have been the express train."

(5.) "Possunt quia posse videntur."

(6.) $\frac{5}{6}$ A is B, $\frac{5}{6}$ A is C, $\frac{5}{6}$ A is D, $\therefore$ $\frac{1}{2}$ A is BCD.

Professor MOFFETT, LL.D.

7. Explain the nature and the laws of Opposition; and specify the Opposition between each pair of the following Propositions:—

None but Irish were in the artillery.

Amongst the artillery were some Irish.

It is untrue that the artillery were all Irish.

8. State the Axioms of Subalternation.

What relation is there between the Subalternans of O and the Subcontrary of O?

9. Explain Conversion *by Negation*.

Give every possible Converse of the following propositions:—

a. Isosceles triangles have the angles at the base equal.

b. Two straight lines cannot enclose a space.

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10. Prove that if the Conclusion be Universal, the Middle Term can be only once Universal; and that in two, and only two, of the four Figures, it is impossible that the Middle can be twice Universal.

11. Prove the Special Rules, and enumerate the legitimate Modes, of the Third Figure; and show that this Figure does not admit a Useless Mode.

12. Define and exemplify the two kinds of Reduction; and explain the logical character or foundation of each process.

SUPPLEMENTAL FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS.

GREEK.

3rd January, 1874.—*Morning.*

Professor RYALL, LL.D.

Translate:—

XENOPHON—*Memorabilia*, B. I., c. iv.

εὖ ἴσθι, ἔφη, ὅτι, εἰ νομίζοιμι θεοὺς ἀνθρώπων τι φροντίζειν, οὐκ ἂν ἀμελοίην αὐτῶν. ἔπειτ' οὐκ οἴει φροντίζειν; οἳ πρῶτον μὲν μόνον τῶν ζῴων ἄνθρωπον ὀρθὸν ἀνέστησαν· ἡ δὲ ὀρθότης καὶ προορᾶν πλέον ποιεῖ δύνασθαι καὶ τὰ ὕπερθεν μᾶλλον θεᾶσθαι καὶ ἧττον κακοπαθεῖν. καὶ ὄψιν καὶ ἀκοὴν καὶ στόμα ἐνεποίησαν. ἔπειτα τοῖς μὲν ἄλλοις ἑρπετοῖς πόδας ἔδωκαν, οἳ τὸ πορεύεσθαι μόνον παρέχουσιν· ἀνθρώπῳ δὲ καὶ χεῖρας προσέθεσαν, αἳ τὰ πλεῖστα οἷς εὐδαιμονέστεροι ἐκείνων ἐσμὲν ἐξεργάζονται. καὶ μὴν γλῶτταν γε πάντων τῶν ζῴων ἐχόντων, μόνην τὴν τῶν ἀνθρώπων ἐποίησαν οἵαν ἄλλοτε ἄλλαχῇ ψαύουσαν τοῦ στόματος ἄρθρους τε τὴν φωνὴν καὶ σημαίνειν πάντα ἀλλήλοις ἃ βουλόμεθα.

1. Parse fully:—*ἴσθι, ἀμελοίην, προσέθεσαν, οἴει, ἄρθρους.*

2. Distinguish in form and meaning between the 1st and 2nd aor. of *ἀνίστημι.*

3. To what class of conditional propositions does the first sentence of the extract belong? Translate into Greek—"If I had believed that the gods cared aught for man, I would not have neglected them."

4. Explain the nature of the *absolute construction.*

5. Explain the construction of *οἵαν*, in the last sentence of the extract.

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Professor D'Arcy Thompson, M.A.

The *Medea* of Euripides.

1. Translate the following passages :—

(*a*.) λέγεις ἀκοῦσαι μαλθάκ', ἀλλ' εἶσω φρενῶν
ὀρρωδία μοι μή τι βουλεύῃς κακόν,
τοσῷδε δ' ἧσσον ἢ πάρος πίποιθά σοι·
γυνὴ γὰρ ὀξύθυμος, ὡς δ' αὔτως ἀνήρ,
ῥᾴων φυλάσσειν ἢ σιωπηλὸς σοφός.—(316–320.)

(*b*.) καὶ ταῦθ' ὑφ' ἡμῶν, ὦ κάκιστ' ἀνδρῶν, παθὼν
προύδωκας ἡμᾶς, καινὰ δ' ἐκτήσω λέχη,
παίδων γεγώτων· εἰ γὰρ ἧσθ' ἄπαις ἔτι,
συγγνώστ' ἂν ἦν σοι τοῦδ' ἐρασθῆναι λέχους.
ὅρκων δὲ φρούδη πίστις, οὐδ' ἔχω μαθεῖν
εἰ θεοὺς νομίζεις τοὺς τότ' οὐκ ἄρχειν ἔτι,
ἢ καινὰ κεῖσθαι θέσμ' ἐν ἀνθρώποις τὰ νῦν,
ἐπεὶ σύνοισθά γ' εἰς ἐμ' οὐκ εὔορκος ὤν.—(488–495.)

(*c*.) φεῦ φεῦ· τί προσδέρκεσθέ μ' ὄμμασιν, τέκνα;
τί προσγελᾶτε τὸν πανύστατον γέλων;
αἰαῖ· τί δράσω; καρδία γὰρ οἴχεται,
γυναῖκες, ὄμμα φαιδρὸν ὡς εἶδον τέκνων.
οὐκ ἂν δυναίμην· χαιρέτω βουλεύματα
τὰ πρόσθεν· ἄξω παῖδας ἐκ γαίας ἐμούς.
τί δεῖ με πατέρα τῶνδε τοῖς τούτων κακοῖς
λυποῦσαν αὐτὴν δὶς τόσα κτᾶσθαι κακά;
οὐ δῆτ' ἔγωγε. χαιρέτω βουλεύματα.
καίτοι τί πάσχω; βούλομαι γέλωτ' ὀφλεῖν
ἐχθροὺς μεθεῖσα τοὺς ἐμοὺς ἀζημίους;
τολμητέον τάδ'. ἀλλὰ τῆς ἐμῆς κάκης,
τὸ καὶ προέσθαι μαλθακοὺς λόγους φρενός.
χωρεῖτε παῖδες εἰς δόμους· ὅτῳ δὲ μὴ
θέμις παρεῖναι τοῖς ἐμοῖσι θύμασιν,
αὑτῷ μελήσει· χεῖρα δ' οὐ διαφθερῶ.—(1040–1055.)

2. Parse the words :—ἀκοῦσαι—πέποιθα—ἔξιθι—μενεῖς—in passage (*a*); the words:—ἐκτήσω—γεγώτων—ξύνοισθα—in passage (*b*); and the words:—εἶδον—πάσχω—προέσθαι—in passage (*c*).

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GREEK COMPOSITION.

3rd January, 1874.—*Afternoon.*

Professor RYALL, LL.D.

Translate into Greek :—

1. The Athenians put to death Socrates the philosopher.
2. The son of Philip marched against the Thebans.
3. The wise men of old were grieved at the madness of the citizens.
4. Let us not fly from those who do us good.
5. The man prosecuted his brother for murder.
6. If I saw Philip acting justly I should think him worthy of admiration.
7. If you call to memory the past you will consult better for the future.
8. If he is convicted of murder the citizens will put him to death.
9. If the man were to act thus he would greatly benefit his friend.

GREEK.

3rd January, 1874.—*Afternoon.*

Professor MACDOUALL, LL.D.

Translate into Attic prose the following sentences :—

1. For producing zeal in your soldiers nothing is better adapted than the power of inspiring them with hope.
2. For this reason I used to expend more than what was enjoined by the state, that I might be looked upon by you as a better man.
3. We ought to make our purchases when we can obtain for little what is worth much.
4. He very nearly conquered all the country within the Halys.
5. He thought that, when he offered small sacrifices from a small income, he was not worse off than those who offered great sacrifices out of great wealth.
6. Your mother attends to you as much as she can when you are ill, that you may get well and want nothing that you require.

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7. 'I am so far from desiring the property of others that I did not consent to accept the land which was offered me.

8. If your son had accused you for not choosing to spend money upon him, what would you have answered?

9. He asked, into how many parts the army was divided.

10. See that you do not receive words as having the value of works.

LATIN.

2nd January, 1874.—*Afternoon.*

Professor NESBITT, M.A.

Translate—

1. Beatus Fannius ultro
Delatis capsis et imagine, cum mea nemo
Scripta legat vulgo recitare timentis ob hanc rem
Quod sunt quos genus hoc minime iuvat, utpote plures
Culpari dignos. Quemvis media elige turba:
Aut ab avaritia aut misera ambitione laborat.
Hunc capit argenti splendor; stupet Albius aere
Hic mutat merces surgente a sole ad eum quo
Vespertina tepet regio, quin per mala praeceps
Fertur uti pulvis collectus turbine, ne quid
Summa deperdat metuens aut ampliet ut rem:
Omnes hi metuunt versus, odere poëtas.

2. 'Postquam omnis res mea Ianum
Ad medium fracta est, aliena negotia curo
Excussus propriis. Olim nam quaerere amabam,
Quo vafer ille pedes lavisset Sisyphus aere,
Quid sculptum infabre, quid fusum durius esset;
Callidus huic signo ponebam milia centum;
Hortos egregiasque domos mercarier unus
Cum lucro noram; unde frequentia Mercuriale
Imposuere mihi cognomen compita.' 'Novi,
Et miror morbi purgatum te illius. Atqui
Emovit veterem mire novus, ut solet, in cor
Traiecto lateris miseri capitisve dolore,
Ut lethargicus hic cum fit pugil et medicum urget
Dum ne quid simile huic, esto ut libet.' 'O bone, ne te
Frustrere: insanis et tu stultique prope omnes,

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Si quid Stertinius veri crepat, unde ego mira
Descripsi docilis praecepta haec, tempore quo me
Solatus iussit sapientem pascere barbam
Atque a Fabricio non tristem ponte reverti.'

1. Give the principal tenses of *juvo, eruo, deperdo, lavo, sculpo, urgueo, crepo, pasco.*

2. Explain the constructions *mea scripta timentis, sunt quos hoc juvat, utpote plures culpari dignos, purgatum illius, dum ne quid simile huic.*

3. Derive *capsa, praeceps, egregius, compitum, purgo.*

Professor MAGUIRE, LL.D.

Translate literally :—

CICERO AD FAMIL. i., 4.

A. d. XVI. Kal. Febr. quum in senatu pulcherrime taremus, quod iam illam sententiam Bibuli de tribus egatis pridie eius diei fregeramus, unumque certamen esset relictum, sententia Volcatii, res ab adversariis nostris extracta est variis calumniis. Causam enim frequenti senatu, non magna varietate magnaque invidia eorum, qui a te causam regiam alio tranferebant, obtinebamus. Eo die acerbum habuimus Curionem, Bibulum multo iustiorem, paene etiam amicum. Caninius et Cato negarunt se legem ullam ante comitia esse laturos. Senatus haberi ante Kalendas Febr. per legem Pupiam, id quod scis, non potest, neque mense Febr. toto nisi perfectis aut reiectis legationibus. Haec tamen opinio est populi Romani, a tuis invidis atque obtrectatoribus nomen inductum fictae religionis, non tam ut te impedirent quam ut ne quis propter exercitus cupiditatem Alexandream vellet ire. Dignitatis autem tuae nemo est quin existimet habitam esse rationem ab senatu. Nemo est enim qui nesciat, quo minus discessio fieret, per adversarios tuos esse factum: qui nunc populi nomine, re autem vera sceleratissimo latrocinio, si quae conabuntur agere, satis mihi provisum est, ut ne quid salvis auspiciis aut legibus aut etiam sine vi agere possint.

Write out the parsing from A. d. XVI. to legationibus.

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LATIN COMPOSITION.

3rd January, 1874.—*Afternoon.*

Professor MAGUIRE, LL.D.

Translate into Latin prose:—

Once upon a time the gods selected various trees which they were anxious to take under their protection. Jupiter liked the oak, Venus the myrtle, Apollo the bay, Cybele the pine, and Hercules the tall poplar. Minerva in wonder asked them why they selected trees that bore nothing. Then Jupiter told her that it was for fear that they should be thought to sell their patronage for fruit. Minerva replies, I like the olive better because it has fruit. Jupiter rejoins, my daughter, people are right in calling you sensible: in all we do, glory without utility is mere folly.

MATHEMATICS.

2nd January, 1874.—*Morning.*

Professor ALLMAN, LL.D.

1. Prove that the rectangle under the sum and difference of two straight lines is equal to the difference between the squares on them.

2. On a given straight line describe a segment of a circle containing an angle equal to a given rectilineal angle.

Being given the base and the vertical angle of a triangle, show that the triangle will be greatest when it is isosceles.

3. Give Euclid's definition of proportionals. Prove that triangles of the same altitude are to one another as their bases.

4. Through a given point draw a chord in a given circle so that it shall be divided at the point in a given ratio.

Professor PURSER, M.A.

5. The sides of a triangle are 7, 10, 13 respectively; find the sides of another similar triangle the sum of whose sides is 40. Calculate also the area of the latter triangle.

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6. A and B would do a piece of work in $3\frac{9}{17}$ hours, B and C in $4\frac{8}{13}$ hours, A and C in $4\frac{2}{7}$ hours; find how long they would take if they all worked at it together.

7. Solve the equations—

$$1.\ (x-1)^3+(x-3)^3=2(x-2)^3.$$

$$2.\ x^2+5x=2\sqrt{x^2+5x+2}+6.$$

8. Find the co-efficient of x^7 in $(1+x)^{11}$, and of x^5 in $(1+2x-x^2)^4$.

Professor NIVEN, M.A.

9. State the object of logarithms and mention the principal properties from which their value is derived.

Prove that $\log \sqrt[n]{N}=\frac{1}{n}\log N$.

Given $\log_{10}2=\cdot3010300$; find $\log_{10}\sqrt[5]{\cdot00625}$.

10. Given tan A; find sin A and cos A.

11. Show that $\cos 2A=\frac{1-\tan^2 A}{1+\tan^2 A}$

12. The altitudes of an object, O, above a level plane from two known points A, B in the same vertical plane with O are given; find the height of O above the plane, and the distances from A, B of the foot of the perpendicular from it on the plane.

MATHEMATICAL PHYSICS.

5th January, 1874.—*Morning*.

Professor ENGLAND, A.M.

1. Find the pressure that can be produced by a power of 10 lbs. acting at a distance of 2 feet from the axis of a screw, the distance between the contiguous threads of which is 1 inch.

2. A weight of $3\frac{1}{2}$ ozs. raises a weight of 3 ozs. by means of a string passing over a pulley; find the distance passed over in 5 seconds.

3. A small pencil of rays diverging from a point is incident on a thick plate of glass; find the focus of the emergent pencil.

4. How are the eclipses of Jupiter's satellites made use of for determining longitude?

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Professor CURTIS, LL.D.

5. Determine the *centre of gravity* of the perimeter of a triangle.

6. A body starting from rest slides down a smooth inclined plane, whose length is 64 feet and height 16 feet; calculate the time in which it will reach the foot of the plane, and the velocity acquired.

7. Calculate in lbs. the pressure on a rectangular area 10 inches by 4 inches, when its highest and lowest points are at depths of 35 inches and 25 inches, respectively, below the surface of water, in which the area is immersed.

8. Prove that, in a thin lens, the incident and refracted foci are convertible.

Professor EVERETT, D.C.L.

9. Two inclined planes have the same height, and two weights, resting one upon each of them, are connected by a string passing over a pulley at the common vertex; investigate the ratio of the weights for equilibrium, when friction is neglected.

10. In the preceding question, determine the ratio of the two weights when one is just on the point of drawing up the other, the two coefficients of friction for the two planes being given, and the friction of the pulley being neglected.

11. A body is projected at an inclination of 45°, with the velocity which it would acquire in falling from a height of 100 feet; find its range upon a horizontal plane.

12. A prism is to be constructed of glass, whose index of refraction is $\sqrt{2}$, such that a ray normally incident on the first surface undergoes total reflection at the second; find the least angle that the prism may have.

FRENCH.

5th January, 1874.—*Afternoon.*

Professor MEISSNER, PH.D.

1. Translate into French:—

The different kingdoms of Europe were torn and afflicted, during several centuries, by intestine wars excited by private animosities, and carried on with all

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the rage natural to men of fierce manners and of violent passions. The estate of every baron was a kind of independent territory, disjoined from those around it, and the hostilities between them seldom ceased.

2. Translate into English:—

Lorsque Boabdil, dernier roi de Grenade, fut obligé d'abandonner le royaume de ses pères, il s'arrêta au sommet du Mont Padul. De ce lieu élevé on découvrait la mer où l'infortuné monarque allait s'embarquer pour l'Afrique; on apercevait aussi Grenade, la Vega et le Xenil, au bord duquel s'élevaient les tentes de Ferdinand et d'Isabelle. A la vue de ce beau pays et des cyprès qui marquaient encore ça et là les tombeaux des Musulmans, Boabdil se prit à verser des larmes. La sultane Aixa, sa mère, qui l'accompagnait dans son exil avec les grands qui composaient jadis sa cour, lui dit: "Pleure maintenant comme une femme un royaume que tu n'as pas su défendre comme un homme." Ils descendirent de la montagne, et Grenade disparut à leurs yeux pour toujours.

CHATEAUBRIAND.

Professor GEISLER, PH.D.

Translate into English:—

1. L'avare n'amasse que pour amasser; ce n'est pas pour fournir à ses besoins: il se les refuse. Son argent lui est plus précieux que sa santé, que sa vie, que lui-même. Toutes ses actions, toutes ses vues, toutes ses affections ne se rapportent qu'à cet indigne objet. Personne ne s'y trompe, et il ne prend aucun soin de dérober aux yeux du public le misérable penchant dont il est possédé, car tel est le caractère de cette honteuse passion, de se manifester de tous les côtés, de ne faire au dehors aucune démarche qui ne soit marquée de ce maudit caractère et de n'être un mystère que pour celui seul qui en est possédé. Toutes les autres passions sauvent du moins les apparences; on les cache aux yeux du public; une imprudence peut quelquefois les dévoiler mais le coupable cherche, autant qu'il est en soi, les ténèbres; mais pour la passion de l'avarice, l'avare ne se la cache qu'à lui-même. Loin de prendre des précautions pour la dérober aux yeux du public, tout l'annonce en lui,

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tout la montre à découvert; il la porte écrite dans son langage, dans ses actions, dans toute sa conduite, et, pour ainsi dire, sur son front.

L'âge et les réflexions guérissent d'ordinaire les autres passions, au lieu que l'avarice semble se ranimer et reprendre de nouvelles forces dans la vieillesse. Plus on avance vers ce moment fatal, où tout cet amas sordide doit disparaître et nous être enlevé, plus on s'y attache; plus la mort approche, plus on couve des yeux son misérable trésor, plus on le regarde comme une précaution nécessaire pour un avenir chimérique. Ainsi l'âge rajeunit, pour ainsi dire, cette indigne passion. Les années, les maladies, les réflexions, tout l'enfonce plus profondément dans l'âme, et elle se nourrit et s'enflamme par les remèdes mêmes qui guérissent et éteignent toutes les autres. On a vu des hommes dans une décrépitude où à peine leur restait-il assez de force pour soutenir un cadavre tout prêt à tomber en pourriture, ne conserver, dans la défaillance totale des facultés de leur âme, un reste de sensibilité, et, pour ainsi dire, de signe de vie, que pour cette indigne passion; elle seule se soutenir, se ranimer sur les débris de tout le reste; le dernier soupir être encore pour elle; les inquiétudes des derniers moments la regarder encore; et l'infortuné qui meurt, jeter encore des regards mourants qui vont s'éteindre sur un argent que la mort lui arrache, mais dont elle n'a pu arracher l'amour de son cœur.

MASSILLON.

2. *Immortalité de l'âme.*

Créature d'un jour qui t'agites une heure,
De quoi viens-tu te plaindre et qui te fait gémir?
Ton âme t'inquiète, et tu crois qu'elle pleure?
Ton âme est immortelle et tes pleurs vont tarir.
Le regret d'un instant te trouble et te dévore,
Tu dis que le passé te voile l'avenir;
Ne te plains pas d'hier; laisse venir l'aurore:
Ton âme est immortelle et le temps va s'enfuir.
Ton corps est abattu du mal de ta pensée;
Tu sens ton front peser, et tes genoux fléchir;
Tombe, agenouille-toi, créature insensée,
Ton âme est immortelle et la mort va venir.

ALFRED DE MUSSET.

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Translate into French :—

3. Whoever knows nothing at twenty, labours not at thirty, has acquired nothing at forty, will never know, do, or possess anything. Those whose conduct is most ridiculous are always the first to slander others. Happiness belongs to him who makes others happy. I wish you would come and see me at the end of this week ; I shall have something very important to communicate to you. Titus passed no day without performing a good action. Eloquence is a very important art, destined to instruct, to repress the passions, to correct the morals, to maintain the laws, to direct public deliberations, to render men good and happy. Julius Caesar, having disembarked in Africa, fell down, as he was leaving his vessel ; this appeared to his soldiers a very inauspicious omen ; he however turned the feelings of the army to his advantage by exclaiming : "It is now, O Africa, that I hold thee !"

GERMAN.

1st January, 1874.—*Afternoon.*

Professor MEISSNER, PH.D.

1. Translate into German :—

Have you seen the houses of the town ? I should like to go to school, but I am not well enough to leave the house. If the weather were fine, we should take a ride. I have been willing, but I have not been able to do it. The enemy has been put to flight.

2. Translate into English :—

Nachdem die Griechen lange erfolglos um Thore und Mauern von Troja gekämpft, und der versuchte Sturm auf allen Seiten abgeschlagen worden war, rief der Seher Kalchas eine Versammlung der vornehmsten Helden zusammen und redete so vor ihnen : „Unterziehet euch nicht ferner den Mühseligkeiten eines gewaltsamen Kampfes, denn auf diesem Wege kommt ihr nicht zum Ziele ; besinnet euch vielmehr auf irgend einen Anschlag, der euren Schiffen und euch selber zum Heile gereichen mag. Denn vernehmet, was für ein Zeichen ich gestern geschaut habe. Ein Habicht jagte einem Täubchen nach ; dieses aber schlüpfte in die Spalten eines Felsens hinein, um seinem Verfolger zu entgehen. Lange

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verweilte dieſer grimmig vor dem Felſenſpalt, aber das Thierchen ging nicht heraus; da verbarg ſich der Raubvogel mit unterdrücktem Unmuth in's nahe Gebüſch, und ſiehe da, jetzt ſchlüpfte das Täublein in ſeiner Thorheit wieder heraus, der Habicht aber ſchießt auf das arme Thier nieder und erwürgt es ohne Erbarmen. Laßt uns dieſen Vogel zum Muſter nehmen und Troja nicht fürder mit Gewalt zu erobern ſuchen, ſondern es einmal mit Liſt verſuchen."

Professor GEISLER, PH.D.

3. Translate into German:—

It is very important for him to undertake that journey. Have you not avoided that danger? Would they not come and spend the evening? Were they not all running to his assistance? You may go out if you choose. What is to be done in such a case? Think of what you are doing. At all events write to him. They wish to compel him to believe all that suits them. He has been obliged to go out. I have been waiting for you for the last hour. You ought to tell them that circumstance. Will you remember your promise? They did not believe that we should have met so soon.

DEGREE OF LL.D.

ADMIRALTY LAW.

7th October, 1874.—*Afternoon.*

Professor CAMPION, B.A.

1. Distinguish a loss the subject of "general average" from losses not the subject of that mode of contribution.

Define the principle of the rule, and state the elements essential to its application.

2. State the requisites of a legally constituted blockade, and the three grounds required to sustain the charge of violating blockade.

Does a subsequent blockade of the port of destination operate to dissolve a prior contract of affreightment.

3. State the penalty and other legal consequences of disqualified persons using the British flag, or assuming the British character on board, and the qualification to which the rule of law on that point is subject.

4. In reference to the agency of a ship-master in a foreign country, what confers the authority and defines

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its limits? Distinguish such from agency circumscribed within the limits of municipal law.

5. In reference to "salvage" state the difference in effect between a lien by common law and the lien by the law maritime, and any provision in the Merchant Shipping Act upon that subject.

Professor O'SHAUGHNESSY.

6. What are the warranties usually implied in policies of marine insurance?

Discuss the reason why, if a ship insured for one voyage sails upon another, the policy is discharged, though she be taken before the dividing point of the two voyages?

7. If a cargo be arrested on board a ship which also has been arrested by warrant of the court, is the freight also arrested? Before granting a monition in such a case, of what must the court be satisfied? What freight must be brought in, (*a*) in causes of bottomry? (*b*) in causes of damage?

8. In case of the jettison of goods stowed on deck, what right has the owner to be relieved by a general contribution or otherwise? In cases of general average what principle should prevail in the selection of the articles to contribute, and as to the mode of contribution?

9. What is the general principle as to the apportionment of salvage amongst the persons engaged in the service? On what principle does the court act in remunerating for the mere preservation of life? What is the rule with respect to the parties liable to pay salvage, and the interest in respect to which it is payable?

J. WILSON, M.A., LL.B.

10. Define a maritime lien, and show to what it extends, and the several ways in which it may be extinguished.

11. How should pilot boats be distinguished; and what are the duties of the masters of such vessels as prescribed by the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854?

12. Describe the manner in which the payment of salvage is enforced in the United Kingdom.

13. What is meant by general average? Give instances of losses that fall within the rule. What must be the nature of a loss to bring it within this rule?

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INTERNATIONAL LAW.

8th October, 1874.—*Morning.*

Professor LESLIE.

1. What, according to Sir H. Maine, are the more important postulates forming the foundations of International Law? How, according to the same writer, is the system of Grotius connected with "territorial sovereignty"?

2. State the chief rules of International Law respecting blockade.

3. During the late war some property belonging to a French merchant, including a ship and its cargo, and also goods on shore, was captured by the Germans at a French port, and sold the following day by auction to a British purchaser. After the war the French merchant reclaimed all the property. What principles do you apply to the case?

4. A. B., a British subject domiciled in France, and having movable and immovable property in both France and England, made a will in conformity with French law, but invalid according to English testamentary law, by which he left all the property to a natural son in France. His heir-at-law and personal representatives in England disputed the will and claimed all the property, real and personal, in both countries. What principles would you apply to the case?

Professor MILLS.

5. Discuss the doctrine of continuous voyages, observing on the distinction in such cases between cases of contraband and those of breaches of blockade, and giving any authorities you know bearing on the subject.

6. State the rule as to the recognition of insurgent communities, applying it to the cases of Greece, Belgium, the Spanish Colonies in South America, the American Colonies of England in 1778, Hungary in 1849, and the Southern States of America in the late American war.

7. State the leading features of the case discussed before the Tribunal of Arbitration at Geneva in 1872 on the

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claims "generically known as the Alabama claims," with your views upon them.

8. Give a sketch of the history of the armed neutrality of 1780 and of 1800, and of the question involved in it.

Professor LUPTON.

9. Trace the modern doctrines of warlike caption to their sources in Roman law, and point out the chief modifications which have been introduced in their application.

10. What are the conditions and limitations of the right of maritime search?

11. To what extent do English courts recognise the validity of judgments obtained in foreign courts? Upon which, if any, of the following grounds may a foreign judgment be impeached in our courts:—

(α.) Want of jurisdiction;
(β.) A mistake as to English law made by the foreign court;
(γ.) That the defendant had not been summoned, and had no notice of the proceedings;
(δ.) A mistake as to its own law made by the foreign court;
(ε.) A plea going to the merits of the matter in dispute between the parties.

11. How can a new domicile be acquired, or an old one be regained? Illustrate by examples.

ECCLESIASTICAL LAW.

8th October, 1874.—*Afternoon.*

Professor MILLS.

1. State the origin, nature, and several kinds of advowson.

2. Mention the leading features of the Ecclesiastical Law in relation to simony.

3. Mention some of the ancient powers and privileges of the clergy in England.

4. Give a sketch of the origin and powers of convocation.

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Professor LUPTON.

5. Four conditions are in general necessary to the acquisition of a benefice, viz., *Holy Orders*, *presentation*, *institution*, and *induction*. Explain the nature and incidents of each of these requisites. Explain also what is meant by *donation* as a means of acquiring a benefice.

6. How can the interest of an incumbent in his benefice be determined by *resignation*? Distinguish between *general* and *special* resignation bonds, and give a summary of the facts and the judgments of the House of Lords in the cases,—*Bishop of London* v. *Fytche* (Bro. P.C. 211; 1 East, 406), and *Fletcher* v. *Lord Sondes* (3 Bing. 501).

7. What are the essentials to a regular marriage according to the forms of the Church of England?

8. State the principal provisions of the Church Discipline Act (3 & 4 Vic., c. 86), and illustrate by an example the course of proceedings under that Act.

DEGREE OF LL.B.—HONORS.

LAW OF PROPERTY AND CONVEYANCING.

6th October, 1874.—*Afternoon.*

Professor CAMPION, B.A.

1. State the rule and qualification (in respect to realty and personalty respectively) previously to the 1st Vic., chap. 26, on the question whether a general devise and bequest operated as an execution of a power of appointment not specifically referred to.

2. Does "prescription" rest on any legal or other presumption? how lost? What essential alteration in respect of proof has been introduced by the 2nd & 3rd Wm. IV., chap. 71.

3. When does an estate tail arise by analogy to the rule in Shelley's case? In the application of that rule state the principle of construction when there is a limitation to a person "for life" by deed, and a limitation by a subsequent deed in his lifetime "to the heirs of his

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body" under the execution of a power of appointment contained in the deed creating the life estate.

4. Upon what element in a common recovery is the office of "protector" based? For what is it substitutional in its nature and effects, and as regards the mode by which the estates are created to what qualification is the provision for that office subject?

Professor O'SHAUGHNESSY.

5. To a bill in Chancery an answer was filed by the donee of a power, in which he stated that "he does appoint, and intends by a writing in due form to appoint" the fund in a particular manner; the power was required to be executed by writing under hand and seal, attested by two witnesses; as an execution of the power how was this treated by the Court? Give the ground on which the decision went.

6. Where a devisee on whom a condition affecting real estate is imposed, is also the heir-at-law of the testator, what is incumbent on any person who would take advantage of the condition? State reasons for the answer.

7. Define the implication by which an heir-at-law can be disinherited. How else than by implication may he be disinherited?

8. If lands be demised to a person, his executors and administrators, *pur autre vie*, why, although the estate be freehold, may the executors of the lessee (or, in case of intestacy, his administrators) be special occupants? Why are leasehold estates *pur autre vie* not considered estates of inheritance?

J. WILSON, M.A., LL.B.

9. The owner of a fee-simple estate, on his marriage, desires his estate to be "put in strict settlement" with a jointure for his intended wife; give an outline of the limitations of a deed which would carry out his wishes.

10. A obtains a judgment against B, whose only property is a farm, held under a lease containing a strict clause of forfeiture on alienation, without the consent of

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the landlord. He refuses to consent to a sale to pay A. Has A any means of obtaining payment?

11. Define an easement. How may an easement be acquired? Easements have been divided into affirmative and negative, continuous and discontinuous, apparent and non-apparent. Give examples of each class.

12. What changes in the law were effected by the Apportionment Act, 1870?

EQUITY.

7th October, 1874.—*Afternoon.*

Professor CAMPION, B.A.

1. Give examples of the application of statutory enactment in the following respectively:—Where the "auxiliary" jurisdiction of equity was necessary; where a cross bill was essential.

2. Define the principles of, and state the procedure for "marshalling securities." Give an example of "marshalling assets" in the case of a "vendor's lien," and state any statutory provision as to the primary fund liable to the latter.

3. When a party in possession of an estate pays off an incumbrance, is the latter necessarily presumed to be extinguished?

State the rule and principle of equity when paid by the following respectively:—Tenant for life, tenant in tail in possession, tenant in tail in remainder.

4. State the distinction in its principle and consequences between an ordinary mortgage and an absolute sale with a collateral agreement for re-purchase and reconveyance upon repayment of the purchase money. State the criterion by which to determine whether a creditor or legatee of the mortgagor may redeem.

Professor O'SHAUGHNESSY.

5. Freehold and leasehold estates are devised to a man and the heirs of his body, with a limitation over in case he leaves no such heirs; what will the words be construed to mean as to (*a*) the freehold estates?—as to

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(*b*) the leasehold estates? Explain the effect as to the title of the devisee and the validity of the limitations over, in each of the two different species of estates.

6. The settlor assigned stock standing in the name of trustees to other trustees in favour of volunteers; notice not having been given to the trustees, could the gift, as between the donees under the assignment, and the representatives of the assignor, be enforced? Discuss the effect of notice or no notice in such a case.

7. Where a person having a power of appointing property amongst a class, although with full discretion as to the amount of their shares, has exercised it by appointing to one or more of the objects a merely nominal share, what effect would the date of such appointment have on its validity?

8. A creditor on whose behalf a stake has been deposited by the debtor with a third person, receives notice of that fact from the stakeholder; how does such notice affect the position of the stakeholder towards the creditor? State the ground on which such cases have been decided?

J. WILSON, M.A., LL.B.

9. A owes B £500, secured by bond. A makes his will and leaves to B a legacy of £400, and to C, a daughter of A, a legacy of £1,000, and to his son D the residue of his property. B and C subsequently intermarry, and then A gives C a portion of £1,500. A dies leaving the bond unpaid, but ample assets to pay his debts and legacies. How much is B entitled in his own right or that of his wife to receive out of A's estate? Give your reasons.

10. A, by will, gives to his two daughters, B and C, legacies of £500 each, to be paid on marriage or on becoming professed nuns. As to his daughter B he gives her interest at 5 per cent. per annum until payment. As to C he directs his executors, out of his residuary estate, to support her till the legacy is paid. B and C both die unmarried and without having become nuns. What becomes of their legacies?

11. A married woman becomes entitled to a sum of

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£1,000, which is under the control of the Court of Chancery. In ordinary circumstances how much can she insist on being settled on herself? If she wishes to waive her rights, how should she do it?

12. If several estates in possession and reversion are charged with the payment of portions, how should each contribute? If the estates in possession are compelled to pay the whole, when are they entitled to contribution from those in reversion?

COMMON AND CRIMINAL LAW.

7th October, 1874.—*Morning.*

Professor CAMPION, B.A.

1. Explain the distinction established by the leading case (and the principle of common law on which it was based), in reference to the apportionment of conditions, and the statutory provision now applicable to that subject.

Give an ordinary example of an implied waiver of a condition of re-entry for breach of covenant.

2. In reference to transitory causes of action accruing in a foreign country, and the rule of distinction between "cause of action" and "mode of procedure" when the action is brought here, how and upon what legal principle do the statute of frauds and statute of limitations respectively operate.

3. State the essential distinction between libel and oral defamation (as to the grounds of action), the characteristics of a privileged communication, and the statutory alteration in reference to a defence available to an indictment for libel compared with the rule of common law.

4. Describe the following respectively, and mention any statutory change in reference thereto:—"Arrest of judgment." "Judgment non obstante veredicto." "Writ of error," for error in law, error in fact.

Professor O'SHAUGHNESSY.

5. In what sense is the maxim that *he who takes the profits ought to bear the loss* to be taken as true? Discuss the true principle of partnership liability.

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6. What would seem to be the nature of the mistake of fact which would be sufficient to enable a person who has paid money in mistake to recover it back? What limitation exists to the right of the person who has paid money in ignorance to recover it back?

7. What are the three modes of proceeding against a receiver of stolen goods, according to the circumstances? Who is a receiver?

8. A hole was bored through a door with a centre-bit; pieces of the broken panel were found within the door on the threshold; was this a burglary? Give the reasons for the answer.

J. WILSON, M.A., LL.B.

9. An infant gave a cognovit, authorizing an attorney to appear for him and confess an action brought against him for necessaries furnished by the plaintiff, with an undertaking not to bring a writ of error. Was this held good or bad, and on what grounds?

10. What is meant by the doctrine of *estoppel in pais*? Give instances of it. Are there any other kinds of *estoppel*? If so give examples of them.

11. How are bailments usually classified? State, with illustrations, the law applicable to each class.

12. How does Blackstone distinguish riots, routs, and unlawful assemblies?

PLEADING, PRACTICE, AND EVIDENCE.

6th October, 1874.—*Morning*.

Professor CAMPION, B.A.

1. State the true criterion of the applicability of "an equitable replication" consistently with a legal cause of action, and describe the limit within which it is confined. Define a replication by way of "new assignment."

2. Does the analogy of equitable discovery apply to evidence by interrogatories under the Common Law Procedure Amendment Act? State the limit within which the subject matter of interrogatories is confined.

3. Explain the principle of the distinction between circumstantial evidence of a presumptive character and

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secondary evidence, and give an example of some exception to the general rule that primary evidence is required.

4. Describe the effect of "coverture" as to the proper party or parties plaintiffs in actions ex delicto. State the statutory provision in reference to joinder of claims by husband and wife, and the true criterion by which to determine whether husband and wife should sue jointly (having regard to the cause of action, the time of its accruer, and the nature of the property).

Professor O'SHAUGHNESSY.

5. Upon what does a Bill of Exceptions lie? When must it be tendered?

6. In action for defamation what must the plaintiff prove as to the inuendoes? As to the words, what is for the jury?—what for the judge?

7. Whence is it that all persons standing in privity are estopped themselves, and can estop others, from litigating that which would be conclusive either against or in favour of him with whom they are in privity? What does the term *privity* denote? Into what several classes are privies distributed? Give examples of each.

8. With respect to the rule rejecting secondary evidence of oral testimony, when does the common law regard a witness as incapable of being called? Give some instances in which certain depositions may, by statute, be received.

J. WILSON, M.A., LL.B.

9. In what circumstances is a married woman capable of suing and being sued without joining her husband?

10. What forms of action were abolished by the Common Law Procedure Act, 1870? Explain the provisions of the same Act as to remitting to the Civil Bill Court actions of contract and actions of tort respectively.

11. An executor is sued at law, and by the same summons and plaint he is required to pay a debt of his testator and a debt of his own. If he does not wish to pay, how should he plead, and why?

12. What are the four classes into which Taylor divides persons incompetent to testify? If there are any exceptions to the general rules state them.

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JURISPRUDENCE.

8th October, 1874.—*Morning*.

Professor LESLIE.

1. State Mr. Austin's chief objections to the distinction between public and private law. If you think there are any good reasons for maintaining the distinction, add them.

2. Sir W. Blackstone, after citing a passage of Julian respecting custom, says:—"Thus did they reason, while Rome had some remains of her freedom. And indeed it is one of the characteristic marks of English liberty that our common law depends upon custom; which carries this internal evidence of freedom along with it, that it was probably introduced by the voluntary consent of the people." Give the substance of Julian's passage, and criticise both it and Blackstone's remarks on it.

3. Give Mr. Austin's reasons for placing the Law of Persons after the Law of Things. How do you account for the priority of the Law of Persons in the Roman arrangement?

4. Trace the progress of legal ideas in the history of contract in Roman law, according to Sir H. Maine.

Professor MILLS.

5. Mention some of the leading features in the history of the law of England relating to the several estates of freehold, according to Spence.

6. Explain the nature of "status," give its leading characteristics, and mention some erroneous definitions of "status," with Austin's criticisms on them.

7. Give a sketch of the modern history of the law of nature and of the influences it has exercised on society, according to Maine.

8. Sketch the history of the English law of criminal procedure in Anglo-Saxon and Norman times down to the time of the Tudors, according to Stephen.

Professor LUPTON.

9. Give an accurate definition of *law* considered as the subject-matter of Jurisprudence, and comment upon the

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following maxims, showing in what respect they conform to or differ from your definition—

(α.) Ex his quæ forte uno aliquo casu accidere possunt iura non constituuntur (*Celsus*).

(β.) Jura non in singulas personas, sed generaliter constituuntur (*Ulpianus*).

(γ.) Princeps legibus solutus est (*Paulus*).

(δ.) Ergo omne ius aut consensus fecit, aut necessitas constituit, aut firmauit consuetudo (*Modestinus*).

10. Trace the different steps by which in Roman history the legal capacity of women became enlarged, and point out analogies in English juridical history.

11. Codification marks a period in juridical history. Explain and show what its precise juristical value is, and illustrate from ancient and modern legal systems.

12. Juristical excellence is always posterior to literary, social and political excellence. How do you account for this?

CIVIL LAW.

8th October, 1874.—*Afternoon.*

Professor LESLIE.

1. Sir Henry Maine speaks of the *jus naturale* as being simply the *jus gentium* seen in the light of a particular theory. Cite contradictory passages from Justinian's Institutes in support both of Sir H. Maine's view and of the view that the *jus naturale* and the *jus gentium* were distinct.

2. Give as clear an account as you can of the principal changes in Roman private law—

(1.) Between the Twelve Tables and the period of the Antonines;

(2.) Between the last-mentioned period and the middle of the sixth century, A.D.

3. Give as exhaustive a classification as you can of the divisions and sub-divisions of law in the Institutes of Justinian.

4. Compare Roman law, as laid down by Justinian, with English law, on the following points:—

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(1.) The right to capture wild animals;
(2.) The nature of a legacy;
(3.) The admissibility of the evidence of legatees;
(4.) The testamentary power of women.

Professor MILLS.

5. Explain the nature of Novatio, and say how it was effected. Mention anything you know of recent English cases in which this subject was discussed.

6. Explain the provisions of the Roman law against reckless litigation.

7. Give a sketch of the Roman law of intestate succession before Justinian, and as altered by his novels, referring to the rights of emancipated and adopted children.

8. State the names and the nature of some of the exceptions which could be pleaded in Roman law.

Professor LUPTON.

9. Describe the different modes of bankruptcy in Roman law.

A debtor makes a *cessio bonorum* to his creditors, and afterwards acquires a fortune; have the creditors any and what claim upon the after-acquired property?

10. A testator dies leaving a son *in potestate*, another son emancipated, and a grandson, son of a deceased daughter. The son *in potestate* is instituted heir, but no mention is made in the will of the emancipated son or the grandson.

Have the emancipated son and grandson, or either of them, any and what claim upon the estate of the testator?

11. A contracts to sell a slave to B, if C should return from captivity within five years. Within a year, and before the return of C, the slave is delivered to B, and part of the purchase-money paid to A. Four years after the date of the contract, and before the return of C, the slave runs away from B. Upon whom does the loss fall, and what, if any, are the respective remedies of A and B?

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12. A *plus petitio* may take place in four ways—*re, tempore, loco, causâ*. Explain fully and state what was the effect of a *plus petitio* in each of these cases—1st. Under the system of *formulæ*; 2nd. Under the *judicia extraordinaria*.

CONSTITUTIONAL LAW.

5th October, 1874.—*Afternoon.*

Professor LESLIE.

1. Both the intention and the effect of the statute of fines, passed in the reign of Henry VII., have, according to Mr. Hallam, been commonly misapprehended. State his reasons, and his explanation of the policy of that statute.

2. State the main provisions of the 11 Hen. VII., c. 1., respecting service to the king for the time being. In what respect were they nugatory? What famous distinction of governments, commented on by Mr. Austin, does this statute suggest?

3. Write a brief account of the growth of the Court of Chancery.

4. Point out the chief resemblances and differences between the British Constitution and that of the United States.

Professor MILLS.

5. State the several modes of supplying the pecuniary requirements of the Crown which have prevailed in England, and some of the measures by which they have been controlled, according to Broom.

6. Explain the liabilities of naval and military officers according to Broom, giving examples.

7. State some of the leading features in the constitution and laws of Ireland prior to the reign of Elizabeth, as given by Hallam.

8. Give an historical sketch of the history of the military force in England, according to Hallam.

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Professor LUPTON.

9. What was originally the nature of the proceedings and the judgment in—

1. *Petition de droit;*
2. *Monstrans de droit?*

In what respects have the proceedings by petition of right been amended by Sir William Bovill's Act (23 & 24 Vic., c. 34)?

In your opinion will a petition of right lie in respect of claims founded on breach of contract, and why?

10. "The king by his prerogative has the nomination of all public officers within the kingdom." (*Comyn.*)

Can the Crown create a new office, with a fee to be taken of the nominee to the office? Give a reason for your answer.

11. What was originally the nature and jurisdiction of the Court of the Lord High Steward of Great Britain, for what term of office was he originally appointed, and what is now the practice in that respect?

Indictment found against a peer. Before what court is he tried—1. During the session of Parliament; 2. During the recess?

12. What are, in England, the relations of the judicial to the other powers in the State, and what in your opinion should they be?

DEGREE OF LL.B.

LAW OF PROPERTY AND CONVEYANCING.

6th October, 1874.—*Afternoon.*

Professor CAMPION, B.A.

1. In what manner was the doctrine of powers as well as of vested remainders brought into operation by the frame of a purchase deed in which was the ordinary limitation to bar dower, previous to the 3rd & 4th Wm. IV., chap. 105?

2. When is the word "issue" deemed a word of limitation? When a word of purchase?

3. State the rule of law previously to the 20th & 21st Vic., chap. 57, in reference to the disposition of the rever-

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sionary or contingent interests of married women in chattels personal and choses in action—the legal effect of the latter having been charged on land—and the statutory alteration on this subject.

4. Describe powers of appointment "in gross" and "appendant" respectively, and the suspension and extinguishment of the latter.

Illustrate by the application of the rule against perpetuity the mode in which estates under a power operate.

Professor O'SHAUGHNESSY.

5. If the first mortgagee of lands takes a further charge on a subsequent advance to the mortgagor, under what circumstances and to what extent would the maxim *qui prior est tempore potior est jure* apply? Discuss the doctrine involved in such cases and the principle on which a Court of Equity will act.

6. A power by will was executed and the donee afterwards became a bankrupt, obtained his certificate, and died; and it was held that the claim of the assignees was barred by the certificate; why?

7. Upon the marriage of a child the parent, by the marriage settlement, under a power to appoint to children, appointed to the issue of the marriage; would such an appointment be supported in equity? State the grounds on which the answer is founded, and the principle acted on.

8. One joint-tenant for life makes a lease for years, purporting to include the whole of the interest; (the lessor ultimately became seised of the entire by survivorship);—what passed by the lease? Was the joint-estate suspended or severed? How would it have been if the joint-tenant had held for years? State the reason for the answer.

J. WILSON, M.A., LL.B.

9. What is the general rule against perpetuities, and what are the cases to which it does not apply?

10. What is meant by a common of fishing? Where only can it exist? On what presumption does the right of a riparian proprietor to fish in a river depend?

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11. What provisions were made by the Wills Act of 1837 to prevent lapse?

12. A and B are partners. Out of the partnership profits they buy two freeholds, both of which are conveyed "to A and B, and their heirs." One of the freeholds consists of mill premises on which they carry on the partnership business. The other is let to tenants, and the rents are paid to the firm. A dies intestate. What becomes of his interest in the property?

EQUITY.

7th October, 1874.—*Afternoon.*

Professor CAMPION, B.A.

1. Describe the grounds essential to maintain a bill of interpleader.

Explain the principle by reference to the case of adverse claims (according to their character) made against a tenant holding subject to a rent.

State the ground at common law which necessitated statutory provision for interpleader in relief of sheriffs.

2. Give an example of constructive as distinguished from actual fraud, and state the distinction between implied and constructive trusts.

3. State exceptions to the rule of the inability of a plaintiff to rely on a parol variation of a written contract in suits for specific performance, and the principle of the distinction between the plaintiff and defendant when such evidence is tendered by either.

4. Give an example illustrating the special grounds required to maintain "a bill to perpetuate testimony." State the statutory provision by which a bill to take evidence de bene esse is now unnecessary.

Professor O'SHAUGHNESSY.

5. If an estate be sold to discharge incumbrances, how is the surplus which remains after discharging the incumbrances, to be applied, as regards (*a*) the tenant for life, and (*b*) the remainderman or reversioner? What is the modern rule as to contribution by tenant for life upon the compulsory discharge of incumbrances?

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6. What is the reason for the rule, that where the same person has the inheritance and a term for years in himself, although in one he has the equitable interest and in the other the legal interest, the inheritance by implication draws to itself the term and makes that attendant upon it? When may a term so attendant become a term in gross.

7. What circumstances may create exceptions to the rule as to a legacy being an ademption of a debt?

8. In a case of election under a will which disposes of other property of a devisee, the devisee elects against the will, what would be the effect of such election, on his own estate? What would become of the estate devised to him?

J. WILSON, M.A., LL.B.

9. In the absence of any evidence of intention, what is the presumption when a charge on an estate is paid off by a tenant for life, a tenant in tail, and a tenant in fee-simple respectively?

10. When, and to what extent is an executor justified in carrying on the trade of his testator? Does he incur any personal liability in doing so, if directed so to do by his testator?

11. Explain the equitable doctrine of election, and the principles on which it is based.

12. What is the order of liability of assets to debts in the absence of any directions from the testator?

COMMON AND CRIMINAL LAW.

7th October, 1874.—*Morning.*

Professor CAMPION, B.A.

1. How is the animus furandi which is essential to constitute "larceny" evidenced in appropriation of lost goods?

2. Upon the sale of goods, and as regards title and quality respectively, state the limit and qualification of the rule, "caveat emptor."

3. In actions "ex delicto" define the measure of

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damages. When are "consequential damages" recoverable? Give an example of "liquidated damages" as distinguished from "penalty."

4. Define the characteristics of a contract of record and illustrate the principle of "merger," by reference to a judgment obtained against one of several joint trespassers.

Professor O'SHAUGHNESSY.

5. If an employer merely covenants to pay so long as the servant continues to serve, leaving it optional, either with the servant to serve or with the employer to employ, is it clear whether or not there is a contract of hiring and service? What would certainly constitute such a contract?

6. What are the presumptions which affect a husband's liability for his wife's contracts, when (*a*) they are living together, and (*b*) when they are living apart?

7. What may form an excuse for joining and marching with rebels? Explain the principle.

8. A wife was convicted of setting fire to her husband's house for the purpose of doing him a personal injury; the conviction was held wrong; why?

J. WILSON, M.A., LL.B.

9. In what cases is interest recoverable as damages by statute, and at common law?

10. An attorney employed to collect a debt sues and proceeds to execution against the wrong man, who is of the same name as the debtor. Has the man so aggrieved any right of action against the attorney? State the legal maxim on which your answer is founded.

11. What is the legal distinction between a bank note and a cheque? Will either, in any circumstances, be regarded as a legal tender for the amount of a debt?

12. Where A's goods, having been lost, are found by B, and by him appropriated to his own use, explain in what cases B is guilty of larceny, and in what cases he is not.

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PLEADING, PRACTICE, AND EVIDENCE.

6th October, 1874.—*Morning.*

Professor CAMPION, B.A.

1. Classify defences to a bill in equity. Distinguish by an example a "plea" from "an answer." Describe a hearing on replication as distinguished from a motion for decree.

2. Assuming an error of the judge in the reception of one class of evidence, and the rejection of another class, what remedies are respectively available, and how do they differ in their legal effect?

3. Classify actions. Distinguish "an embarrassing plea" from a pleading simply "bad in law," and state the appropriate remedy in each case.

4. Mention any statutory provision in reference to a party impeaching the credit of a witness produced by himself. When, and subject to what qualification, may proof be adduced of inconsistent statements of an adverse witness?

Professor O'SHAUGHNESSY.

5. Why, in general, cannot the action for breach of promise of marriage be maintained by an executor or administrator? Under what peculiar circumstances may it be so maintained?

6. As to what may interrogatories be administered in an action at law? At what stage of the cause may they be delivered, (*a*) by the plaintiff? (*b*) by the defendant? What qualifications have been put to the nature of the matter which will be allowed in interrogatories at law?

7. In an action against an executor the defendant pleaded a judgment recovered against him after plea pleaded; what is the nature of such a plea? At what stage of the proceedings may such be pleaded? Within what time must, in general, the matter have arisen? What operation has this plea on former defences?

8. If a judgment creditor has ascertained that any other person is indebted to the judgment debtor, how may such creditor proceed to realize his debt? Explain the course of proceeding. How is the third person entitled?

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J. WILSON, M.A., LL.B.

9. What are the rules as to the joinder of Defendants liable on a contract under seal?

10. How are actions at Common Law and suits in Equity respectively revived—1st, on the death of a sole Plaintiff; 2ndly, on the death of a sole Defendant?

11. How does a judgment creditor obtain payment of his debt from a garnishee? Give instances illustrating what may, and what may not be attached.

12. What are the different cases in which secondary evidence of the contents of a written document is admissible? If any preliminary steps should be taken to render secondary evidence admissible in each case, state what they are.

JURISPRUDENCE.

8th October, 1874.—*Morning.*

Professor LESLIE.

1. How do you explain the origin of primogeniture in respect of the succession to property in medieval law?

2. What is a legal right? There are three parties to every legal right? What is the difference between a crime and a civil injury?

3. State Mr. Austin's explanation of the term political liberty. What other meaning has been given to the term?

Professor MILLS.

4. Explain the nature of civil liberty, and the difference between free and despotic governments, according to Austin.

5. How does Maine use the Greek notion of an inherited curse to corroborate his view of archaic society?

6. Explain the several forms of village community mentioned by Maine.

Professor LUPTON.

7. What is the distinction between jurisprudence and legislation?

8. Account historically for the distinction between *law* and *equity*. Is the distinction a permanent one?

9. What is the value of a system of case law, and is it likely to survive codification?

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CIVIL LAW.

8th October, 1873.—*Afternoon.*

Professor LESLIE.

1. What is the first great division of rights in the Roman Law of Things? What is the first great division of jura in rem?

2. Explain the terms *adoptio, arrogatio, donatio propter nuptias*, quarta Antonina, quarta Falcidia.

3. Contrast *dominium* with *obligatio, possessio, servitus*, and *manus*.

Professor MILLS.

4. Explain the nature of interdicts, giving some examples.

5. State the rights of succession a patron had in the property of his freedman.

6. Explain the law relative to the Roman "dos."

Professor LUPTON.

7. Explain fully the following:—*Servitus, usufructus, tutela, agnatus proximus, bonorum possessio contra tabulas, contractus, nexum, pactum, exceptio;* and give the analogous expressions in English law when such analogies exist.

8. What were the different modes of giving by legacy originally, and in what respects did they differ?

9. What were the rules of Roman law as to *novation*?

CONSTITUTIONAL LAW.

5th October, 1874.—*Afternoon.*

Professor LESLIE.

1. State and criticise Blackstone's doctrine respecting the distribution of sovereign powers in the British constitution.

2. Comment on the distinction sometimes made between *free* and *despotic* governments.

3. Explain the following:—"In a country governed by a monarch, constitutional law is extremely simple. In a country governed by a number, constitutional law is more complex. In a country governed by a monarch,

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constitutional law is positive morality merely. In a country governed by a number, it may consist of a compound of positive morality, and positive law."

Professor MILLS.

4. State the condition of a villein, and the origin and decline of villenage in England; also how title to a villein was made, according to Broom.

5. State the circumstances of the case by which the immunity of jurors was established.

6. Say what you know of the cases of "Stockdale *v.* Hansard," "Burdett *v.* Abbot," and "Howard *v.* Gosset."

Professor LUPTON.

7. What do you understand by allegiance, and what was the main point decided in Calvin's case?

8. Give a summary of Mr. Hargreave's argument in *Sommersett's case.*

9. How is the tenure of the office of a Judge now, in the United Kingdom, made independent of the Crown?

DIPLOMA OF ELEMENTARY LAW.—HONORS.

LAW OF PROPERTY AND CONVEYANCING.

3rd October, 1874.—*Morning.*

Professor CAMPION, B.A.

1. Give examples of estates in fee-simple which would not "escheat" on failure of heirs of the owner; state the principle. In the application of that doctrine as an incident of tenure what practical effect had the statute quia emptores?

2. By a will executed after the 1st Vic., ch. 26, a rent-charge thereby created de novo, and also lands, were devised to A without words of limitation. Is there any distinction between the devises as regards the estates thereby created? State the grounds of the answer.

3. Distinguish a "contingent remainder" from a future

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estate called "an executory interest," and give an example of the proposition that the former is in its creation governed by a rule more stringent than that by which executory interests are confined. When does the remoteness of the event on which an executory limitation is to arise not affect its validity?

4. State the essential advantages (in reference to third parties) of an ordinary mortgage over the following:—An equitable mortgage by deposit of title deeds; a judgment mortgage by statute. When a tenant in tail redeems a mortgage created by him, state the effect of the mortgage upon his estate in the equity of redemption (having regard to the nature of the estate created by the mortgage deed).

Professor O'SHAUGHNESSY.

5. A, tenant for life, remainder to B's eldest son, then unborn, in tail; A dies before a son is born to B; what becomes of the remainder? State the reason for the answer. If the remainder were to A's own son, and a posthumous son was born, what becomes of the remainder? What statute settled the law?

6. What difference is there between the formalities attending the valid assignment of a patent right and the sale of movable property? How may chattels personal be assigned? In the case of goods sent from abroad by ship how may the transfer of the property be authenticated?

7. What was settled by the Statute of Distributions as to the surplusage of intestates' estates, in case where the intestate has left a widow and children (*a*); where he has left a widow, but no children (*b*); where there are only children surviving (*c*); and where there is neither a widow nor any child?

8. If the owner of a term make the freeholder his executor, under what circumstances may the term merge? When will it not merge? Explain the general rule in cases of a like character to the case put.

JAMES WILSON, M.A., LL.B.

9. A grants to B a fee-simple estate, a lease for lives renewable for ever, and a term of 99 years, to hold the

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same unto B and his heirs to the use of C and his heirs. What becomes of the legal estate in each case?

10. What are the different modes in which a joint tenancy and a tenancy in common respectively may be dissolved?

11. A married woman, tenant in tail in possession, and her husband agree to sell all their interest to a purchaser. What is necessary to give the purchaser a good title in fee-simple?

12. How should a will be executed?

EQUITY.

5th October, 1874.—*Morning*.

Professor CAMPION.

1. In the application of the doctrine of the "Wife's Equity to a Settlement," distinguish the position of the husband or his assignee for value from that of his assignees in bankruptcy, and state the rule where the subject is a life interest of the wife in personalty.

2. State the rule and distinctions in Equity upon the question whether a distributive share on intestacy is a satisfaction of an obligation by covenant.

3. State the limit of the statutory jurisdiction of Equity to award damages, and some of the leading rules for determining whether Equity will relieve against penalty or forfeiture.

4. When a mortgagee becomes absolute owner of the equity of redemption does extinguishment of the mortgage debt necessarily follow? When further advances are made under a first mortgage extending to future advances, state the rule in Equity as to priority when a second mortgagee intervenes before such further advances are made.

Professor O'SHAUGHNESSY.

5. Why cannot a creditor of a partnership, who is also a debtor to a partner deceased, in an administration of the deceased's estate, set off his separate debt against the joint debt due to him?

6. Conveyance of real estate by deed, upon trust to

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pay the rents and profits to settlor during his life, and after his death to sell the same and divide the proceeds equally between A and B if then living; A dies in the settlor's lifetime; what becomes of his moiety? Upon what principle does it take the form of personalty?

7. Why will not the Statute of Limitations apply as a bar to an account or other proper relief in a case where a sum of money is bequeathed to an executor upon trust to be laid out on certain trusts?

8. What is the principle technically called upon which the Court of Chancery orders instruments to be delivered up which have answered the end for which they were created? Explain the principle. State when Equity will not so interfere.

JAMES WILSON, M.A., LL.B.

9. What is necessary to the validity of a *donatio mortis causa*? What may be the subject of such a gift? In what respects does such a gift differ from a legacy and a gift *inter vivos* respectively?

10. State the ordinary ways in which a partnership is dissolved, and when a Court of Equity will interfere and dissolve a partnership before the regular time.

11. What is the distinction between trustees and executors in regard to the effect of joining in receipts?

12. In whose favour will equity aid the defective execution of a power? and give instances where a defective execution will not be aided.

COMMON AND CRIMINAL LAW.

3rd October, 1874.—*Afternoon.*

Professor CAMPION, B.A.

1. In the absence of the relation of landlord and tenant do covenants run with the land? May a person not a party to an indenture take an immediate estate thereunder or have the benefit of a condition or covenant therein? Explain the extent of the statutory provision, and limit of the common law rule on this subject.

2. State the provision of the 19th & 20th Vic., ch. 113, sec. 90, in reference to proceeding upon a lost bill of

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exchange, and the remedy previously available. In point of legal effect how does a bill of exchange given for a debt operate?

3. When a statute prescribes a particular mode for the performance of an act therein commanded, state the rule by which to determine whether its enactment in that respect shall be taken as "directory" or "imperative," and the practical effect of that distinction, when the act is done by a different mode.

4. Give examples of the following:—

An act which may be the subject of an action ex delicto or ex contractu at the election of the plaintiff.

An act the subject of an indictment and civil action at the same time.

Define the limit and state the principle of the suspension of the civil remedy for an act which constitutes a crime.

Professor O'SHAUGHNESSY.

5. Can one of two parties to an agreement to suppress a prosecution sue the other for an injury arising out of that agreement? Discuss the principle involved in such cases.

6. What circumstances must combine to constitute fraud of the class which is evidenced by misrepresentation and misstatements? Illustrate the phrase *dolus dans locum contractui*.

7. Where death has been caused under such circumstances as amount in law to felony, does any case exist where the civil injury is not suspended until public justice is satisfied in respect of the public offence?

8. In Algernon Sidney's case it was said *scribere est agere*. Discuss the difference between words spoken and words written in relation to proof of overt acts of treason.

JAMES WILSON, M.A., LL.B.

9. What is meant by a covenant that runs with the land? Give examples of such covenants.

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10. What are the provisions of the 4th and 17th sections of the Statute of Frauds (English)?

11. Has a master any right of action for an injury done to his servant? If so, upon what is the right of action based?

12. What is the difference between larceny by a servant and embezzlement?

JURISPRUDENCE.

2nd October, 1874.—*Morning.*

Professor LESLIE.

1. Explain the terms:—Status; Law of Persons; Law of Things; Jus in Personam; Jus in Rem; a Quasi-Contract; an Implied Contract.

2. How are rights to life, liberty, reputation, and other such rights placed in Blackstone's classification? Where are they placed by Mr. Austin? Is any provision made for them in Roman jurisprudence?

3. How do you account for the different proportions of penal and civil law in early and advanced legal systems, respectively?

4. Give as many instances as you can of the specialization of legal ideas in the progress of society.

Professor MILLS.

5. Explain the theory of utility; and mention some of the objections which have been urged against it, with Austin's answers to them.

6. Sketch the early history of delict and crime according to Maine.

7. Explain how procedure influenced property according to Maine.

8. Explain your views as to receiving the evidence of the prisoner in criminal cases.

Professor LUPTON.

9. "One great end undoubtedly of a mixed Government like ours, composed of monarchy and of controuls, on the part of the higher people and the lower, is that the prince shall not be able to violate the laws."

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What is Austin's view as to the nature of the English Sovereignty? Examine the foregoing statement in the light of that view.

10. What light is thrown upon the nature of Archaic Society by the structure of the several village communities described by Sir Henry Maine?

11. State and examine the principal theories that have been propounded as to the origin of *property*.

12. What is the nature and value of the distinction between corporeal and incorporeal property, and between movable and immovable property respectively, and is there in the nature of things any necessity why different modes of transfer should be required for these different kinds of property?

CIVIL LAW.

2nd October, 1874.—*Afternoon.*

Professor LESLIE.

1. Compare mediæval English law with Roman law during the time of the Republic—

(1.) In reference to the succession to property *ab intestato*.

(2.) In reference to the testamentary power.

2. Compare modern English law with Roman law under the Antonines—

(1.) In respect of succession *ab intestato*.

(2.) In respect of the testamentary power.

3. State the different opinions of the Sabinians and the Proculians respectively concerning price in a contract of sale. Show that, properly speaking, these different opinions relate to different stages of social progress.

4. Give some account of the Lex Furia testamentaria, the Lex Voconia, and the Lex Falcidia.

Professor MILLS.

5. Explain the several forms of making a will; and the circumstances under which it would become irritum or inofficiosum.

6. Explain the form of civil process in its first epoch, with the names and nature of some of the legis actiones.

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7. Explain the form of civil process in its second epoch, giving an example of a formula, and describing its several parts.

8. State what you know of the following laws :— Aquilia, Ælia Sentia, Pompeia de paracidiis, Papia Papœa, Junia Norbana.

Professor LUPTON.

9. Explain fully the nature and incidents of *usufructus*, *usus*, and *emphyteusis*, and point out their nearest English analogues.

10. What would be the effect of the following modes respectively of instituting an heir in a Roman testament, and in each case why :—

(*a*) Let A be my heir if he outlive B;

(*b.*) Let A be my heir till the calends of March next after my death;

(*c.*) Let A be my heir if he predecease me;

(*d.*) Let A be my heir in any one of the foregoing events, supposing that in the first A does not outlive B?

11. "Stipulations are either judicial, or prætorian, or conventional, or common, that is both prætorian and judicial."

Explain fully, and give examples of each kind of stipulation.

12. State and explain fully the provisions of the Lex Aquilia.

DIPLOMA OF ELEMENTARY LAW.

JURISPRUDENCE.

2nd October, 1874.—*Morning*.

Professor LESLIE.

1. Give Austin's definition of Jurisprudence, and also the definition of Jurisprudence in Justinian's Institutes, adding a criticism of the latter.

2. Point out some of the chief resemblances and differences between Roman and English Equity?

3. Explain "a universal succession." Are there any universal successions in English law?

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Professor MILLS.

4. Distinguish between civil injuries and crimes, mentioning some mistakes which, according to Austin, have been made in this matter.

5. Mention some of the characteristics of early codes, according to Maine.

6. Explain the several stages into which the early history of criminal law divides itself.

Professor LUPTON.

7. In what different senses has the term *law* been used? Define it for the purposes of Jurisprudence, and point out carefully the meanings of the terms—right, duty, sanction, crime, morality.

8. In the development of society the law of *crime* is posterior to the law of tort. How do you account for this?

9. Define nationality, and point out the meaning and effect of "natural boundaries."

CIVIL LAW.

2nd October, 1874.—*Afternoon.*

Professor LESLIE.

1. Write a short historical account of the law of Usucapio.

2. What was a codicil in Roman testamentary law? What changes were made with respect to it by Theodosius and Justinian? Compare English with Roman law on the subject.

3. Explain the purpose and form of the Roman stipulatio.

Professor MILLS.

4. State the nature of an obligation, and explain the several modes by which it might be created.

5. Explain the Quarta Antonnia, Quarta legitima, and Quarta Falcidia.

6. Explain the nature of dominium, possessio, servitutes, and emphyteusis.

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Professor LUPTON.

7. Mention the leading rules of Roman law, controlling or modifying the *status* of—

1st. A filius-familias *in potestate*, but in high military office;
2nd. A woman *sui juris*;
3rd. A *libertus*;
4th. A *pupillus*.

8. What in Roman testamentary law were the principal rules—

1st. As to the institution of an heir;
2nd. As to the disherison of children;
3rd. As to the grant of legacies;
4th. As to the vesting of legacies?

9. A owes 100 aurei to B; C promises to pay the debt of A to B. Has B any and what remedy against C?

DEGREES OF M.D. AND M.CH.—HONORS.

MEDICINE.

9th October, 1874.—*Morning.*

Examiner, HENRY KENNEDY, M.B.

1. Describe the disease, detailing the sequence of the symptoms, to which the name of Duchenne is now given.

2. State the views of Niemeyer regarding the etiology of tubercular phthisis, and say how far these views agree with the well-known natural history of some other thoracic affections.

3. By feeling the radial artery at the wrist a number of diseases may, in a degree, be diagnosed; name these diseases.

4. If in a case of acute pericarditis frottement were absent, say on what symptoms you would then rely to arrive at the most correct diagnosis.

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SURGERY.

10th October, 1874.—*Morning.*

Examiner, Professor BROWNE, M.D.

1. What are the causes of secondary hemorrhage after amputation? Describe the different circumstances upon which they depend, and the best modes of treating them.

2. In an uncomplicated case of simple monocystic ovarian tumour describe accurately the operation of ovariotomy as performed by Mr. Spencer Wells, and, shortly, the precautions necessary to be observed before and after the operation in order to its successful issue.

3. Describe a cheloid tumour, its course, usual situation, and treatment; and state in what respect those described by Alibert and Addison differ?

MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE.

9th October, 1874.—*Morning.*

Professor EMERSON REYNOLDS.

1. Caspar asserts that cadaveric rigidity either does not occur, or is extremely slight in a particular class of poisoning cases. To what class does he refer?

2. How has Brown-Sequard succeeded in temporarily destroying cadaveric rigidity?

3. What are the appearances supposed to be so characteristic of recent death by drowning, as to enable you to state that a man was alive at the time of immersion, and that his body had not been merely thrown into the water after death from any other cause?

4. Describe the general method of Stas for the separation of the vegetable alkaloids from organic mixtures. How must it be modified when the presence of morphia is suspected?

5. Describe the mode of applying the spectroscope to the examination of blood-stains. State precisely the distinctive spectroscopic characters of the colouring matter of arterial and of venous blood.

6. Describe the symptoms and treatment in a case of acute poisoning by "corrosive sublimate." How would you prove conclusively the presence of mercury in the vomited matter?

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ANATOMY.

9th October, 1874.—*Afternoon.*

Professor CORBETT, M.D.

1. Describe the origin, course, stages, and relations of the internal carotid artery.

Professor REDFERN, M.D.

2. Give an account of the characters and position of the false and true vocal cords: mention the muscles which act upon the latter and the action of each muscle.

Professor CLELAND, M.D.

3. Describe the form, position, and relations of the thyroid body.

PHYSIOLOGY.

9th October, 1874.—*Afternoon.*

Professor CORBETT, M.D.

1. What are the sources and modes of production of heat in the human body?

Professor REDFERN, M.D.

2. Give an account of the development of the testis, including its changes of position.

Professor CLELAND, M.D.

3. Describe in what way the time may be estimated which a foreign substance takes to make the circuit of the blood vessels when introduced into a vein of a living animal.

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DEGREES OF M.D. AND M.CH.

MEDICINE.

6th October, 1874.—*Morning.*

Examiner, HENRY KENNEDY, M.B.

1. What has been the highest temperature reached in disease, and in what diseases?

2. Describe the state of the organs which have been most usually found diseased in persons dying of diabetes mellitus.

3. Describe an attack of gall-stones, stating the circumstances under which it usually occurs, and the treatment you would adopt.

4. Contrast, in two columns, the symptoms which would lead you to diagnose a case of chronic bronchitis from one of chronic tubercular phthisis.

5. In a case of constipation, not resulting from a mechanical or surgical cause, say to what remedies you would resort.

6. State what diseases have been directly traced, and by whom, to certain vegetable organisms.

SURGERY.

3rd October, 1874.—*Afternoon.*

Examiner, Professor BROWNE, M.D.

1. In a severe injury describe the symptoms which would point to rupture of the kidney, the treatment to be adopted, and the consequences which might ensue upon such an injury.

2. In ununited fracture of a long bone, such as the humerus or femur, what are the causes, constitutional and local, which prevent union? What local measures have proved successful should constitutional treatment fail?

3. State the symptoms of popliteal aneurism; describing not less than three modes of treatment, and name by whom recommended.

4. A patient is brought into hospital unable to mictu-

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rate; what causes may this arise from? How would you diagnose one from the other? and in what respect would the age of the individual guide you?

5. What are the most frequent causes of death immediately after a gunshot wound of the lung; and from what causes does a fatal termination occur at an interval of three or four weeks?

6. What are the causes which produce wry neck, and what treatment would you adopt for its cure? In what case should operative interference be avoided?

MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE.

5th October, 1874.—*Morning.*

Professor EMERSON REYNOLDS.

1. Describe fully Silvester's mode of restoring suspended animation in cases of drowning.

2. What treatment would you adopt in a case of acute poisoning by phosphorus?

3. Describe Mitscherlich's plan for the detection of phosphorus in organic mixtures, and state the sources of error to be guarded against?

4. Distinguish fully between mania and delirium due to "bodily disease."

5. Describe the symptoms and treatment in a case of poisoning by cyanide of potassium.

6. How would you distinguish chemically between tartar emetic and cream of tartar, and prove conclusively the nature of the metal present in the former body?

7. What special antidotes could you employ in a case of poisoning by blue vitriol?

8. Describe the "colour test" for strychnia.

ANATOMY.

5th October, 1874.—*Afternoon.*

Professor CORBETT, M.D.

1. Mention the steps of a dissection, which would enable you to expose the several parts comprehended in the surgical anatomy of femoral hernia.

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2. Describe the commencement, course, and connexions of the internal iliac artery; state the names of the branches of this vessel.

Professor REDFERN, M.D.

3. Describe the course and relations of the glosso-pharyngeal nerve outside the cranium; with its branches and their distribution.

4. Describe the parts of the external ear, which have received distinct names, and the distribution of its nerves and vessels.

Professor CLELAND, M.D.

5. Describe the form, connexions, and movements of the semilunar cartilages of the knee-joint.

6. Describe the pelvic and obturator fasciæ, and the true ligaments of the bladder.

PHYSIOLOGY.

6th October, 1874.—*Afternoon.*

Professor CORBETT, M.D.

1. Describe the process of mastication, and mention the properties and use of the saliva.

2. Explain the necessity for the constant action of the kidneys; mention the constituents of the secretion, and state the sources from which the principal organic matters are derived.

Professor REDFERN, M.D.

3. Describe the changes which age produces in the structure and action of the organ of vision.

4. Describe the characters of the uterus of an infant, of an adult, and of an aged female, and state what changes occur in the uterine wall during utero-gestation, and after parturition.

Professor CLELAND, M.D.

5. Describe the electric properties of muscle and nerve.

6. Describe the phenomena of contraction observable in a frog's heart on removal from the body and on division into parts; and draw any legitimate inference.

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DEGREES OF M.D. AND M.CH., AND DIPLOMA IN MIDWIFERY—HONORS.

MIDWIFERY.

10th October, 1874.—*Morning.*

Examiner—Dr. J. RUTHERFOORD KIRKPATRICK.

1. Describe the operation of delivery by the forceps where the head is arrested in the pelvic cavity.
2. Mention the various causes of delay in difficult labour. Which of these occur during the first stage and which during the second stage of labour?
3. What means would you adopt for the resuscitation of an infant, when, on its birth, respiration was not established?
4. What symptoms would retroversion of the gravid uterus give rise to? About what period of pregnancy is such an accident liable to take place, and how would you treat it?
5. Describe the modes of plugging the vagina to arrest uterine hæmorrhage? In what variety of uterine hæmorrhage would such treatment not be proper, and why?

3rd October, 1874.—*Morning.*

1. What is Denman's classification of labours? Give the definition of each of the several classes.
2. Mention the causes of delay in the third stage of labour.
3. What other presentations might the face be mistaken for, and what are the characteristics of each?
4. What preliminary steps should be taken previous to delivering a patient by the forceps?
5. What are the different displacements the unimpregnated uterus is liable to?
6. What set of symptoms, arising during a difficult labour, where there was a prolonged second stage, would indicate the exhaustion of the patient?

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FIRST AND SECOND MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS—HONORS.

ANATOMY.

6th October, 1874.—*Afternoon.*

Professor CORBETT, M.D.

1. Describe the attachments, relations, and actions of the rectus capitis anticus major and minor muscles.

Professor REDFERN, M.D.

2. Describe the dura mater of the spinal cord, its general characters and relations, its attachments, its processes, and uses.

Professor CLELAND, M.D.

3. Describe in detail the articular part of the lower end of the humerus as seen from before and from behind.

PHYSIOLOGY.

6th October, 1874.—*Afternoon.*

Professor CORBETT, M.D.

1. Give a summary of the views, which have been proposed, in order to account for the rhythmic character and persistence of the movements of the heart.

Professor REDFERN, M.D.

2. Describe the pyloric and ileo-cæcal valves and contrast them in their action: describe also the movements of the stomach and the advantages derived from them in stomach digestion.

Professor CLELAND, M.D.

3. Describe the appearances observable by examination of connective tissue under the microscope.

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MATERIA MEDICA.

6th October, 1874.—*Morning.*

Examiner, Dr. WALTER SMITH.

1. Enumerate the fixed and volatile alkaloids, and mention the dose of each. What is the difference in their chemical composition, and to what class of substances in organic chemistry do you refer the alkaloids?

2. Give examples, among the volatile oils, of hydrocarbons, aldehyds, and compound ethers. To what special change are the aldehydic oils liable?

3. Give an account of the preparation, characters, tests, uses, and administration of chloral. What is croton-chloral, and for what purposes is it specially recommended?

4. What do you understand by the "physiological test" for a drug? Mention some cases to which this method is peculiarly applicable, and state why it is not suited to some active drugs, *e.g.*, morphia.

5. In what important particulars do the views now generally held on the physiological action and elimination of alcohol differ from those previously maintained?

6. Define faradisation and galvanisation, and specify their differential uses.

ZOOLOGY.

7th October, 1874.—*Afternoon.*

Professor MELVILLE, M.D.

Vertebrata.

1. Describe the structure of the skull in birds.

2. Give an account of the peculiarities in the structure of the Ophidia.

3. State the distinctive characteristics of the families of the Cetacea.

Invertebrata.

1. Give a sketch of the anatomy of a turbellarian.

2. Describe the structure of the nervous, digestive, and circulatory systems in a dibranchiate cephalopod.

3. Give the names and diagnostic characters of the main groups of the echinodermata.

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Professor GREENE, B.A., M.D.

Vertebrates.

4. Give examples of mammals with two superior venæ cavæ.

5. How does a bird's skull resemble that of a crocodile, and differ from that of most lizards?

6. Describe the skin of a placoid fish. What fishes belong to the group of placoids?

Invertebrates.

4. Contrast the mandibles of insects with those of crustaceans.

5. Describe the atrial system of an ascidian.

6. In what invertebrate animals is the embryo ciliated?

Professor CUNNINGHAM, M.D., F.L.S.

Vertebrata.

7. Describe the structure of the cranium in the frog.

8. Describe the general characters of the cervical, dorsal, lumbar, sacral, and caudal vertebræ in birds.

Invertebrata.

7. Describe the nature of the circulation in cephalopoda.

8. Describe the structure of the test (perisome) in echinoidea.

BOTANY.

7th October, 1874.—*Afternoon.*

Professor MELVILLE, M.D.

1. Describe the principal forms of æstivation.

2. Describe the phenomena of impregnation and development of the embryo in the angiosperms.

3. Give a sketch of the morphology and mode of reproduction in a fern and club-moss.

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Professor GREENE, B.A., M.D.

4. What order of plants has most apparent resemblance to graminese? How are these two orders distinguished?

5. Name any four orders of dicotyledons having a syncarpous pistil composed of two carpels.

6. Describe the structure of the spore of a fern.

Professor CUNNINGHAM, M.D., F.L.S.

7. Explain what is designed by the term free central placentation, and mention some of the orders in which this condition occurs.

8. Describe the structure of the epidermis and mention the various forms assumed by its appendages.

CHEMISTRY.

7th October, 1874.—*Morning.*

Professor ANDREWS, M.D.

1. How would you determine the amount of phosphoric acid in urine by the uranium process?

2. Describe carefully the preparation of the hydrated sesquioxide of iron from the ferrous sulphate, and state in symbols the reactions which occur.

Professor MAXWELL SIMPSON, M.D.

3. How may terchloride of antimony be prepared from the native sulphide, and oxide of antimony from the terchloride? Describe also the preparation of tartar emetic from the oxide. Explain all the reactions by equations.

4. Write the formula of chloroform, and explain by equations its behaviour towards ammonia and caustic potash respectively.

Professor ROWNEY, PH.D.

5. How would you prepare acetic ether? Give its formula, and state what takes place when acetic ether is acted upon by a hot solution of potash.

6. In a solution containing a mercurous and a mercuric salt, how would you determine the presence of these salts respectively?

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EXPERIMENTAL PHYSICS.

7th October, 1874.—*Afternoon.*

Professor ENGLAND, M.A.

1. How do you account for the trade winds?

2. Describe the mutual action of electric currents on each other.

Professor CURTIS, LL.D.

3. How may the co-efficients of expansion by heat of *iron* and *platinum* be obtained by means of the weight thermometer? Why is not this method applicable to all metals?

4. Describe the experimental method of estimating the magnifying power of a compound microscope, and give the law which defines the magnifying power for a person whose distance of distinct vision is given.

Professor EVERETT, D.C.L.

5. Define the amplitude of a vibration, and the period of a vibration. If the velocity of sound in water is 1,450 metres per second, find the wave-length, in water, of a sound whose complete vibrations number 290 per second.

6. A weight of 141 lbs. is sustained by two strings which are at right angles to each other, and are equally inclined to the vertical. Find the tensions in the strings.

MODERN LANGUAGES.

6th October, 1874.—*Morning.*

Professor DE VERICOUR.

FRENCH.

Translate into French:—

I am always very well pleased with a country Sunday; and think, if keeping holy the seventh day were only a human institution, it would be the best method that could have been thought of for the polishing and civilizing of mankind. It is certain the country people would soon degenerate into a kind of savages and barbarians, were there not such frequent returns of a stated time,

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in which the whole village meet together with their best faces, and in their cleanliest habits, to converse with each other on different topics, hear their duties explained to them, and join together in adoration of the Supreme Being.—ADDISON.

Translate :—

Qu'on lise tout ce qui a été écrit sur les anévrysmes, on retrouvera partout les mêmes errements : la manière de lier promptement un artère, de porter une main audacieuse jusque sur les plus gros vaisseaux, la description d'un tout petit procédé neuf quant à l'édition, et sous l'égide duquel on veut passer à la postérité, tel est le but qu'on s'est préoccupé d'atteindre ; négligeant le fonds du pro blème, on s'est appesanti sur les détails, et la thérapie de l'anévrysme est restée livrée à l'empirisme et au caprice du hasard ; aussi chaque étape parcourue sur cette voie, est-elle marquée par un nom étranger à la science, ou par un succès obtenu quand même.—

LALLEMAND.

1. At what time and in what manner did the French language principally consolidate itself?

2. Give the different meanings of the following nouns accordingly as they are masculine or feminine :—*Manche, mémoire, mode, mousse, tour, vase, voile.*

3. Explain the following expressions :—*Noyau graveleux, blanchâtre ; nodosités osseuses ; les ventricules regorgeaient de sérosité.*

4. Explain the word *plaie* and give its etymology.

Professor MEISSNER, PH.D.

Translate into English :—

Les Ruines de Palmyre.

Le soleil venait de se coucher ; un bandeau rougeâtre marquait encore sa place à l'horizon lointain des monts de la Syrie : la pleine lune à l'orient s'élevait sur un fond bleuâtre, aux planes rives de l'Euphrate ; le ciel était pur, l'air calme et serein ; l'éclat mourant du jour tempérait l'horreur des ténèbres ; la fraîcheur naissante de la nuit calmait les feux de la terre embrasée ; les pâtres avaient retiré leurs chameaux ; l'œil n'apercevait plus

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aucun mouvement sur la plaine monotone et grisâtre; un vaste silence régnait sur le désert; seulement à de longs intervalles l'on entendait les lugubres cris de quelques oiseaux de nuit et de quelques chacals . . . .

The following portion of this extract will be made the subject of the oral examination.

L'ombre croissait, et déjà dans le crépuscule mes regards ne distinguaient plus que les fantômes blanchâtres des colonnes et des murs . . . . Ces lieux solitaires, cette soirée paisible, cette scène majestueuse, imprimèrent à mon esprit un recueillement religieux. L'aspect d'une grande cité déserte, la mémoire des temps passés, la comparaison de l'état présent, tout éleva mon cœur à de hautes pensées. Je m'assis sur le tronc d'une colonne; et là, le coude appuyé sur le genou, la tête soutenue sur la main, tantôt portant mes regards sur le désert, tantôt les fixant sur les ruines, je m'abandonnai à une réverie profonde.

Ici me dis-je, ici fleurit jadis une ville opulente: ici fut le siége d'un empire puissant. Oui, ces lieux maintenant si déserts, jadis une multitude vivante animait leur enceinte; une foule active circulait dans ces routes aujourd'hui solitaires. En ces murs où règne un morne silence, retentissaient sans cesse le bruit des arts et les cris d'allégresse et de fête: ces marbres amoncelés formaient des palais réguliers; ces colonnes abattues ornaient la majesté des temples; ces galeries écroulées dessinaient les places publiques!—VOLNEY.

O vallons paternels! doux champs! humble chaumière
Aux bords penchants des bois suspendus aux coteaux,
Dont l'humble toit, caché sous des touffes de lierre,
Ressemble au nid sous les rameaux;
Gazons entrecoupés de ruisseaux et d'ombrages,
Seuil antique où mon père, adoré comme un roi,
Comptait ses gras troupeaux rentrant des pâturages,
Ouvrez-vous! ouvrez vous! c'est moi.
Voilà du Dieu des champs la rustique demeure.
J'entends l'airain frémir au sommet de ses tours;
Il semble que, dans l'air, une voix qui me pleure
Me rappelle à mes premiers jours.—LAMARTINE.

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Professor GEISLER, PH.D.

Translate into English :—

Souvent, par une matinée d'automne, alors qu'il fait si bon de flâner par les plaines, un fusil sur l'épaule, vous avez aperçu à l'horizon un lac immense ; vous avez continué votre route, et arrivé au point où vous aviez vu le lac, vous marchiez sur l'herbe, et vous ne voyiez que des vapeurs qui s'éxhalaient de la terre ; plus loin, vous vous êtes retourné et vous avez revu le lac avec sa surface unie.

Telle est la vie : on mourrait de désespoir quand on découvre que ce qu'on avait pris pour but de ses pensées, de ses désirs, de ses rêves, n'existe pas ou n'est qu'un brouillard auquel la distance donne des formes fantastiques. Mais comme il faut marcher, entraîné que l'on est par la vie, il vient un moment, où, en se retournant, on revoit les mêmes prestiges, et jusqu' au bout de la route, on jette, de temps à autre, un regard d'adieu à ce qu'on croit avoir possédé ; la vie est toute dans ce qui n'est pas encore et dans ce qui n'est plus.

Aussi, avec quelle ténacité nous nous rattachons aus moindres souvenirs ! Quelle influence gardent sar nou une mélodie quelquefois sans couleur pour tous, certains aspects du ciel, la fleur que d'autres foulent aux pieds avec indifférence.—ALPHONSE KARR.

FIRST AND SECOND MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

ANATOMY.

1st October, 1874.—*Morning.*

Professor CORBETT, M.D.

1. Describe the origin of fibres, insertion and relations of the serratus magnus muscle.

2. State the origin, insertion and relations of the popliteus muscle.

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Professor REDFERN, M.D.

3. Describe the course and relations of the aorta in the abdomen; mention its branches in their order, and describe their relations to viscera at their points of origin.

4. Describe the position, relations, and connexions of the parts of the duodenum, and of the jejunum and ileum; and give an account of their bloodvessels.

Professor CLELAND, M.D.

5. Describe the position, form, and extent of the various articular surfaces on the atlas and axis.

6. Describe the length, strength, form, and connexions of the costal cartilages.

PHYSIOLOGY.

2nd October, 1874.—*Afternoon.*

Professor CORRETT, M.D.

1. Give a description of the characters and duration of the sounds which accompany the action of the heart; also state the cause of the second sound.

2. Referring to the passage of blood through the pulmonary vessels, mention in what manner and situation, the changes in its condition are effected by the respiratory process.

Professor REDFERN, M.D.

3. Describe the salivary and the pancreatic fluids; stating the quantity of each secreted in 24 hours,—its constituents, and uses.

4. Give a general outline of the structure of the kidney, and describe carefully any parts of the structure which seem to point to the discharge of a particular part of the function of the organ.

Professor CLELAND, M.D.

5. Describe the varieties of nerve fibre in respect of structure.

6. Describe the structure and varieties of striped muscular fibre.

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MATERIA MEDICA.

1st October, 1874.—*Afternoon.*

Examiner, Dr. WALTER SMITH.

1. Enumerate the principal officinal syrups. Mention the dose and uses of Syrupus Rhamni.
2. Describe "Aconiti Folia" and Aconiti Radix." Mention the uses, general and local, of aconite, and explain why English "aconitia" is so much more active than German "aconitia."
3. Write the formulæ for Linimentum Hydrargyri, Confectio Terebinthinæ, and Pulvis Opii Compositus.
4. Contrast gallic and tannic acids in their characters, tests, and uses. In what form is tannic acid eliminated?
5. Give the officinal names, formulæ, and doses of Rochelle salt, Corrosive sublimate, Tartar emetic, Prussic acid, Phenic acid, and Glauber's salt.
6. Write prescriptions, in full, for an astringent mixture, and for a stimulating expectorant pill.

ZOOLOGY.

30th September, 1874.—*Morning.*

Professor MELVILLE, M.D.

Vertebrata.

1. Describe the structure of the molar tooth in the elephant.
2. Give an account of the structure of the respiratory organs in fishes.
3. Enumerate the diagnostic characters of the Carnivora.

Invertebrata.

1. Describe the structure of the mouth in a masticatory insect.
2. State the distinctive characters of the Polyzoa.
3. Describe the vascular system in a sea-urchin.

Professor GREENE, B.A., M.D.

Vertibrates.

4. What vertebrate animals possess a urinary bladder?
5. How may the sternum of recent reptiles be distinguished from that of birds?
6. Give the dental formula of the common seal.

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Invertebrates.

4. Note the characters which distinguish decapod crustaceans from isopods and amphipods.

5. In what molluscs are the sexes distinct?

6. Describe the water vessels of a star-fish.

Professor CUNNINGHAM, M.D., F.L.S.

Vertebrata.

7. Mention some of the more noteworthy modifications of the digestive system in fishes.

8. Give a short description of the osteology of the anterior extremity in birds.

9. State the characters and geographical distribution of insectivora.

Invertebrata.

7. Mention some of the more noteworthy characters of brachiopoda, and state the names of the orders.

8. Give the characters of the orders of arachnida.

9. Give a short account of the usual course of development in echinoderms.

BOTANY.

30th September, 1873.—*Afternoon.*

Professor MELVILLE, M.D.

1. Define the terms—Rhizoma, ascidium, racemus, lomentum, micropyle.

2. Give the characters which separate the Labiatæ from the allied natural orders.

3. Describe the various modes of cell-multiplication.

Professor GREENE, B.A., M.D.

4. What British order of dicotyledons is indicated by the following diagnosis :—*corolla* polypetalous, irregular; *stamens* perigynous ; *pistil* monocarpellary, superior; *seeds* exalbuminous?

5. Name any two orders of monopetalous plants with parietal placentation.

6. In what groups of fungi have sexual organs been seen.

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Professor CUNNINGHAM, M.D., F.L.S.

7. Mention some of the modifications exhibited by bracts.

8. What is the nature of tendrils? Mention some of the orders of plants characterized by the possession of these organs.

9. State the characters, affinities, and geographical distribution of solaneæ.

CHEMISTRY.

2nd October, 1874.—*Morning.*

Professor ANDREWS, M.D.

1. What are the tests for lime and magnesia?

2. How would you distinguish a phosphatic calculus from one composed of oxalate of lime (mulberry calculus)?

3. What are the tests for arsenious acid?

4. State the composition of the formic and acetic acids, and show how they are derived from certain alcohols.

Professor MAXWELL SIMPSON, M.D.

5. What gases are evolved when hot oil of vitriol acts upon metallic mercury and oxalic acid respectively? Give the most characteristic properties of these gases and their composition by weight and measure. Explain the reactions by equations.

6. Copper, cadmium, and mercury (mercuric salt), are in the same solution; how would you separate and detect them?

7. State the effect of ammonio-nitrate of silver upon solutions of arsenic, arsenious and phosphoric acids. How may the two latter be distinguished by further tests?

8. What are saturated and non-saturated compounds? Contrast the behaviour of marsh gas, olefiant gas, and acetic acid towards chlorine. Give equations.

Professor ROWNEY, PH.D.

9. Describe the reaction that takes place when dry hydrogen gas is passed through a tube containing heated cupric oxide.

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10. Describe the method of preparing, and the properties of ether.

11. What reaction takes place when a solution of arsenic acid is boiled with sulphurous acid?

12. Give the general characters of chemical affinity.

EXPERIMENTAL PHYSICS.

29th September, 1874.—*Morning*.

Professor ENGLAND, M.A.

1. What is the greatest height of the shorter leg of a syphon which could be used for decanting mercury?

2. Describe Volta's Pile; to what did he ascribe the production of electricity in it?

3. There are two insulated metallic spheres, of which one is charged with positive electricity; what phenomena result from approaching the other sphere towards it, and what changes take place in contact?

4. How would you produce a current of electricity by means of a source of heat, and two different metals?

5. By what experiment is it inferred that magnetism is distributed throughout a magnetic bar, and not collected at the poles?

Professor CURTIS, LL.D.

6. The co-efficients of absolute and apparent expansion of mercury being $\frac{1}{5550}$, and $\frac{1}{6480}$, respectively, calculate the co-efficient of cubical expansion of glass.

7. Describe *Wollaston's Cryophorus*, and the experiments performed with it. What analogous instrument is employed in hygrometrical observations?

8. Define the *dispersive power* of a refracting substance.

9. State the conditions under which *total reflexion* takes place.

10. When light is transmitted through two pieces of glass of different colours, one being placed over the other, what is the colour of the transmitted light?

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Professor EVERETT, D.C.L.

11. A stone is thrown vertically upwards, and rises to the height of 120 feet. Find the velocity with which it was thrown.

12. A uniform bar, 10 feet long, and weighing 20 lbs., is sustained at one end and a weight of 200 lbs. is hung from it at a distance of 2 feet from this end. Find the force required to sustain the other end, the bar being horizontal.

13. In the system of pulleys in which one string passes round all the pulleys, what is the ratio of the power to the weight for equilibrium? and what is the ratio of the distance moved by the power, to the distance moved by the weight?

14. By how much must a musical string be shortened to make it give the octave of the original note, the tension being unchanged, and in what ratio must the tension be changed to make it give the octave, the length being unaltered?

15. If a discharge of lightning occurs at the distance of a mile what time will elapse between seeing the flash and hearing the thunder?

MODERN LANGUAGES.

29th September, 1874.—*Afternoon.*

Professor MEISSNER, PH.D.

Translate into French or German :—

Clive's voyage was unusually tedious even for that age. The ship remained some months at the Brazils. He did not arrive in India till more than a year after he had left England. His situation at Madras was most painful. His funds were exhausted. His pay was small. He had contracted debts. He was wretchedly lodged, no small calamity in a climate which can be made tolerable to an European only by spacious and well-placed apartments.—MACAULAY.

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FRENCH.

Translate into English :—

Comme riches, la religion vous apprend à craindre et à respecter les richesses : elles sont en effet, ou les plus grands de tous les maux, ou les plus grands de tous les biens. Quand la cupidité cherche à se les procurer, il n'y a plus de sûreté parmi les hommes, l'amitié est indignement trahie, la droiture et la bonne foi disparaissent, le sang coule de toutes parts, les poisons se préparent, la nature devient féroce. Quand l'avarice les entasse et les resserre, l'industrie utile est découragée, les arts nécessaires languissent, les maisons de miséricorde tombent, les pauvres meurent.—POULLE.

Le sort des nations, comme une mer profonde,
A ses écueils cachés et ses gouffres mouvants.
Aveugle qui ne voit, dans les destins du monde,
Que le combat des flots sous la lutte des vents.

Un souffle immense et fort domine ces tempêtes.
Un rayon du ciel plonge à travers cette nuit.
Quand l'homme aux cris de mort mêle le cri des fêtes,
Une secrète voix parle dans ce vain bruit.

Les siècles tour-a tourt ces gigantesques frères,
Différents par leur sor, semblables dans leurs vœux,
Trouvent un but pareil par des routes contraires,
Et leurs fanaux divers brillent des mêmes feux.

Muse ! il n'est point de temps que tes regards n'embrassent ;
Tu suis dans l'avenir leur cercle solennel ;
Car les jours, et les ans, et les siècles ne tracent
Qu'un sillon passager dans le fleuve éternel.

VICTOR HUGO.

GERMAN.

Translate into English :—

1. Die Römer hatten nur Einen Mann, den ſie den furchtbaren Deutſchen als Feldherrn entgegenzuſtellen wagten ; der war Marius, ein Mann von niedriger Herkunft, aber zum Kriege geboren. Er war rauh und ſtreng, aber ſehr tapfer und unerſchrocken, und gegen ſich

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ſelbſt eben ſo hart als gegen die Soldaten. Er wußte wohl, wodurch hauptſächlich das Unglück ſeiner Landsleute gekommen war; die alte ſtrenge Kriegszucht war erſchlafft, Ueppigkeit und Weichlichkeit waren in das Lager gedrungen und damit, wie unausbleiblich iſt, Ungehorſam und Unordnung. Marius fing damit an, die alte Kriegsordnung wieder herzuſtellen. Der viele Troß wurde abgeſchafft, jeder mußte ſein Gepäck ſelber tragen, ſeine Speiſen ſelbſt bereiten, auf hartem Lager ruhen, und ſtatt der Feſtlichkeiten gab es tagtäglich angeſtrengte Uebungen in den Waffen, im Marſchiren, im Schanzenaufwerfen nnd Gräbenziehen. Und keiner hatte den Muth, ſich über dieſe Beſchwerden zu beklagen, denn der Feldherr theilte ſie alle mit dem gemeinſten Soldaten.

Die Deutſchen ließen ihm Zeit, dieſe Vorbereitungen zu machen und ſich in Wahrheit ein neues Heer zu ſchaffen; ſie weideten ihre Herden ruhig in den Triften des ſüdlichen Frankreichs. Die Römer aber, voller Zuverſicht auf ihren Feldherrn, machten ihn viermal hintereinander zum Conſul, d. h. zum erſten Beamten in ihrem Reiche, obwohl es gegen die Geſetze war, daß ein und derſelbe Mann auch nur zwei Jahre hintereinander dieſes höchſte Amt bekleidete. So groß erſchien ihnen die Noth!

Kohlrauſch.

2. Siehſt du vor Anker dort
Die Amphitrite liegen?
Feſtlich erglänzt der Bord,
Die rothen Wimpel fliegen.

Es hangen aufgehißt
Die Segel an den Stangen:
Der graue Meergott küßt
Schäumend der Gattin Wangen.

Sie iſt zurückgekehrt
Aus fernen Morgenlanden,
Hat ſich im Sturm bewährt
Und Liniengluth beſtanden.

Der Schiffer ſteht am Maſt,
Die Lenden roth umgürtet;
Er weiß nicht, welchen Gaſt
Sein räumig Schiff bewirthet.

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Das iſt der junge Mai,
Der ſüdliche Geſelle;
Den trug das Prachtgebäu
Durch die tiefblaue Welle.

Freiligrath.

Professor De Vericour.

Translate into English :—

Nous n'envisageons guère en France la superstition que de son côté ridicule. Elle a pourtant ses racines dans le coeur de l'homme, et la philosophie elle-même, lorsqu'elle s'obstine à n'en pas tenir compte, est superficielle et présomptueuse. La nature n'a point fait de l'homme un être isolé, destiné seulement à cultiver la terre et à la peupler, et n'ayant, avec tout ce qui n'est pas de son espèce, que les rapports arides et fixes que l'utilité à établir entre elle et lui. Une grande correspondance existe entre tous les êtres moraux et physiques. Il n'y a personne, je le pense, qui, laissant errer ses regards sur un horizon sans bornes, ou se promenant sur les rives de la mer que viennent battre les vagues, ou levant les yeux vers le firmament parsemé d'étoiles, n'ait éprouvé une sorte d'émotion qu'il lui était impossible d'analyser ou de définir.—Benjamin Constant.

Ce n'est pas la fortune qui domine le monde : on peut le demander aux Romains, qui eurent une suite continuelle de prospérités quand ils se gouvernèrent sur un certain plan, et une suite noninterromque de revers lorsqu'ils se conduisirent sur un autre. Il y a des causes générales, soit morales, soit physiques, qui agissent dans chaque monarchie, l'élèvent, la maintiennent, ou la précipitent ; tous les accidents sont soumis à ces causes ; et si le hasard d'une bataille, c'est-à-dire une cause particulière, a ruiné un état, il y avait une cause générale qui faisait qui cet état devait périr par une seule bataille : en un mot l'allure principale entraîne avec elle tous les accidents particuliers.—Montesquieu.

La valeur des condiments n'est pas entièrement connue ; mais il est certain que la sensation du goût qu'ils excitent favorise la digestion. Mais leur action s'étand bien plus

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loin que la bouche, car le suc gastrique peut-être sécrété par un léger contact de l'estomac avec un corps étranger. La vue seule peut elle-même faire produire le suc gastrique; c'est ce qui a lieu lorsque l'eau vient à la bouche, comme on dit vulgairement. Ainsi, chez un chien à jeun, on peut observer, par une fistule artificielle, l'arrivée du suc gastrique, lorsqu'on présente à l'animal un morceau de viande sans le lui donner. Vogt explique ainsi l'action favorable d'un peu de caviar ou de sherry pris au commencement d'un repas copieux. Selon lui, le digestifle plus simple et le meilleur, comine l'expérience en faitfoi, est un bouillon chaud et bien consommé.—FIGUIER.

Professor GEISLER, PH.D.

FRENCH.

Translate into English:—

L'âne est de son naturel aussi humble, aussi patient, aussi tranquille que le cheval est fier, ardent, impétueux; il souffre avec constance, et peut-être avec courage, les châtiments et les coups: il est sobre et sur la quantité et sur la qualité de la nourriture; il se contente des herbes les plus dures, les plus désagréables que le cheval et les autres animaux lui laissent et dédaignent: il est fort délicat sur l'eau, il ne veut boire que de la plus claire et aux ruisseaux qui lui sont connus: il boit aussi sobrement qu'il mange; et n'enfonce point du tout son nez dans l'eau par la peur que lui fait, dit-on, l'ombre de ses oreilles.—Sans se soucier beaucoup de ce qu'on lui fait porter il se couche pour se rouler toutes les fois qu'il le peut et semble par là reprocher à son maître le peu de soin qu'on prend de lui; car il ne se vautre pas, comme le cheval, dans la fange et dans l'eau; il craint même de se mouiller les pieds et se détourne pour éviter la boue; aussi a-t-il la jambe plus sèche et plus nette que le cheval. Il est susceptible d'éducation et l'on en a vu d'assez bien dressés pour faire curiosité de spectacle.—BUFFON.

GERMAN.

Translate into English:—

Ein Wanderer kam im heißeſten Sommer zu einer friſchen Quelle. Er war ſchnell und lange gegangen: der Schweiß ſtand auf ſeiner Stirne und ſeine Zunge war vor Durſt faſt vertrocknet. Da ſah er

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das silberhelle Wasser, glaubte hier neue Kraste zu sammeln und trank. Aber der rasche Wechsel zwischen Hitze und Kälte wirkte schädlich auf ihn und er sank zu Boden.

„Ach, schändliches Gift!" rief er; „wer hätte unter einem so reizenden Anscheine eine solche Bosheit vermuthet?"

„Ich ein Gift," sprach die Quelle. „Wahrlich, Du verläumdest mich. Sieh, die Flur rund herum grünt und lebt durch mich. Von mir tränken sie die Herden. Tausende deiner Brüder fanden hier einen erfrischenden Trunk. Nur, Uebermaß und Unvorsichtigkeit machten den Genuß dir schädlich. Ich bin schuldlos an deinen Schmerzen; selbst an deinem Tode, wenn er erfolgen sollte, würde ich es sein.

JUNE EXAMINATIONS.

DEGREES OF M.D. AND M.CH., AND DIPLOMA IN MIDWIFERY.

PRACTICE OF MEDICINE.

12th June, 1874.—*Morning*.

Examiner, HENRY KENNEDY, M.B.

1. State the diagnosis of fatty heart as laid down by Stokes.

2. The pneumonia of childhood differs materially from the same disease in the adult. Describe these differences, and say in which case the diagnosis is easiest.

3. What is embolism? With what diseases may it be confounded, and what affections has it been known to cause?

4. Who described tympanitic dulness, and under what circumstances has it been observed?

5. When uræmia from obstruction occurs it commonly gives rise to very specific symptoms. Give a sketch of these, their duration, and the usual mode of their termination.

6. Excluding surgical cases, state in detail the several affections which cause acute peritonitis.

7. Under what circumstances has spasm of the glottis been observed? and what theories have been advanced to account for the disease?

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SURGERY.

16th June, 1874.

Examiner, Professor BROWNE, M.D.

1. Give a description of two forms of carbuncle; their most usual situations, their progress, and the structures affected; the different treatments recommended, and by whom?

2. In acute gonorrhœa what are the most common complications which occur during its course? Name not less than four; describe them, and state the means you would recommend for their prevention and cure.

3. In a case of punctured wound of a limb from which blood has ceased to flow, what would lead you to believe that a large artery has been wounded? Believing this to be the case what would you do?

4. Describe the symptoms of scrofulous disease of the hip-joint. What structure does the disease first attack, and what are the changes which occur during the course of the disease?

5. Describe the symptoms, local and general, of a case of acute necrosis of the tibia. What are the ordinary results in such a case, and what treatment would you adopt in its different stages?

6. Describe the symptoms as they usually arise in a case of syphilitic iritis, and the treatment you would adopt for its arrest and cure.

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1. Describe the symptoms and possible consequences of rupture of the urethra from a blow or fall on the perineum, and give the appropriate treatment in such a case.

2. State the symptoms and appearances by which you distinguish a case of glaucoma from that of cataract.

3. Describe two modes of resection of the elbow-joint, and state shortly the cases of injury or disease for which such operation is recommended.

4. State the difference between a "congenital" and "acquired" oblique inguinal hernia, and the points which are characteristic of the one and the other.

5. Describe an ordinary case of cancer of the rectum,

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its symptoms, and progress; and state your reasons for opening the colon should you think it necessary; also the situation in which you would perform the operation.

6. A patient is brought into hospital gored by a bull. He has a lacerated wound two inches in length on the left side, and about two inches above Poupart's ligament, through which a large portion of intestine and mesentery has protruded; there is also considerable bleeding, which you believe to be arterial. What would you do, and what would be your continued treatment in such a case?

7. What are the most common dislocations of the elbow-joint without fracture? State the proper mode of reduction in each.

8. In a case of punctured wound of the palm of the hand, with copious arterial hæmorrhage, what treatment would you adopt?

9. What are those injuries of the head for which removal of bone by trephining, or otherwise, would be recommended as advisable without delay?

MIDWIFERY.

17th June, 1874.—*Morning.*

Examiner, Dr. J. Rutherfoord Kirkpatrick.

1. Mention the different signs of pregnancy.

2. How are hæmorrhages occurring toward the end of pregnancy divided, and what causes the essential difference between them?

3. How would you treat a patient attacked with profuse post-partum hæmorrhage?

4. What are the disorders of menstruation?

5. Describe the operation of version where the hand or shoulder presents.

6. What are the different points of information to be ascertained when you make a vaginal examination of a woman in labour?

7. Describe the symptoms of ulcerative stomatitis in a child of three or four years of age, and the treatment you would adopt in such a case.

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MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE.

13th June, 1874.—*Morning.*

Professor REYNOLDS, F.C.S.

1. What are the proofs of an infant having lived for a short time after birth?

2. Describe the appearances of incised wounds produced (*a*) during life, and (*b*) some hours after death.

3. Some flour was mixed with "white lead." How would you proceed to detect the poisonous metal in the mixture? Give three tests.

4. Describe and explain Marsh's, Reinsch's, and any two other tests for arsenic in solution that you may be acquainted with. What objections may be urged against the several tests?

5. Describe and explain Liebig's delicate "sulphur test" for hydrocyanic acid.

6. Describe the symptoms and state the treatment you would adopt in a case of poisoning by opium.

7. How would you distinguish by chemical tests between oxalic acid, "Epsom salts," and "white vitriol"?

8. Mention the symptoms usually observed in poisoning by oxalic acid, and state the special treatment you would adopt in such a case.

MIDWIFERY.

17th June, 1874.—*Morning.*

Examiner, Dr. J. RUTHERFOORD KIRKPATRICK.

1. Mention the different signs of pregnancy.

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ANATOMY.

12th June, 1874.—*Afternoon.*

Professor CORBETT, M.D.

1. State the relations of the spleen; describe its surfaces, borders, and fissures; give a brief account of its internal structure.

2. Describe the articulating parts of the bones and ligaments of the hip-joint.

Professor REDFERN, M.D.

3. State the steps of a dissection which will expose the superficial surface of the supinator brevis muscle, mentioning the parts in the exact order in which they are met with. (No description of the parts themselves need be given, but the steps of the dissection and the position of each part must be carefully indicated.)

4. Give an account of the anastomoses of the branches of the femoral artery with each other and with other arteries, and state where each anastomosis takes place.

Professor CLELAND, M.D.

5. State the district of skin supplied by each cutaneous nerve of the lower limb, from the crest of the ilium downwards.

6. Describe the anatomy of the ducts by which the tears are conveyed from the eye to the nasal cavity, so far as it can be studied without microscopic aids.

PHYSIOLOGY.

13th June, 1874.—*Afternoon.*

Professor CORBETT, M.D.

1. Describe the periosteum and animal basis of bone; mention the mineral components; state the provisions for the nourishment of its superficial and internal parts.

2. Describe the course of the blood in a fully formed fœtus, and the changes which occur immediately after th.

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Professor REDFERN.

3. State the advantages resulting from the combinations of various substances in our ordinary diet, and the physiological arguments for their necessity.

4. How does an ordinary inspiration introduce air into the lung? What effect has it upon the lower edge of the lung? How would this part be affected by a forced expiration with partially obstructed bronchi.

Professor CLELAND, M.D.

5. Describe the effects of division of the pneumogastric nerves in the neck, and of destruction of the part of the medulla oblongata from which the pneumogastrics spring, and explain the phenomena.

6. Describe the early development of the alimentary canal, and the mode of formation of the oral and anal apertures.

FIRST AND SECOND EXAMINATIONS IN MEDICINE.

ANATOMY.

18th June, 1873.—*Morning.*

Professor CORBETT, M.D.

1. Describe the shaft and extremities of the clavicle, mentioning the attachments of muscles and ligaments to this bone.

2. Describe the articular surfaces of the bones and the ligaments of the temporo-maxillary joint.

Professor REDFERN, M.D.

3. Describe the attachments, insertion, relations, and the whole of the actions and uses of the pectoralis major muscle.

4. Name the muscles whose tendons cross the ankle-joint, and describe the actions of each in turn.

Professor CLELAND, M.D.

5. Describe the commencement, course, and termination of the femoral artery, devoting special attention to the relations to muscles, bones, and vein.

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6. Describe the form and position of the stomach, and the particulars of its contact and connexions with other parts.

PHYSIOLOGY.

15th June, 1874.—*Afternoon.*

Professor CORBETT, M.D.

1. Mention the several situations in which we find epithelium; state its use, and give an outline of its principal varieties.

2. Describe the disposition and use of the tissues which enter into the walls of arteries.

Professor REDFERN, M.D.

3. Describe the characters of the contractions of the auricles and ventricles of the heart respectively, and the effects which each of them produce upon the valves.

4. Describe the structure of the air vesicles of the lung, and particularize those features of their structure and arrangement which especially fit them for aerating the blood.

Professor CLELAND, M.D.

5. Describe how albuminoid substances are decomposed and eliminated from the body, pointing out, so far as possible, the parts implicated in those processes.

6. Describe the structure of the gastric follicles, the follicles of Lieberkühn, and the glands of Brunner.

MATERIA MEDICA.

16th June, 1874.—*Morning.*

Examiner, Dr. WALTER SMITH.

1. Define the following officinal groups of preparations:—*Aquæ*, *Essentiæ*, and *Spiritus*; and give examples of each class.

2. Mention the popular and officinal titles of the four spirituous solutions of opium, and give the relative proportion of opium in each. State also the average dose of each for an adult.

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3. Sumbul—Describe its appearance, uses, and administration. What is the taste of the tincture?

4. What is "wood oil" (Gurjun balsam)? What drug is it used to adulterate, and how would you recognise its presence?

5. By what tests would you recognise a minute amount of opium in solution? *e.g.*, in paregoric elixir?

6. Give the names and formulæ of the principal agents which have been proposed as anæsthetics, and describe in detail the method of administering any *one* of them.

7. Contrast the nitrites of ethyl and amyl in their formulæ, characters, medicinal properties, doses, and modes of administration.

8. Write prescriptions:—(*a*) for a Seidlitz powder; (*b*) for an emetic draught for a child two years old; (*c*) for a mixture suitable to a case of chronic lead poisoning.

ZOOLOGY.

16th June, 1874.—*Afternoon.*

Professor MELVILLE, M.D.

1. Describe the peculiarities in the respiratory organs of birds.

2. Mention some of the characters by which the poisonous snakes may be distinguished.

3. Mention the distinctive characters of the Elasmobranchiate fishes.

Professor GREENE, M.D.

Vertebrata.

1. What fishes are known as Holocephali, and why are they so called?

2. What reptiles possess a transverse bone? With what other bones of the skull is this bone connected?

3. Indicate briefly a few points of structure by which the elephant approximates to (all or some) rodents.

Invertebrata.

1. Describe the gills of the oyster.

2. Describe the alimentary canal of the leech, comparing it with that of the earth-worm and of the sea-mouse.

3. Explain the structure and position of the generative organs in the sea-anemone.

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Professor CUNNINGHAM, M.D.

Vertebrata.

1. State the principal structural characters of the order Rodentia. What genera of Rodents are represented in the British islands?

2. Describe the structure of a quill-feather.

3. Give the characters of the orders of Teleostei.

Invertebrata.

1. State the principal characters of the class Myriopoda.

2. Contrast the characters of the Asteroidea and Ophiuroidea.

3. Describe the structure of a sclero-dermic coral.

BOTANY.

17*th June*, 1874.—*Morning.*

Professor MELVILLE, M.D.

1. Define the terms:—Cormus, Scapus, Perianthium, Drupa, Chalaza.

2. Describe the mode of development of the Pollen-grain.

3. State the distinctive characters of the natural orders:—Umbelliferæ, Cupuliferæ, and Gramineæ.

Professor GREENE, M.D.

4. Name any flowers having their sepals disposed in more verticils than one.

5. Very briefly describe the corolla of the Solaneæ, under the heads of

number and arrangement of parts,
cohesion and general figure,
presence or absence of adhesion, and
æstivation.

6. If an ovule be without curvature, destitute of apparent raphe, and having its hilum remote both from the micropyle and the chalaza, how would you define it?

Professor CUNNINGHAM, M.D.

7. Explain the meaning of the following symbols:—☿ ; ♂ ; ♀ ; ♂–♀ ; ♂ : ♀.

8. State the various forms of fruit which occur in Rosaceous plants, and illustrate by examples.

9. Describe the structure of the flower in Orchidaceæ.

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CHEMISTRY.

18th June, 1874.—*Morning.*

Professor ANDREWS, M.D.

1. How is carbonic oxide prepared, (*a*) from carbonic acid, (*b*) from oxalic acid, and (*c*) from formic acid. State the reactions in symbols.

2. Give an account of the preparation and properties of the arsenious and arsenic acids, and describe their characteristic tests.

3. State the composition of cane sugar and of glucose, and state the reactions by which you would distinguish the latter from the former.

4. Give an account of uric acid, and of its principal derivatives.

Professor MAXWELL SIMPSON, M.D.

5. Corrosive sublimate and arsenious acid are in the same solution, how would you separate and detect them?

6. How may albumen, sugar, and uric acid be detected in urine, if present?

7. What do you mean by the term atomicity as applied to an element? Represent by graphic formulæ the following compounds:—Oil of vitriol, nitric acid, nitric anhydride, glycol, ethyl alcohol, tribasic phosphoric acid.

8. Give the names and write the constitutional formulæ of the acids that may respectively be obtained from ethyl alcohol and glycol by the action of oxidizing agents. Give also the atomicity and basicity of these acids.

Professor THOMAS H. ROWNEY, PH.D.

9. Describe the nature and properties of the gas produced by the action of sulphuric acid upon metallic copper.

10. How would you convert a solution of a ferrous sulphate into the ferric sulphate? Give the distinguishing tests for the ferrous and ferric salts.

11. Explain what is meant by rational and empirical formulæ. Give some examples of each.

12. Give the composition and properties of water, and explain what is meant by a hard and soft water.

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EXPERIMENTAL PHYSICS.

18th June, 1874.—*Afternoon.*

Professor ENGLAND, M.A.

1. How has it been proved experimentally that water is compressible?

2. Describe the several methods used for magnetizing a steel bar.

3. Explain the principle of the *Voltameter*.

4. Assuming the specific heat of iron to be ·11, if 10 lbs. of iron, at 90° *Centigrade*, be plunged into 5 lbs. of water at 10° *Centigrade*, what will be the resulting temperature?

Professor CURTIS, LL.D.

5. Weights 5 lbs., 5 lbs., and 15 lbs. are suspended from A, B, C, the three angles of an equilateral triangle, a side of which is three feet; determine the distance of the angle C from the point about which the triangle will balance—

(1) if the weight of the triangle be neglected;

(2) if the weight of the triangle be 9 lbs.

6. A solid body weighs 8 oz. in air, 5 oz. in water, and 4 oz. in another liquid; determine the specific gravity of the solid and that of the second liquid.

7. Determine the principal focus of a spherical reflector.

8. Describe the construction of Daniell's battery, and explain its action.

Professor EVERETT, D.C.L.

9. A heavy body falls from a height of 50 feet; with what velocity does it reach the ground?

10. If the volume of the barrel of an air-pump be one-third of that of the receiver, how much air will be left after three strokes?

11. The latent heat of liquefaction of ice being 80°, and the specific heat of mercury being $\frac{1}{30}$, how much ice at 0° will be melted by a pound of mercury at 20°?

12. How would you operate to obtain the overtones of a musical string; and what forms does the string assume when thus sounding?

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MODERN LANGUAGES.

17th June, 1874.—*Afternoon.*

Professor MEISSNER, PH.D.

Translate into French or German :—

Louis XIV. was born on the 5th of September, 1638. He was only five years old when he was called to the throne, after the death of Louis XIII., his father. His reign was the longest of the French monarchy, and lasted seventy-two years. During the minority of Louis XIV., Anne of Austria, his mother, obtained the regency, and governed France with Cardinal Mazarin, who was appointed minister. The first five years of his minority were remarkable for four great victories, *Rocroi*, *Fribourg*, *Nordlingue*, and *Lens*, gained by the young Duke of Enghien, called since the *Great Condé*. Louis XIV. was twenty-two years of age when he began to reign by himself, after the death of Mazarin. Prone to pleasure, almost without instruction, and having never been initiated to government, he seemed little fit for business; however, "there was in him," as Mazarin used to say, "stuff enough to make four kings and one honest man." He loved glory and power, and, though submissive to his minister from habit, he always bore the yoke with a secret impatience; therefore, when *Harlay de Chanvallon*, president of the assembly of the clergy, came to ask him, after the death of Mazarin, to whom he must henceforth apply for business: "To ME," replied the young monarch with a firmness which showed what he would be afterwards.

FRENCH.

Translate into English :—

EXÉCUTION DE LOUIS XVI.

A huit heures du matin, Santerre, avec une députation de la commune, du département et du tribunal criminel, se rend au Temple. Louis XVI., en entendant le bruit, se lève et se dispose à partir. Il n'avait pas voulu revoir

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sa famille, pour ne pas renouveler la triste scène de la veille. Il charge Cléry de faire pour lui ses adieux à sa femme, à sa sœur et à ses enfants ; il lui donne un cachet, des cheveux et divers bijoux, avec commission de les leur remettre. Il lui serre ensuite la main en le remerciant de ses services. Après cela, il s'adresse à l'un des municipaux en le priant de transmettre son testament à la commune. Ce municipal était un ancien prêtre, nommé Jacques Roux, qui lui répond brutalement qu'il est chargé de le conduire au supplice, et non de faire ses commissions. Un autre s'en charge, et Louis, se retournant vers le cortége, donne avec assurance le signal du départ.

Des officiers de gendarmerie étaient placés sur le devant de la voiture ; le roi et M. Edgeworth étaient assis dans le fond. Pendant la route, qui fut assez longue, le roi lisait, dans le bréviaire de M. Edgeworth, les prières des agonisants, et les deux gendarmes étaient confondus de sa piété et de sa résignation tranquille. Ils avaient, dit-on, la commission de le frapper si la voiture était attaquée. Cependant aucune démonstration hostile n'eut lieu depuis le Temple jusqu'à la place de la Révolution.

Une multitude armée bordait la haie : la voiture s'avançait lentement et au milieu d'un silence universel. Sur la place de la Révolution, un grand espace avait été laissé vide autour de l'échafaud. Des canons environnaient cet espace ; les fédérés les plus exaltés étaient placés autour de l'échafaud, et la vile populace, toujours prête à outrager le génie, la vertu, le malheur, quand on lui en donne le signal se pressait derrière les rangs des fédérés, et donnait seule quelques signes extérieurs de satisfaction, tandis que partout on ensevelissait au fond de son cœur les sentiments qu'on éprouvait.—M. THIERS.

A UN VOYAGEUR.

Ami, vous revenez d'un de ces longs voyages
Qui nous font vieillir et nous changent en sages
Au sortir du berceau.
De tous les océans votre course a vu l'onde,
Hélas ! et vous feriez une ceinture au monde
Du sillon du vaisseau.

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Le soleil de vingt cieux a mûri votre vie.
Partout où vous mena votre inconstante envie,
Jetant et ramassant,
Pareil au laboureur qui récolte et qui sème,
Vous avez pris des lieux et laissé de vous-même
Quelque chose en passant.

Vous êtes fatigué, tant vous avez vu d'hommes !
Enfin vous revenez, las de ce que nous sommes,
Vous reposer en Dieu.
Triste, vous me contez vos courses infécondes,
Et vos pieds ont mêlé la poudre de trois mondes
Aux cendres de mon feu.—VICTOR HUGO.

GERMAN.

Translate into English :—

Die Sternlein.

Und die Sonne, ſie machte den weiten Ritt
Um die Welt;
Und die Sternlein ſprachen: wir reiſen mit
Um die Welt;
Und die Sonne, ſie ſchalt ſie: ihr bleibet zu Haus,
Denn ich brenn' euch die goldenen Aeuglein aus
Bei dem feurigen Ritt um die Welt.

Die Sternlein gingen zum lieben Mond
In der Nacht,
Und ſie ſprachen: du, der auf den Wolken thront
In der Nacht,
Laß uns wandeln mit dir, denn dein milder Schein
Er verbrennet uns nimmer die Aeugelein.
Und er nahm ſie, Geſellen der Nacht.

Nun willkommen, Sternlein und lieber Mond,
In der Nacht!
Ihr verſteht, was ſtill in dem Herzen wohnt
In der Nacht.
Kommt und zündet die himmliſchen Lichter an,
Daß ich luſtig mit ſchwärmen und ſpielen kann
In den freundlichen Spielen der Nacht.

E. M. Arndt.

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Sokrates war der Weiseste unter den Griechen. Sein Vater war Bildhauer, und er selbst trieb eine Zeit lang diese Kunst; doch seine liebste Beschäftigung war es, Jünglinge zu unterrichten. Sokrates lebte äußerst mäßig; er aß und trank nur das Allergewöhnlichste, trug einen Mantel von gewöhnlichem Zeuge, ging immer barfuß und konnte ohne Beschwerde Nächte durchwachen. Sein Grundsatz war: Nichts bedürfen ist göttlich, und am wenigsten bedürfen, nähert der Gottheit am meisten.

Hatte er sich durch Laufen, Ringen und andere Leibesübungen erhitzt und kam er an einen Brunnen, so trank er nicht sogleich, sondern füllte mehrmals einen Eimer und goß ihn langsam wieder aus, theils um seiner Gesundheit nicht zu schaden, theils um sich in der Beherrschung der Begierden zu üben.

Seine Frau, Xanthippe, war oft übler Laune und dann sehr zänkisch. Eines Tages war sie wieder sehr böse und schalt tüchtig auf ihn. Er aber blieb ganz gelassen. Da sie immer heftiger ward, stand er endlich auf und ging fort. Dies erbitterte sie noch mehr. Sie nahm ein Gefäß mit Wasser und goß es ihm durch's Fenster nach. „Ich dachte es wohl," sagte Sokrates, „auf ein Donnerwetter pflegt Regen zu kommen."

Walter.

Professor GEISLER, PH.D.

FRENCH.

Translate into English :—

1. *Le Cheval.*

La plus noble conquête que l'homme ait jamais faite est celle de ce fier et fougueux animal qui partage avec lui les fatigues de la guerre et la gloire des combats. Aussi intrépide que son maître, le cheval voit le péril et l'affronte, il se fait au bruit des armes, il le cherche et s'anime de la même ardeur. Il partage aussi ses plaisirs; à la chasse, au tournois, à la course il brille, il étincelle; mais docile autant que courageux, il sait réprimer ses mouvements; non seulement il fléchit sous la main de celui qui le guide, mais il semble consulter ses désirs et obéissant toujours aux impressions qu'il en reçoit, il se précipite, se modère ou s'arrête. C'est une créature qui

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renonce entièrement à son être pour n'exister que par la volonté d'un autre, qui ne se refuse à rien, sert de toutes ses forces, et même meurt pour mieux obéir.

BUFFON.

2. Si, comme je me plais à croire, l'intérêt de la science est compté au nombre des grands intérêts nationaux, j'ai donné à mon pays tout ce que lui donne le soldat mutilé sur le champ de bataille. Quelle que soit la destinée de mes travaux, cet exemple je l'espère ne sera pas perdu. Je voudrais qu'il servît à combattre l'espèce d'affaissement moral, qui est la maladie de la génération nouvelle ; qu'il pût ramener dans le droit chemin de la vie quelqu'une de ces âmes énervées qui se plaignent de manquer de foi, qui ne savent où se prendre et vont cherchant partout, sans le rencontrer nulle part, un objet de culte et de dévouement. Pourquoi se dire avec amertume que dans le monde constitué comme il est, il n'y a pas d'air pour toutes les poitrines, pas d'emploi pour toutes les intelligences ? L'étude sérieuse et calme n'est-elle pas là, et n'y a-t-il pas en elle un refuge, une espérance, une carrière à la portée de chacun de nous ? Avec elle on traverse les mauvais jours sans en sentir le poids ; on se fait à soi-même sa destinée ; on use noblement sa vie.

AUGUSTIN THIERRY.

GERMAN.

Translate into English :—

Darius, der perſiſche König, welcher vom Alexander überwunden und ſeines Reiches beraubt worden, äußerte in dem groſſen Unglücke das ihn betroffen hatte, Geſinnungen eines ſehr edlen Herzens. Als man ihm erzählt hatte, wie großmüthig ſich Alexander gegen die gefangene Königin und die Prinzeſſinnen bezeigt, ſtreckte Darius ſeine Hände gegen Himmel und ſprach folgendes Gebet:

Ihr Götter des Vaterlandes und der Könige helfet mir den perſiſchen Staat wieder aufrichten, damit ich dem Alexander die Wohlthaten vergelten könne, die er bei meinem Unglücke denen, die mir am liebſten ſind, erwieſen hat. Sollte aber in der allgemeinen Veränderlichkeit der menſchlichen Dinge die Zeit gekommen ſein, daß ſich das Reich der Perſer endigen ſoll: ſo laſſet wenigſtens keinen andern Menſchen den Thron des Cyrus beſteigen, als Alexander.

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Als er nach der letzten Schlacht tödtlich verwundet auf einem Wagen flüchtete, wurde er von einigen Griechen eingeholt, da er eben den Geist aufgeben wollte und sich etwas zu trinken ausbat. Da ihm ein Grieche frisches Wasser gebracht, sagte er zu ihm: „Freund! dieses ist das vollste Maß meines Unglücks daß ich dir diese Wohlthat nicht vergelten kann. Alexander wird sie dir vergelten und die Götter werden dem Alexander, dem ich durch dich meine rechte Hand reiche, die Großmuth vergelten, die er gegen meine Mutter, meine Gemahlin und meine Kinder bewiesen hat." Nachdem er diese Worte gesprochen fiel er dem Griechen in die Arme und starb.

Intermediate Examination in Medicine.

MODERN LANGUAGES.

5th January, 1874.—*Afternoon.*

Professor Meissner, ph.d.

1. Translate into French or German :—

The different kingdoms of Europe were torn and afflicted, during several centuries, by intestine wars excited by private animosities, and carried on with all the rage natural to men of fierce manners and of violent passions. The estate of every baron was a kind of independent territory, disjoined from those around it, and the hostilities between them seldom ceased.

2. Translate into English :—

Lorsque Boabdil, dernier roi de Grenade, fut obligé d'abandonner le royaume de ses pères, il s'arrêta au sommet du Mont Padul. De ce lieu élevé on découvrait la mer où l'infortuné monarque allait s'embarquer pour l'Afrique ; on apercevait aussi Grenade, la Vega et le Xenil, au bord duquel s'élevaient les tentes de Ferdinand et d'Isabelle. A la vue de ce beau pays et des cyprès qui marquaient encore ça et là les tombeaux des Musulmans, Boabdil se prit à verser des larmes. La sultane Aixa, sa mère, qui l'accompagnait dans son exil avec les grands qui composaient jadis sa cour, lui dit : "Pleure maintenant comme une femme un royaume que tu n'as pas su défendre comme un homme." Ils descendirent de la montagne, et Grenade disparut à leurs yeux pour toujours.

Chateaubriand.

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3. Translate into English:—

Ein Freund beſuchte Michel Angelo, welcher eine Bildſäule vollendete. Als er einige Zeit darauf wieder kam, fand er den Bildhauer noch bei ſeiner Arbeit betrachtete die Figur und rief aus: „Du biſt faul geweſen, ſeit ich dich zuletzt beſuchte.“ „Keineswegs,“ erwiederte der Bildhauer, „ich habe dieſen Theil überarbeitet und jenen geglättet, dieſen Zug ſanfter gemacht und jenen Muskel herausgebracht, ich habe dieſer Lippe mehr Ausdruck gegeben und jenem Gliede mehr Kraft.“ „Gut,“ ſagt der Freund, „aber das ſind lauter Kleinigkeiten.“ Mag ſein,“ erwiederte Angelo; „aber bedenke, daß Kleinigkeiten Vollendung ausmachen, und daß Vollendung keine Kleinigkeit iſt.“

Professor GEISLER, PH.D.

Translate into English:—

1. Le héron nous présente l'image d'une vie de souffrance, d'anxiété d'indigence. N'ayant que l'embuscade pour tout moyen d'industrie, il passe des heures, des jours entiers à la même place, immobile, au point de laisser douter si c'est un être animé. Lorsqu'on l'observe avec une lunette, car il se laisse rarement approcher, il paraît comme endormi, posé sur une pierre, le corps presque droit et sur un seul pied, le cou replié le long de la poitrine et du ventre, la tête et le bec couchés entre les épaules qui se haussent et excèdent de beaucoup la poitrine; et, s'il change d'attitude, c'est pour en prendre une encore plus contrainte en se mettant en mouvement. Il entre dans l'eau jusqu'au dessus du genou, la tête entre les jambes, pour guetter au passage une grenouille, un poisson; mais, réduit à attendre que sa proie vienne s'offrir à lui, et n'ayant qu'un instant pour la saisir, il doit subir de longs jeûnes, et quelquefois périr d'inanition; car il n'a pas l'instinct, lorsque l'eau est couverte de glace, d'aller chercher à vivre dans des climats plus tempérés. Les hérons résistent et ne durent qu'à force de patience et de sobriété, mais ces froides vertus sont ordinairement accompagnées du dégoût de la vie. Lorsqu'on prend un héron, on peut le garder quinze jours sans lui voir chercher ni prendre aucune nourriture, il rejette même

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celle qu'on tente de lui faire avaler ; sa mélancolie naturelle, augmentée sans doute par la captivité, l'emporte sur l'instinct de sa conservation, sentiment que la nature imprime le premier dans le cœur de tous les êtres animés. L'apathique héron semble se consumer sans languir ; il périt sans se plaindre, et sans apparence de regret.

BUFFON.

NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

5th January, 1874.—*Morning*.

Professor ENGLAND, M.A.

1. How is it experimentally shown that the earth can induce magnetism in iron?
2. Give an experimental proof of the law of reflexion of light, also of the same law for heat?
3. How is the specific gravity bottle used in determining the specific gravity of solids?
4. Give an instance of a diathemanous body which is not transparent ; and of a transparent body which is not diathemanous?
5. A rigid bar, whose length is 35 inches, and whose weight may be neglected, has weights of 20 lbs. and 50 lbs., respectively, placed on its extremities ; find the point about which it will balance.

Professor CURTIS, LL.D.

6. Two forces each of 100 lbs., act upon a point at an angle of 60 degrees ; find the resultant.
7. Enunciate Mariotte's law, and describe experiments by which it may be verified.
8. Describe the construction, and use, of Leslie's differential thermometer.
9. Explain the principle of *the Stereoscope*.
10. State clearly the use of the metallic coatings in a *Leyden jar*.

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Professor EVERETT, D.C.L.

11. If the velocity acquired in one second by a falling body is 980 centimetres per second, what is the space described in 3 seconds?

12. What weight of Indian rubber of specific gravity ·94 will just float a thousand grammes of iron of specific gravity 7·5 in water of standard density?

13. A copper vessel weighing 100 grammes contains 500 grammes of water, how many gramme-degrees of heat are required to raise the temperature of the vessel and its contents one degree, the specific heat of copper being ·095?

14. Explain the terms *local action* and *polarization* as applied to a galvanic battery?

15. Define the terms—*Magnetic Meridian, Magnetic Dip, Magnetic Equator.*

DEGREE OF B.E., WITH HONORS.

NATURAL PHILOSOPHY APPLIED.

1st October, 1874.—*Morning.*

Professor ENGLAND, M.A.

1. Assuming that in the simple pulley the relation between the power applied P and weight raised Q is represented by the formula $P = a Q + b$; prove that in a tackle of n sheaves the work expended in raising a weight Q through q feet is given by the formula

$$U = Qq\frac{na^n(a-1)}{a^n-1} + \left(\frac{nba^n}{a^n-1} - \frac{b}{a-1}\right)qn.$$

2. A cylindrical bolt of cast-iron of 4 inches in diameter and 8 inches long is struck simultaneously by two equal blows in contrary directions, each at right angles to an extremity of a diameter of its mean section; in consequence the bolt rotates 250 times in a second; determine the magnitude of each blow.

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3. Describe the Indicator, and show how from the *Indicator-diagram* the work done by a steam-engine can be ascertained.

4. One end Q of a connecting rod moves in a straight line, the other P in the circumference of a circle; prove that $\frac{\text{velocity of Q}}{\text{velocity of P}} = \sin\theta + \frac{a \sin\theta \cos\theta}{(b^2 - a^2 \sin^2\theta)^{\frac{1}{2}}}$, where b is the length of the rod, a the radius of the circle, and θ the angle which the rod makes with the straight line along which Q moves.

Professor CURTIS, LL.D.

5. In a pin-wheel what equation enables us to determine the least number of pins? Prove that if, when the number of pins is least, the number of pins and teeth are equal, the number of each is six; and that, if the number of pins be double that of the teeth, there must be five teeth.

6. Assuming the formula for the latent heat of steam, determine the temperature at which the latent heat of steam is zero. What can we infer relative to the latent heat of steam at higher temperatures?

7. Determine the line of resistance of a reservoir wall, the section of which is a trapezium, the face towards the water being vertical.

8. Define the *Centre of Percussion*; show that in certain cases it coincides with the *Centre of Oscillation*. Determine the Centre of Percussion of a homogeneous bar revolving round one extremity.

Professor EVERETT, D.C.L.

9. Give Coulomb's investigation of the pressure of earth against a vertical retaining wall, the upper surface of the earth being horizontal.

10. Define "strain" and "homogeneous strain" in the sense in which Thomson and Tait employ these terms.

11. Define stress; and show that homogeneous stress involves six independent elements.

12. Investigate the curvature of a rectangular beam

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subjected to a uniform bending couple in a plane parallel to two of its faces; the moment of this couple, the width and depth of the beam, and the value of Young's modulus, being given.

MATHEMATICAL PHYSICS.

1st October, 1874.—*Afternoon.*

Professor ENGLAND, M.A.

1. Investigate the equation of the common catenary.

2. Two weights support each other on a rough double inclined plane by means of a string passing over the vertex, and both weights are on the point of motion; prove that if the plane be tilted until both the weights are again on the point of motion, the angle through which the plane must be turned is $2 \tan^{-1}\mu$.

3. A particle descends from an infinite distance to a centre of force, the force varying inversely as the fifth power of the distance. Find the whole time of descent.

4. Find the duration of twilight on a given day in a given latitude.

5. In finding the meridian by means of equal altitudes of the sun, show how to correct the result for the change in the sun's declination in the interval between the observations.

Professor CURTIS, LL.D.

6. Six equal forces act along the edges of a cube, which do not meet a given diagonal, taken in order. Find their resultant.

7. Find the centre of gravity of the area included by the curves $y^2=ax$, $x^2=by$; prove that

$$x=\frac{9}{20}a^{\frac{1}{3}}b^{\frac{2}{3}},\quad y=\frac{9}{20}a^{\frac{2}{3}}b^{\frac{1}{3}}.$$

8. The initial position and the *magnitude* of the initial velocity of a particle acted on by a central force, which varies inversely as the square of the distance, being given,

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determine the direction of projection in order that the particle should

(*a.*) Pass through a given point;
(*b.*) Touch a given straight line.

9. A portion cut off from a homogeneous sphere by a plane floats in a homogeneous liquid, the plane surface being entirely above, or entirely below the liquid. Prove that the equilibrium is always stable.

10. Prove the following relation between the conjugate foci for light refracted through a spherical medium of radius r, their distances from the centre being D and d:—

$$\frac{1}{d}-\frac{m}{D}=\frac{m-1}{r},$$

where m is the index of refraction of the spherical medium relatively to that by which it is surrounded.

Professor EVERETT, D.C.L.

11. Prove that any system of forces applied to a rigid body is reducible to a single force applied at an arbitrary point, and a couple.

12. Prove that the envelop of all the parabolas described by projectiles discharged from a given point, with a given velocity of projection, and in one vertical plane, is itself a parabola.

13. A rigid body is rotating, with given angular velocity ω, round a given axis. Find the component velocity of a particle A of the body, in the direction AB, if AB makes a known angle θ with the direction of the axis, and the length of the common perpendicular of AB and the axis is a known quantity p.

14. A pencil of parallel rays falls upon a glass sphere of index $\sqrt{3}$. Find the geometrical focus; and also find the point at which rays incident at a distance of 60° from the axis will cut the axis.

15. Prove that if the line drawn to a moving particle from a given point describes equal areas in equal times, the resultant force on the particle always acts in a line passing through the given point.

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CIVIL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERING.

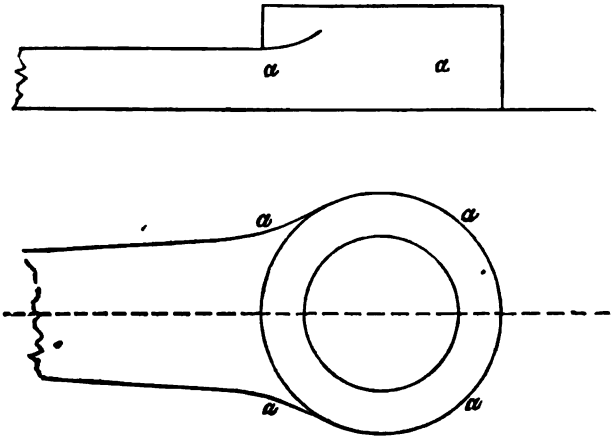
2nd October, 1874.—*Afternoon.*

Professor JACK.

1. How does the radial drill differ from the ordinary vertical drill? If you can give a description of the manner in which the tool is driven in the radial drill extra credit will be given for the answer.

2. What kind of a machine tool would be employed to make the surface marked *a* in the accompanying sketch (material wrought iron). Explain the manner in which it would be used.

3 and 4. What are meant by ruling gradients on a railway? Point out the general principles which, taken in conjunction with the special circumstances of a line (also indicating these), would guide you in fixing your ruling gradient.



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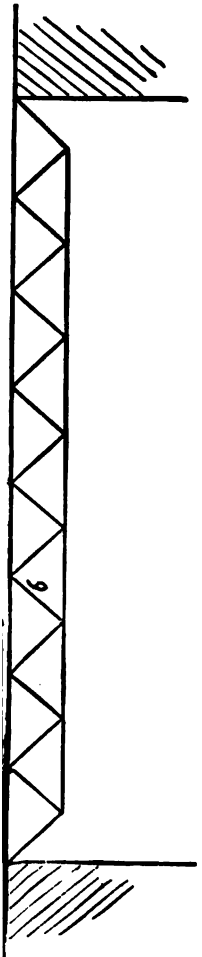
Professor TOWNSEND, M.A.



5. In the annexed form of girder the span is 80 feet, depth 5 feet, and the bracing consists of 8 right angled triangles, the permanent load is half a ton per running foot, and rolling load one ton per running foot; calculate the nature and magnitude of the maximum stress in the diagonal *b*.

6. In the above girder calculate the maximum stress in bay *c*.

7. The span of an iron bridge supporting a railway is 28 feet, the weight of an engine is 32 tons on a 12 foot base, half the weight rests on the middle wheels, and quarter on the leading and trailing wheels respectively, which are supposed to be at equal distances on each side of the middle wheels; calculate the uniform load per foot run which may be adopted to produce an equivalent stress.

8. Given the dead and rolling loads per foot run and also the length of the girder, determine the point which terminates the counter bracing of the diagonals.

Professor FULLER, C.E.

9. Explain the meaning of the following terms:—"Wire drawing at cut-off," "compression or cushioning," and "release," and show what effect each of the above has upon the form of the indicator diagram.

10. Sketch a short D slide-valve in connexion with the cylinder posts, and show upon it what are lead and internal and external lap, and explain clearly what effect these have upon the admission and release of the steam to and from the cylinder.

11. Professor Weisbach's formula for the head to overcome the friction of water in pipes is—

$$h = \left(\cdot 0144 + \frac{\cdot 0172}{\sqrt{v}}\right) \frac{l}{d} \frac{v^2}{64 \cdot 4},$$

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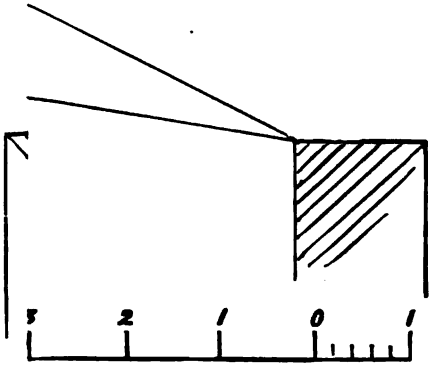
G.



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when h, l and d are in feet and v in feet per second; required to find what quantity of water would be delivered by a pipe 3 feet 6 inches in diameter, and 30 miles long, and with a head of 150 feet. For a first approximation the co-efficient between brackets may be taken = ·0258.

12. Find what will be the head of pressure upon a pipe 3 feet in diameter, 20 miles from the point of supply, when the pipe at that point is 150 feet below the source, and is delivering 1,200 cubic feet of water *per minute.*

CIVIL ENGINEERING.

30th September, 1874.—*Morning.*

Professor JACK.

1. If a longitudinal force be applied to a rectangular bar, parallel to its axis, but not along it, how would you estimate the variation of stress in any cross section of the bar?

2. When a timber beam is trussed with an iron bar, it is ordinarily said that the object of the truss bar is to "strengthen the beam"; is this accurately expressed? Explain how and why the functions of the beam are changed.

3. Give a sketch showing the method employed to unite the plates in the flange of a boiler plate girder. Explain how such a joint in the flange subject to tension might fail, and hence show how the best distribution and proportion of the different parts of the joint should be determined.

(Detailed calculations are not required, but only general principles.)

4. A bar, 36 inches long between supports, 2 inches deep and 1 inch thick, is broken by a weight of 3,000 lbs. hung at the middle; calculate the modulus of rupture as tabulated by Rankine.

Professor TOWNSEND, M.A.

5. In the accompanying diagram of a roof truss, calculate the magnitude and nature of the strains in each member, using a scale of two tons to the inch, the total uniform load being eight tons.

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6. Give the dimensions of the following kinds of slates—Doubles, ladies, countesses, duchesses; mention the number or weight necessary to cover a square, and the extent of lap you would recommend.

7. Sketch a king-post roof for a span of 30 feet, and figure on the dimensions.

8. If a parapet be used with the above, make a detail section of the eave and any of the connexions you think advisable.

Professor FULLER, C.E.

9. In measuring the quantity of water delivered over a rectangular notch in a weir gauge, explain what are the precautions to be taken and the points to be observed. What effect is produced by the notch in the weir board being less in length than the breadth of the channel in which it is fixed; and how would this be taken into account in calculating the quantity of water; also what difference in the flow would be caused by having the top and sides of the notch rounded instead of with sharp edges.

10. In laying a line of water pipes from a reservoir to a town, the ground generally undulates; how would you determine that at all points there should be a sufficiency of head to deliver the full flow of water that the diameter of the pipe has been calculated for.

11. Describe and illustrate with sketches the pieces of apparatus used in connexion with large water mains for shutting off the water from the main at the reservoir when a pipe bursts; for preventing the shock in the pipes when the sluices are closed; for permitting the air to escape when the pipes are filled, and to allow the accumulations of air at elevated points in the line of pipes to escape.

12. Describe some "modules" that have been practically used for measuring the quantity of water taken from an irrigation channel, and the advantages and disadvantages of those you describe.

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CIVIL ENGINEERING AND ARCHITECTURE.

2nd October, 1874.—*Morning.*

Professor JACK.

1. What other materials besides iron have been used in the construction of cylinders in foundations? Give some account of the details of the method of using them.

2. Explain the circumstances in pile driving in which economy in the work may be secured by an increase in the weight and fall of the ram.

3. Describe the machinery ordinarily employed for moving the large stones of ashlar masonry in the construction of large structures such as bridges, docks, &c., noting any special peculiarities that you may know of as having been introduced in some cases for the purpose either of lightening the machinery or of overcoming some special difficulty in the work.

4. Describe the diamond drill. In what class of work may it be employed advantageously?

Professor TOWNSEND, M.A.

5. Sketch a plan of the Parthenon, and give a description of the temple, mentioning the "order" to which it belongs.

6. Make a sketch of the Tuscan order, inserting the names of the different members.

7. Describe the leading features and ornaments of the perpendicular style of architecture, mentioning the period during which it prevailed.

8. Explain the following terms:—Peripteral temple, planceer, barge-course, furrings, pargetting, grounds, transom, merlon.

Professor FULLER, C.E.

9. Of two arch rings of the same form and dimensions, composed of similar voussoirs, and supported by non-yielding abutments, one has the joints cemented the other not; explain clearly that for a varying distribution of the load the former will form the more stable structure of the two.

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10. Sketch the plan, elevation, &c., of a bridge over a railway with wing walls parallel to the line of railway; the road over the bridge to be at right angles to the railway; the span to be 26 feet; rise 6 feet 6 inches, and breadth of bridge between parapets 20 feet; give as many dimensions as you can.

11. Explain how the twist is given to the sides of the voussoirs forming the coursing joints of a skew arch, and show how to determine the dimensions of the twisting rules.

12. An approximate formula for the mean velocity of water in a uniform open channel is $v = 92{\cdot}26\sqrt{im}$, v being the velocity in feet per second, i the inclination of the surface of the water, and m the hydraulic mean depth; find approximately the discharge through a semicircular channel of diameter 3 feet, inclination 2 feet per mile when the depth of the water in the channel is equal to its radius.

SURVEYING, LEVELLING, AND MENSURATION.

3rd October, 1874.—*Morning*.

Professor JACK.

1. Find the approximate value of the integral $\int_0^{11} y^3 dx$ for the curve shown in figure 1.

2. The radii of the ends of a zone of a sphere are 7 inches and 11 inches, and the height is 3 inches, find the cubic contents of the zone?

3. How would you lay down a circular curve round the face of a steep hill.

4. When a circular curve has to be plotted in the field joining two straight lines, the point of intersection of which is inaccessible, how would you find the points in which the curve ought to cut the straight line joining a point on one tangent to a point on the other, the points being so taken that the curve is sure to cut the joining line.

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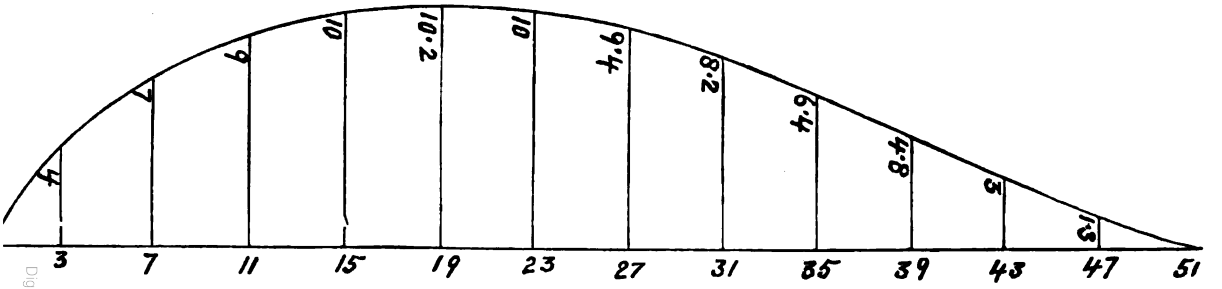
TO ACCOMPANY QUESTION 1 ON SURVEYING, LEVELLING, AND MENSURATION.

Fig 1.



Scale, 4 feet to the Inch.

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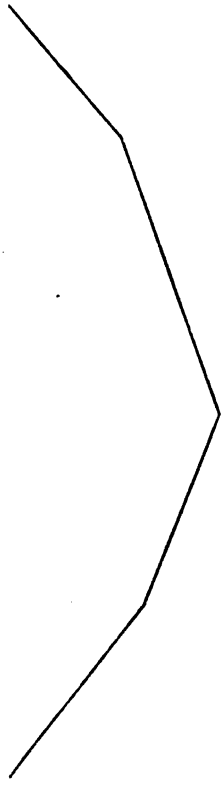

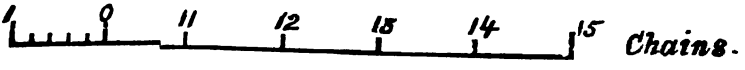

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Professor TOWNSEND, M.A.

5. Calculate the acreage of the field in the accompanying diagram (fig. 2), and draw lines from the point P to the periphery dividing it into 6 equal areas.

6. The sides of a triangle are 1,600 and 1,800 links, and the included angle 30°; a small error of 50″ is made in observing this angle, find the corresponding error in the acreage.

7. State Legendre's theorem, and show how it may be used for the approximate solution of spherical triangles in trigonometrical surveying.

8. A map whose area is 126A. 3R. 16P. is given without a scale; using a scale of 20 perches to one inch, the area is found to be 31A. 2R. 34P., find the true scale of the map in perches to the inch.

Professor FULLER, C.E.

9. Prove that in the Gravatt or Dumpy Level it is not necessary that the line of collimation be situated accurately in the axis of the telescope. You may assume that the sum of the reciprocals of the distances of the conjugate foci from the field glass are equal to the reciprocal of the focal distance.

10. The reduced levels of a line of section at intervals of one chain are 100·00, 101·13, 93·94, 97·57, 104·95, 102·69, 105·57, 95·45, 91·83, 91·28, 87·87, and 85·58. Fill up a level book with a set of readings which could give the above section; the level to be set up at three stations; also give the necessary checks to show that the field book is made up correctly.

11. From the top of the Peak of Teneriffe the dip of the horizon is found to be 1° 58′ 10″. If the diameter of the earth is 7,912$\frac{1}{2}$ miles, what is the height of the mountain in miles?

12. Supposing it is required to find accurately the cubic contents of a proposed reservoir to be made by throwing a dam across a valley, state fully the method you would employ.

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GEOLOGY.

3rd October, 1874.—*Afternoon.*

Professors KING, SC.D.; HARKNESS, F.R.S.; and CUNNINGHAM, M.D.

1. What are the several features in connexion with Trap rocks which indicate their igneous origin?

2. Describe a fault, and mention instances of the occurrence of faults in the British isles.

3. What is Gypsum? Under what circumstances does it occur most abundantly in Great Britain?

4. What is the position, and what are the characteristic fossils of the Menevian rocks?

5. Where and under what form do the Upper Silurian rocks occur in Ireland? Mention some of the fossils which these rocks afford.

6. Where on the Continent of Europe are the Devonian rocks best exhibited? Into what groups are these rocks divided?

7. What is the nature of a Simon fault, and mention instances of its occurrence?

8. What are the positions of the "Bone beds" of the Triassic formation? What fossils are most abundant in these Bone beds?

9. By what characters are the Lower Liassic strata divided into separate groups? What valuable product does the Lower Lias afford?

10. What is the lowest series of the Tertiary division of the rocks in England, and what relation does it bear to the Cretaceous formation?

11. To what system of crystals does *Rutile* belong, and what is its composition?

12. What are the external characters of *Pyrolusite*? What is its composition, and for what purposes is this mineral used?

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CHEMISTRY.

30th September, 1874.—*Afternoon.*

Professor ANDREWS, M.D.

1. State the composition of cast-iron and steel, and describe the ordinary process by which steel is prepared from bar iron.

2. Give an account of the process of cupellation, and of its application to determine the amount of silver in galena?

3. What is the composition of dynamite, and how is it prepared?

4. What are the chief ores of zinc, and how is the metal obtained from them?

Professor MAXWELL SIMPSON, M.D.

5. Ferric hydrate is used to purify coal gas. State what impurity it removes, and give an explanation of the reaction. When it ceases to act how is it revivified? Give equations.

6. Alumina, lime, and magnesia are in the same solution, how would you separate and detect them?

7. What is the chemical difference between white and gray cast-iron? Contrast the action of hydrochloric acid upon these varieties.

8. Explain by equations the reactions that take place when the following bodies are brought into contact:—Sulphide of hydrogen and mercuric chloride; sulphide of hydrogen and acid ferric chloride; ferric chloride and carbonate of soda; common phosphate of soda and nitrate of silver; hydrochloric acid and mercuric oxide; hydrochloric acid and manganese dioxide.

Professor ROWNEY, PH.D.

9. Describe the action that takes place when steam is passed through a heated tube containing metallic iron.

10. How would you detect the presence of carbonic acid in the atmosphere?

11. What reaction takes place when a mixture of sulphate of lead, sulphide of lead, and oxide of lead is exposed to a strong heat in a reverberatory furnace?

12. Describe the properties of the gas produced when potassium chlorate is heated in a retort.

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DEGREE OF B.E.

NATURAL PHILOSOPHY APPLIED.

8th October, 1874.—*Morning*.

Professor ENGLAND, M.A.

1. A bar of wrought-iron, 2 square inches in section, is fixed firmly between two immovable blocks 60 feet apart; if the temperature be raised through 90° Fahrenheit, find the pressure against the blocks, the modulus of elasticity of iron = 29,000,000, and its co-efficient of expansion for 1° Fahrenheit = ·00000617.

2. A horse pulls a truck with its load, weighing 5 tons, for 200 yards along a horizontal road, friction being 12 lbs. per ton; if the truck is then moving at the rate of 4 miles per hour how many units of work has the horse done?

3. In the above case if the horse were detached, through what distance would the truck move before coming to rest?

4. It is required to compress a substance with a pressure of 5,000 lbs., the screw with which this is done has a diameter of 3 inches, and its thread makes 1 turn to an inch; the arm of the lever is 2 feet long; determine the pressure required, the co-efficient of friction between the thread and groove being ·16.

Professor CURTIS, LL.D.

5. Determine the *Velocity Ratio* in link-work.

6. It is required to raise water from a tank, whose section is 25 square feet, to another tank, whose section is 20 square feet, and height 5 feet; the bottom of the upper tank is 25 feet above the initial level of the water in the lower one; calculate the W. D. in filling the upper tank.

7. How many cubic feet of water will an engine of 8 H.P. pump per hour from a well to the height of 90 feet, the modulus of the machine being ·7?

8. Describe the apparatus for reversing in a locomotive engine.

Professor EVERETT, D.C.L.

9. Two wheels of 25 and 35 teeth respectively, work together; how many revolutions will each wheel make

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before the same two teeth which are in contact at a given instant will be in contact again, and how many different teeth of the smaller wheel will come into contact with a given tooth of the larger wheel?

10. A copper ball, weighing 1 lb., is kept immersed in boiling water until it has become uniformly heated, and is then instantaneously transferred to a vessel containing 5 lbs. of water at 10°C.; how much will the temperature of this water be raised if no heat escapes, the specific heat of copper being ·092, and the thermal capacity of the containing vessel being neglected?

11. The tie-beams of a roof are 10 feet apart; the section of roof and tie-beam is an equilateral triangle whose side is 30 feet; and the roof weighs 25 lbs. per square foot; find the pull in each tie-beam.

12. At what rate per hour will a locomotive engine of 30 horse-power draw a train weighing 90 tons gross, the resistances being 8 lbs. per ton?

MATHEMATICAL PHYSICS.

7th October, 1874.—*Afternoon.*

Professor ENGLAND, M.A.

1. A rectangular board is supported with its plane vertical by two smooth pegs and rests with one diagonal parallel to the line joining the pegs; prove that the other diagonal must be vertical.

2. A right angled triangle is placed in a vertical plane with one of its sides horizontal; find a point in the hypothenuse, such that when a straight line is drawn from it to the right angle the time of descent will be the least possible.

3. Prove that the path of a projectile *in vacuo* is a parabola, and find the co-ordinates of the vertex.

4. A pencil of rays emanating from a point falls on a spherical surface, bounding a transparent medium; find the focus of the refracted pencil, and hence deduce the formula for determining the focal length of a lens.

5. By what observations would you determine the meridian of a place, and the position of the celestial pole?

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Professor CURTIS, LL.D.

6. Determine the centre of gravity of a semicircular area.

7. Two bodies are, at the same instant, projected vertically upwards with initial velocities v_1, v_2, the initial position of the former is elevated above that of the latter by a height h; prove that, in order that they should simultaneously arrive at a horizontal plane, which is equidistant from the initial positions of the two bodies, v_1, v_2 must satisfy the condition $v_1^2 - v_2^2 = 2gh$, and that t, the duration of the motion, is given by the equation $t = \frac{v_1 - v_2}{g}$.

8. The diameters of the two pistons of a *Bramah Press* are 20 inches and $\frac{1}{4}$ inch, respectively, the lever is 2 feet long, and is attached to the end of the rod of the smaller piston at a point 2 inches from the fulcrum; determine the mechanical advantage of the press.

9. Determine the force necessary to work a suction pump of given dimensions, and the height to which the water will have risen after one stroke of the piston.

10. The focal length of a glass lens in air is 5 feet; the refractive index from air into glass and water, respectively, being $\frac{3}{2}$ and $\frac{4}{3}$, find the focal length of the lens when placed in water.

Professor EVERETT, D.C.L.

11. What is the unit of force when the gramme is the unit of mass, the centimetre the unit of length, and the second the unit of time? Give the formula for acceleration in terms of force and mass; and prove that, for a constant force acting in a constant direction, the product of force and time is equal to the change of momentum produced.

12. Prove that the centre of gravity of a uniform tetrahedron is at $\frac{3}{4}$ of the distance from any corner to the centre of gravity of the opposite face.

13. Find the centre of pressure for a triangular area just immersed in a uniform liquid; the lowest side being horizontal, and atmospheric pressure being neglected.

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14. A lens, being held at a distance of 1 foot from a gas flame, throws a sharp image of the flame upon a wall 5 feet distant from the lens. Find the focal length.

15. The corrected altitude of the sun's centre at noon being 20°, and the sun's declination being 6° south; find the latitude of the place of observation.

CIVIL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERING.

7th October, 1874.—*Morning.*

Professor JACK.

1. What is the nature of welding? What precautions are necessary to ensure good work?

2. Describe the hand tools with which ordinary screws are made, and the method of using them.

3. With what object are bricks made perforated? How are perforated bricks made? Formerly, a considerable amount of time was required for the preparation of the clay in brickmaking; how is this avoided now?

4. Write the clause in a specification referring to the rubble masonry that would occur on a railroad, explaining any terms in it which you think require explanation.

Professor TOWNSEND, M.A.

5. Give a description of the Erectheium, mentioning the order to which it belongs.

6. Describe the Grecian Doric order.

7. Describe the leading features of the Norman style of architecture, mentioning some of the principal ornaments.

8. Explain the meaning of the following terms:—Pseudo-dipteral temple, lectern, muntin, brick-nogging, strings and carriages of a stairs, staff bead, trochilus, entresol, entasis, tympanum.

Professor FULLER, C.E.

9. Explain how to find the indicated horse-power of a double-acting steam-engine when indicator diagrams, taken simultaneously from the two sides of the piston, the diameter of the cylinder, the length of the stroke, and the number of revolutions of the crank shaft per minute are

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given. In what consists the difference between the indicated and the useful horse-power of a steam-engine?

10. Describe and sketch Watt's Parallel Motion, and explain its use.

11. Explain, with sketches, the difference between a condensing and a non-condensing steam-engine. What are the advantages and disadvantages of the two kinds?

12. Explain, and illustrate with sketches, how a locomotive engine is reversed.

CIVIL ENGINEERING, &c.

5th October, 1874.—*Afternoon.*

Professor JACK.

1. What are the elements that are generally considered to make up the resistance on a railway? Give approximately a numerical estimate of the resistance of a train at ordinary speeds.

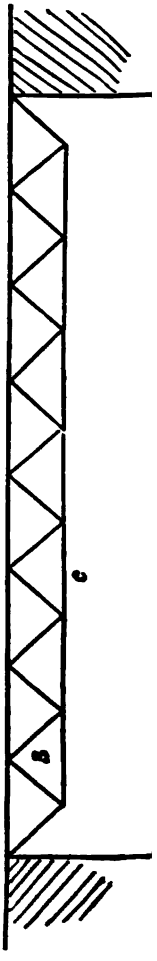
2. What are the properties that should be possessed by good ballast? What materials are ordinarily selected for ballast?

3. Sketch the forms used for different sizes of culverts on a railroad.

4. Describe the ordinary form of coffer-dam used in tidal waters, noting the manner in which leakage may be expected to occur, and how it is to be guarded against. How the shoring should be arranged, what difficulties are to be anticipated in connexion with it, and how these difficulties may be overcome.

Professor TOWNSEND, M.A.

5. In the annexed form of girder, eighty feet long and five feet deep, consisting of eight right-angled isosceles triangles, calculate the stress in diagonal 3 resulting from an uniform load of half a ton per running foot; find also the stress in bay C.



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6. According to Mr. Stoney the roadways of iron public bridges are generally formed in one of four ways. Give a description of each of those methods, and state what weight per square foot you would adopt for the live load in such a structure.

7. Give a description of the methods usually adopted for the erection of girders of considerable span.

8. Describe any method you know of for constructing an iron bridge to carry a railway over a small span, so as to leave the distance between the rail and under-surface of bridge as small as possible. Draw a cross section of the arrangement.

Professor FULLER, C.E.

9. How do you ascertain the area of the gathering ground for a proposed reservoir, and knowing the rain-fall upon it, what are the causes that effect the useful supply of water for the above purpose? How would you determine the proportion of the rain-fall to the useful supply? Also explain clearly the reason for forming storage reservoirs for the supply of water to towns, and the points that have to be taken into account when determining the required cubic capacity of the proposed reservoir.

10. State what are the engineering works required for the safe storage of water in an artificial reservoir, and what precautions have to be taken in carrying them out. Also what works are required for drawing off the water.

11. Explain, and illustrate with sketches, how cast-iron pipes for water-mains are jointed.

12. Describe the works necessary for the irrigation of the land forming the delta of a river, such as have been executed upon the Cauvery, Godavery, and Kistna deltas in India.

ARCHITECTURE AND CIVIL ENGINEERING.

6th October, 1874.—*Afternoon.*

Professor JACK.

1. State the laws of elasticity of materials from which are deduced the position of the neutral axis in the cross section of a beam subject to transverse forces, and explain the method of finding this position.

2. How have the results of the experiments on the

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breaking of beams by transverse forces been found to be inconsistent with the results of direct experiments on the resistance of materials to tension and compression?

3. In a cast-iron girder carrying a uniformly distributed load, if the depth of the girder and the thickness of the bottom flange be constant, how should the breadth of the bottom flange vary?

4. When the pressures on the points of support of a continuous beam crossing several spans are known, how may the positions of the points of inflexion be determined?

Professor TOWNSEND, M.A.

5. In the accompanying diagram of a roof truss, calculate the magnitude and nature of the strains in the several members resulting from an uniform load of 8 tons, using a scale of 2 tons to the inch.

6. Sketch a collar brace roof for a clear span of 16 feet, and figure on the dimensions.

7. In the above, make a detail section of the eave, the slates are to project 6 inches beyond the face of the wall, and give the weight of slates necessary to cover 30 feet in length, with a span of 16 feet.

8. A beam of timber 12 inches by 6 inches is to be scarfed so as to resist both a pull and a thrust. Sketch and figure all the details necessary for the joint. Sketch also a tusk tenon.

Professor FULLER, C.E.

9. Define and illustrate with sketches the terms "voussoirs," "bed-joints," "soffit," "spandril walls," "abutment," "springing course," "skew-back," "imposts," "string courses," and "wing-walls."

10. Describe the method of working the voussoirs of an ordinary stone arch, also the method of laying the bricks for the arch of a brick bridge.

11. When the rainfall upon a given district has to be ascertained for the purpose of water supply for a town, irrigation, or the drainage of that area, how does the engineer proceed to determine it, and what are the chief points as to time of the distribution of the rainfall that in each case the engineer has to take most into account?

12. How do you obtain an approximation to the mean velocity of a stream by the use of the current meter.

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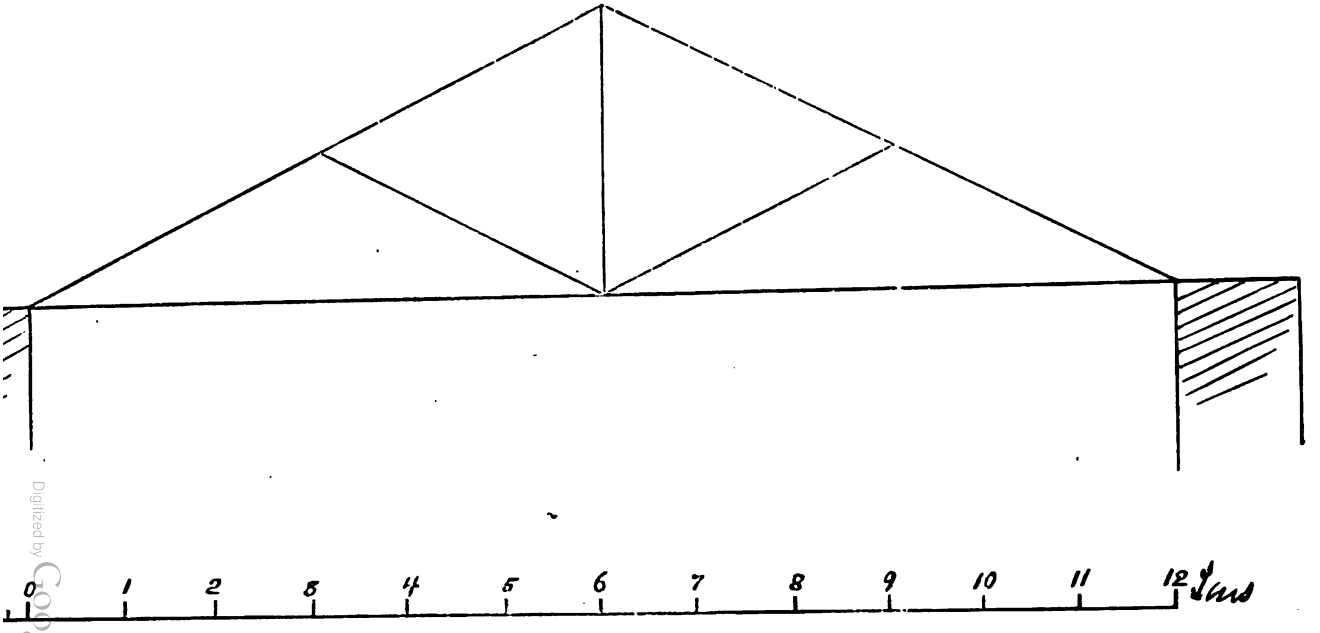
TO ACCOMPANY QUESTION 5 ON CIVIL ENGINEERING.



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TO ACCOMPANY QUESTIONS 2 AND 3 ON SURVEYING, LEVELLING, AND MENSURATION.

Fig. 1.

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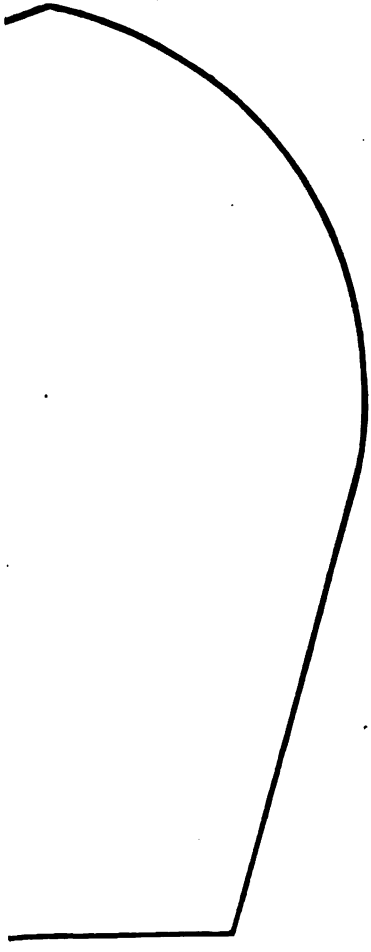

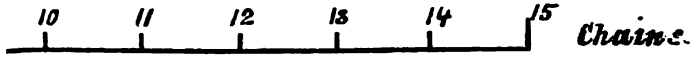

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SURVEYING, LEVELLING, AND MENSURATION.

6th October, 1874.—*Morning.*

Professor JACK.

1. The following are the heights and widths at top of a bank whose sides slope at 2 to 1, find the number of cubic yards it contains; the heights and widths are given 100 feet apart.

Heights,	0	6	10·5	14	17	19·5	23.
Widths,	28	30	34	38	43	50	58.

2 and 3. How many bricks per yard forward will be required for the lining of the tunnel shown in fig. 1?

4. Describe the method of setting out a circular curve with the theodolite and chain.

Professor TOWNSEND, M.A.

5. Acreage is frequently taken from the six-inch Ordnance map by means of small squares cut on a horn scale. Calculate to five places of decimals the length of a line whose square represents a statute acre.

6. Calculate the acreage of the field in the accompanying diagram.

7. Required the acreage in Irish measure of a triangle whose sides are 13, 14, 15 chains.

8. The altitudes of two objects are measured, and the angle which they subtend at the eye. Required the horizontal projection of this angle.

Professor FULLER, C.E.

9. How do you test in the field the Gravatt's or Dumpy level to ascertain if it gives correct readings when the bubble of the spirit level is in the middle of its tube, and, if necessary, how do you adjust it?

10. The following are three sets of readings taken upon the level staff when held at stations 100 feet apart:—

First, 4·78, 3·65, 10·84, 7·21;
Second, 10·84, 3·46, 5·72, 2·84, 12·96;
Third, 2·14, 5·76, 6·31, 9·72, 12·01.

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Fill up a field-book with the above and reduce them to a datum 100 feet below the level of the first reading; also give the necessary checks to show that the field-book is made up correctly.

11. Two staffs are set up with their lower extremities at the level of the surface of a still lake; a level is set up between them, being two chains from one and eighteen chains from the other staff. The reading on the first staff is 3·28 feet; what should be the reading on the second staff when the instrument is in proper adjustment, the diameter of the earth being taken at 41,778,000 feet, and refraction being neglected.

12. The difference of the level of two given stations is to be found by taking reciprocal angles of depression, their distance apart being known. Show that the mean refraction is obtained by subtracting the sum of the two *observed* depressions from the contained arc, and taking half the remainder.

GEOLOGY.

9th October, 1874.—*Morning.*

Professors KING, SC.D.; HARKNESS, F.R.S.; and CUNNINGHAM, M.D.

1. Name and describe the several kinds of rocks which belong to the Plutonic series.

2. In what respects do Metamorphic rocks agree and differ from Igneous and Aqueous?

3. Describe the several kinds of Aqueous rocks.

4. What are the divisions of the Upper Silurian rocks of the British Isles? Mention some of the fossils which mark these divisions.

5. Name some of the most common fossils of the Coal measures.

6. What are the divisions of the Durham Permian strata? and mention some of their characteristic fossils.

7. What is the position of the Rock-salt deposits of the United Kingdom? What strata are usually found associated with Rock-salt?

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8. What portion of the Jurassic formation is seen in Ireland? Where and under what circumstances does it occur?

9. Name the position and the characteristic fossils of the London clay.

10. What deposits in Britain represent the Pliocenes; of what are they composed, and where do they occur?

11. From what mineral is the Tin of commerce obtained? What are the characters and composition of this mineral?

12. What are the characters which serve to distinguish Copper pyrites from Iron pyrites.

CHEMISTRY.

8th October, 1874.—*Afternoon.*

Professor ANDREWS, M.D.

1. What is the composition of magnesian limestone, and how would you distinguish it by chemical tests from common limestone?

2. What is the composition of ordinary mortar, and how is it distinguished from hydraulic mortar?

3. What gases are formed when carbon burns slowly in atmospheric air?

4. Describe the reactions which take place when carbonic acid gas is passed through lime water, and state some of the processes in nature of which this experiment furnishes an explanation.

Professor MAXWELL SIMPSON, M.D.

5. How is sulphide of hydrogen prepared, and how may it be converted into sulphide of ammonium? Give the reactions in symbols. Explain how these compounds are employed in qualitative analysis to separate the metals into groups. Illustrate by examples.

6. What quantity of neutral sulphate of potash would be required for the complete precipitation of 100 grammes of chloride of barium (atomic weights—potassium, 39; barium, 137).

7. Explain the action of heat upon chloride and cyanide

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of silver, phosphate and oxalate of lime. How couldyou afterwards distinguish the two latter by a chemical test?

8. Give an outline of the metallurgy of copper and lead.

Professor ROWNEY, PH.D.

9. Describe the method of obtaining phosphorus from bone earth.

10. State the laws of combination by weight and by volume.

11. Describe the action that takes place when iron pyrites is heated in a current of atmospheric air.

12. State what action takes place when fluor spar is heated with sulphuric acid.

FIRST EXAMINATION IN ENGINEERING WITH HONORS.

SURVEYING, LEVELLING, AND MENSURATION.

6th October, 1874.—*Morning.*

Professor JACK.

1. The following are the heights and widths at top of a bank whose sides slope at 2 to 1. Find the number of cubic yards it contains. The heights and widths are given 100 feet apart:—

Heights,	0	6	10·5	14	17	19·5	23
Widths,	28	30	34	38	43	50	58

2. Find the area of the slopes in the same case.

3. Describe the method of setting out a circular curve with the theodolite and chain.

4. If some obstacle occurs which prevents your seeing a considerable portion of the curve from the first point, how will you continue the ranging of it?

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Professor TOWNSEND, M.A.

5. Acreage is frequently taken from the six-inch Ordnance map by means of small squares cut on a horn scale. Calculate to five places of decimals the length of a line whose square represents a statute acre.

6. Calculate the acreage of the field in the accompanying diagram. (*See Diagram facing p.* 683.)

7. Required the acreage in Irish measure of a triangle whose sides are 13, 14, 15 chains.

8. The altitudes of two objects are measured, and the angle which they subtend at the eye. Required the horizontal projection of this angle.

Professor FULLER, C.E.

9. How do you test in the field the Gravatt's or Dumpy level to ascertain if it gives correct readings when the bubble of the spirit level is in the middle of its tube, and, if necessary, how do you adjust it?

10. The following are three sets of readings taken upon the level staff when held at stations 100 feet apart:—

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Fill up a field-book with the above and reduce them to a datum 100 feet below the level of the first reading; also give the necessary checks to show that the field-book is made up correctly.

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12. The difference of the level of two given stations is to be found by taking reciprocal angles of depression, their distance apart being known. Show that the mean refraction is obtained by subtracting the sum of the two *observed* depressions from the contained arc, and taking half the remainder.

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GEOMETRICAL DRAWING.

5th October, 1874.—*Afternoon.*

Professor JACK.

1. Construct the projections of the curves of intersection of two circular cylinders of different radii, whose axes are in the same plane, and intersect at a given angle.

2. A horizontal circular cylinder is pierced by a circular cone, whose axis is vertical. Find the projection of the curve of intersection on a vertical plane parallel to the axis of the cylinder.

3. Draw the isometric projection of the section of a vertical circular cone cut by a plane whose position is fixed by its points of intersection with the isometric axes.

4. Construct a scale of feet for a drawing on which a line marked 22 feet 6 inches is found to measure 4·35 inches.

Professor TOWNSEND, M.A.

5. Given the projections of an oblique cylinder with a circular base. Construct the traces of a tangent plane, making a given angle with the horizontal plane of projection.

6. Through a given point draw a line making a given angle with a given plane, and meeting a given line in the given plane.

7. (α) Construct the traces of a plane bisecting the angle between two given planes.

(β) Construct the projections of a line passing through a given point and meeting two given lines.

8. Construct the perspective of the object given by the accompanying drawings.

Professor FULLER, C.E.

9. Draw the involate of a circle two inches in diameter, so as to pass through a given point four inches from the centre of the circle. The position of the point is to be assumed before drawing the curve.

10. A map originally 36 inches by 24 inches is found owing to shrinkage to be 35·85 inches by 23·9 inches.

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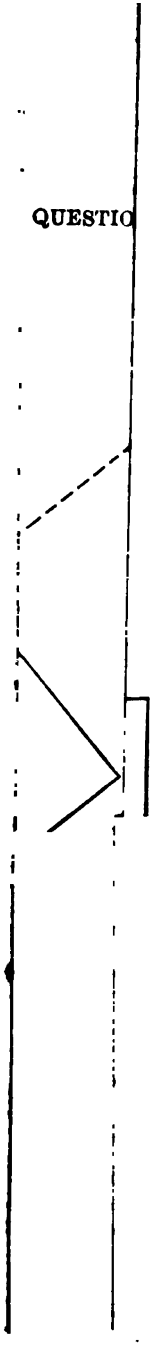

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It was originally drawn to a scale of 10 chains to an inch. What will be the area in statute acres, roods, and perches, of 5·4 square inches of the map?

11 and 12. A cylinder $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter and 2 inches long, rests with one of its generating lines upon the horizontal plane of projection, its axis being inclined at 15° to the axis of the planes of projection. A board 2 inches long, $\frac{3}{4}$ inches broad, and $\frac{1}{4}$ inch deep, is balanced upon the cylinder, the long edges of the board being at right angles, and the breadth of the board parallel to the axis of the cylinder; also the longitudinal axis of the board bisects in plan the axis of the cylinder. Draw the outline in plan of the shadow cast upon the cylinder, and the horizontal plane of projection. The projections of the rays of light are to make angles of 45° with the axis of the planes of projection.

FIRST EXAMINATION IN ENGINEERING.

MATHEMATICS.

First Course.

7th October, 1874.—*Morning.*

Professor ALLMAN, LL.D.

1. If a straight line be bisected and produced to any point, prove that the rectangle contained by the whole line thus produced, and the part of it produced, together with the square on half the line bisected, is equal to the square on the line which is made up of the half and the part produced.

If a straight line be drawn from the vertex of an isosceles triangle to any point on the base, or the base produced, prove that the rectangle under the segments of the base is equal to the difference between the squares described on this line and on either of the equal sides of the isosceles triangle.

2. Prove that the diameter is the greatest line in a circle; and that, of all others, the one which is nearer to the centre is always greater than one more remote.

Through a given point within a circle draw the shortest chord.

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3. Two triangles have one angle in the one equal to one angle in the other, and the sides about the equal angles proportionals; what inference can you draw concerning the triangles? What inference could you draw if the sides about the equal angles were reciprocally proportional? Prove the propositions referred to.

4. Prove that the rectangle contained by the diagonals of a quadrilateral figure inscribed in a circle is equal to the sum of the rectangles contained by the opposite sides. Hence calculate the side of a regular quindecagon inscribed in a given circle.

5. Prove that of all figures which have the same perimeter the circle contains the greatest area.

Professor PURSER, M.A.

6. The sides of a triangle are 21, 17, and 10 feet respectively; calculate the area and the radii of the inscribed and circumscribed circles.

7. Given $x^2+xy=20$, $xy-y^2=3$; find x and y.

8. Given that $x=2$ satisfies the equation—
$x^3-19x+30=0$, find the other values of x which do so.
Solve the equations $x^4+2x^3-6x^2+2x+1=0$.

9. Write down the series for $\log_e(1+x)$ and for e^x.
Calculate $\log_e(1.1)$ and $\sqrt[3]{e}$, each to two decimal places.

10. Solve the equations—

(1.) $x+\frac{1}{x}=\frac{34}{15}$.

(2.) $(a-x)\sqrt{\frac{a-x}{b-x}}-(b-x)\sqrt{\frac{b-x}{a-x}}=c$.

Professor NIVEN, M.A.

11. Define the trigonometrical functions of an angle (1) less than 90°, (2) greater than 90°.
Given $\tan A=\frac{12}{35}$, find all the other functions of A.

12. Prove the formulæ—
(1) $\sin(A+B)=\sin A\cos B+\cos A\sin B$,
(2) $\cos A=2\cos^2\frac{A}{2}-1$.

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13. If $A + B + C = 90°$, show that

$$1 = \sin^2 A + \sin^2 B + \sin^2 C + 2 \sin A \sin B \sin C.$$

14. Find formulæ for solving a triangle when two angles and a side are given.

Find c, it being given that

$$a = \frac{128}{125},\ B = 32°\ 10',\ C = 78°\ 40'$$

$\log 2 = \cdot 3010300$,

L sin $32°\ 10' = 9{\cdot}726\ 2249$, $\log 58329 = 4{\cdot}765\ 8845$

L cos $20°\ 50' = 9{\cdot}970\ 6346$, $\log 58330 = 4{\cdot}765\ 8920$

15. Two clouds, which are at different heights, are drifting across each other. An observer is watching their shadows on a still lake from the top of a tower of height H, and notes that when their shadows coincide the depression of each is α, while at the same time the angles of elevation are $\alpha - \beta$, $\alpha - \gamma$. Find the difference of height of the clouds.

MATHEMATICS.

Second Course.

6th October, 1874.—*Afternoon.*

Professor ALLMAN, LL.D.

1. Prove that the area of any zone of a given sphere is in proportion to its height.

Cut a sphere by a plane so that the area of the section shall be equal to the difference between the areas of the two zones into which the plane divides the sphere.

2. Find the area of a triangle in terms of the co-ordinates of its vertices, the axes being rectangular.

Find the area of the triangle, the equations of whose sides are respectively :—

$$x \cos \alpha + y \sin \alpha = p,\ x \cos \alpha' + y \sin \alpha' = p',$$
$$x \cos \alpha'' + y \sin \alpha'' = p''.$$

3. Being given a finite arc of a parabola, determine its vertex, focus, and principal parameter.

Determine also the centre and axes of an ellipse, of which a finite arc is given.

4. Find the polar equation of the ellipse or hyperbola, the focus being pole.

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Prove that any focal chord is a third proportional to the transverse axis and the parallel diameter.

5. Find the locus of the centre of a conic passing through four given points. Find also the locus of the centre of a conic touching four given lines.

Professor PURSER, M.A.

6. The roots of the equation $x^3+px^2+qx+r=0$ are α,β,γ; find $\alpha^2+\beta^2+\gamma^2$ and $\frac{\beta\gamma}{\alpha}+\frac{\gamma\alpha}{\beta}+\frac{\alpha\beta}{\gamma}$

7. Explain any method of solving a biquadratic.

Solve $x^4-2x^3+4x-2=0$.

8. Apply the integral calculus to find—

(1.) The volume of the sphere.

(2.) The area of the section of an ellipse bounded by two focal radii and the curve.

9. Required—

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}}\sin 3x\,dx, \quad \int\frac{dx}{(ax+b)^2}, \quad \int\log x\,.\,dx.$$

10. Required

$$\int\frac{dx}{x(x^2-a^2)}, \quad \int x\,\tan^{-1}x dx, \quad \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}}\sin^m x\,.\,dx.$$

Professor NIVEN, M.A.

11. State and prove Gregorie's Series for expanding $\tan^{-1}x$ in powers of x.

12. Investigate the solution of right-angled spherical triangles, in which two sides are given.

If great circles AO, BO, CO bisecting the angles of the triangle ABC meet the opposite sides in D, E, F, show that

$$\frac{\sin AO}{\sin DO}=\frac{\sin a}{\sqrt{\sin^2 b+\sin^2 c+2\cos a\sin b\sin c}}.$$

13. Investigate the differential co-efficients of

$$e^x, \quad \frac{x^3}{(a^2-x^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}}, \quad \sec x\tan x+\log\cot\left(\frac{\pi}{4}-\frac{x}{2}\right).$$

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14. Tangents are drawn to a parabola; find that one for which the intercept between the axis and latus-rectum is a minimum.

15. Define the curvature of a plane curve, and find an expression for it in terms of rectangular co-ordinates.

Find the radius of curvature, and chord of curvature through the centre, of the rectangular hyperbola.

EXPERIMENTAL PHYSICS.

5th October, 1874.—*Morning.*

Professor ENGLAND, A.M.

1. A man descends in a diving-bell until a mercurial barometer, which read thirty inches at the surface of the water, reads fifty inches; to what depth has he descended, the specific gravity of mercury being 13·56?

2. Describe the terrestrial eye-piece as used in ordinary telescopes, pointing out the functions of the several glasses which constitute it.

*3. Why is it that snow melts but slowly near the summits of high mountains, although exposed to the direct rays of the sun?

4. Explain how the proof plane is used in ascertaining the distribution of electricity on the surface of an insulated conductor.

*5. A metallic plate is interposed between a body charged with electricity and a pith ball suspended by an insulating string; state and explain the results—

1st. When the plate is insulated;

2nd. When connected with the earth.

6. How is the existence of the ultra red and ultra violet rays shown in the solar spectrum?

Professor CURTIS, LL.D.

7. If a, b, be the weights of a solid body, when weighed respectively, in a liquid whose specific gravity is s_1, and in a liquid whose specific gravity is s_2; prove that σ, the specific gravity of the solid, is given by the formula

$$\sigma = \frac{as_2 - bs_1}{a - b}$$

* Special credit will be awarded for questions marked thus *.

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8. Establish the relations which exist between the coefficients of *linear*, *superficial*, and *cubical* expansion due to increase of temperature.

*9. Determine the focal length of a lens whose index of refraction is 1·53, and the radii of whose spherical surfaces are eighteen and twenty-one inches, according as the lens is

(*a.*) double convex;
(*b.*) double concave;
(*c.*) concavo-convex;
(*d.*) convexo-concave.

10. Explain how the number of vibrations per second, and the length of a wave of sound, corresponding to any note, may be found.

11. Explain how an electrometer put in connexion with the directly-charged surface of a Leyden jar indicates the degree to which it is charged.

*12. Show from Ampère's law that a magnetic needle balanced so as to be movable, in a horizontal plane, round one pole, and acted on by any vertical galvanic current, will have two positions of equilibrium, one stable, the other unstable. Extend the result so as to be applicable to the case in which the needle is movable, in a horizontal plane, round a point situated anywhere on its magnetic axis.

Professor EVERETT, D.C.L.

13. Describe Œrsted's piezometer. Is there any difference between the true and apparent compression of the liquid?

14. The height of the mercurial column is measured by means of a brass rule; explain accurately the correction to be applied to reduce the reading to the standard temperature.

*15. How are the resistance and electro-motive force of a battery respectively affected by (1) increase of number of cells; (2) increase of area of each plate; (3) increase of distance between the two plates of each cell, supposing that there is no porous partition between?

16. If the velocity of sound in air at 0° C is 332 metres per second, what is its velocity in air at 100° C?

* Special credit will be awarded for questions marked thus *.

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17. If you wanted to show that the light reflected to the eye from a window on which the sun is shining is polarized, how would you proceed?

*18. Give an accurate quantitative definition of thermal conductivity; and show that the number which denotes the conductivity of a substance is independent of the scale of temperature employed.

FRENCH.

8th October, 1874.—*Morning.*

Professor DE VERICOUR.

Translate into French:—

War was speedily declared. The first Consul threatened to invade England at the head of the conquerors of Belgium and Italy, and formed a great camp near the Straits of Dover. On the other side of those straits the whole population of our island was ready to rise up as one man in defence of the soil. At this conjuncture, as at some other great conjunctures in our history, there was a general disposition among honest and patriotic men to forget old quarrels and to regard as a friend every person who was ready to do his part towards the saving of the state. Pitt was of opinion that there was now an opportunity, such as had never before offered itself, and such as might never offer itself again, of uniting in the public service, on honourable terms, all the eminent talents of the kingdom.—MACAULAY.

Professor MEISSNER, PH.D.

Translate into English:—

L'Aspect des Pyramides d'Egypte.

La main du temps, et plus encore celle des hommes, qui ont ravagé tous les monuments de l'antiquité, n'ont rien pu jusqu'ici contre les pyramides.

La solidité de leur construction, et l'énormité de leur masse, les ont garanties de toute atteinte, et semblent leur assurer une durée éternelle. Les voyageurs en parlent tous avec enthousiasme, et cet enthousiasme n'est point exagéré. L'on commence à voir ces montagnes factices dix lieues avant d'y arriver. Elles semblent s'éloigner à mesure qu'on s'en approche; on

* Special credit will be awarded for questions marked thus*.

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en est encore à une lieue, et déjà elles dominent tellement sur la terre qu'on croit être à leur pied; enfin, l'on y touche, et rien ne peut exprimer la variété des sensations qu'on y éprouve; la hauteur de leur sommet, la rapidité de leur pente, l'ampleur de leur surface, le poids de leur assiette, la mémoire des temps qu'elles rappellent, le calcul du travail qu'elles ont coûté, l'idée que ces immenses rochers sont l'ouvrage de l'homme, si petit et si faible, qui rampe à leur pied, tout saisit à la fois le cœur et l'esprit d'étonnement, de terreur, d'humiliation, d'admiration, de respect.

Mais, il faut l'avouer, un autre sentiment succède à ce premier transport; après avoir pris une si grande opinion de la puissance de l'homme, quand on vient à méditer l'objet de son emploi, on ne jette plus qu'un œil de regret sur son ouvrage; on s'afflige de penser que, pour construire un vain tombeau, il a fallu tourmenter vingt ans une nation entière; on gémit sur la foule d'injustices et de vexations qu'ont dû coûter les corvées onéreuses et du transport, et de la coupe, et de l'entassement de tant de matériaux.

The following portion of this extract will form the basis of the oral examination:—

On s'indigne contre l'extravagance des despotes qui ont commandé ces barbares ouvrages; ce sentiment revient plus d'une fois en parcourant les monuments de l'Egypte: ces labyrinthes, ces temples, ces pyramides, dans leur massive structure, attestent bien moins le génie d'un peuple opulent et ami des arts, que la servitude d'une nation tourmentée par le caprice de ses maîtres.

Alors, on pardonne à l'avarice qui, violant leurs tombeaux, a frustré leur espoir; on en accorde moins de pitié à ces ruines; et tandis que l'amateur des arts s'indigne, dans Alexandrie, de voir scier les colonnes des palais pour en faire des meules de moulin, le philosophe, après cette première émotion que cause la perte de toute belle chose, ne peut s'empêcher de sourire à la justice secrète du sort, qui rend au peuple ce qui lui coûta tant de peines, et qui soumet aux plus humbles de ses besoins l'orgueil d'un luxe inutile.—VOLNEY—"*Voyage en Egypte.*"

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Translate into English :—

Le Magister de village.

Mais le voici : son port, son air de suffisance,
Marquent dans son savoir sa noble confiance.
Il sait, le fait est sûr, lire, écrire et compter,
Sait instruire à l'école, au lutrin sait chanter,
Connaît les lunaisons, prophétise l'orage,
Et même du Latin eut jadis quelque usage.
Dans les doctes débats, ferme et rempli de cœur,
Même après sa défaite il tient tête au vainqueur.
Voyez, pour gagner temps, quelles lenteurs savantes
Prolongent de ses mots les syllabes traînantes.
Tout le monde l'admire, et ne peut concevoir
Que dans un seul cerveau loge tant de savoir.
Du reste, inexorable aux moindres négligences,
Tant il a pris à cœur le progrès des sciences !
Paraît-il ? Sur son front ténébreux ou serein,
Le peuple des enfants croit lire son destin.
Il veut, on se sépare ; il fait signe, on s'assemble ;
Il s'égaie, et l'on rit ; il se ride, et tout tremble.

J. DELILLE.

Professor GEISLER, PH.D.

Translate into French :—

The Athenians, on their return to Attica, after the defeat of the Persians, found their city ruined, and their country desolate. They began to rebuild their city on a larger scale than before, and to fortify it with a wall. Those allies to whom the increasing power of Athens was an object of suspicion, and especially the Aeginetans, to whom it was more particularly formidable, beheld her rising fortifications with dismay. They endeavoured to inspire the Lacedæmonians with their fears, and urged them to arrest the work. But though Sparta shared the jealousy of the allies, she could not with any decency interfere by force to prevent a friendly city from exercising a right inherent in all independent states. She assumed therefore the hypocritical garb of an adviser and counsellor. Concealing her jealousy under the pretence of zeal for the common interests of Greece, she represented to the Athenians, that in the event of another Persian invasion, fortified towns would serve the enemy for camps

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and strongholds, as Thebes had done in the last war, and proposed that the Athenians should not only desist from completing their own fortifications, but help to demolish those which already existed in other towns.

Translate into English :—

1. Maigre, taciturne, triste même, dans sa jeunesse, triste de cette ambition concentrée qui se dévore jusqu'à ce qu'elle éclate au dehors et arrive au but des choses, il prend peu à peu confiance en lui-même, se montre parfois tranchant comme un jeune homme, reste morose néanmoins, puis, lorsque l'admiration commence à se manifester autour de lui, il devient plus ouvert, plus serein, se met à parler, perd sa maigreur expressive, se dilate en un mot. Consul à vie, empereur, vainqueur de Marengo et d'Austerlitz, ne se contenant plus guères mais toutefois se contenant encore, il semble à l'apogée de son caractère et n'ayant alors qu'un demi embonpoint, il rayonne d'une régulière et mâle beauté. Bientôt voyant les peuples se soumettre, les souverains s'abaisser, il ne compte plus ni avec les hommes ni avec la nature ; il ose tout, entreprend tout, dit tout, devient gai, familier, intempérant de langage, s'épanouit complétement au physique et au moral, acquiert un embonpoint excessif qui ne diminue en rien sa beauté olympienne, conserve dans un visage élargi un regard de feu, et si de ces hauteurs où on est habitué à le voir, à l'admirer, à le craindre, à le haïr, il descend pour être rieur, familier, presque vulgaire il y remonte d'un trait après en être descendu pour un instant, sachant ainsi déposer son ascendant sans le compromettre. Quand enfin on le croirait moins actif ou moins hardi, parce que son corps semble lui peser ou que la fortune cesse de lui sourire, il s'élance plus impétueux que jamais sur son cheval de bataille, prouvant que pour son âme ardente la matière n'a point de poids, de malheur, d'accablement.—THIERS.

2. *Ma Mansarde.*

Il n'est que d'être roi pour être heureux au monde.
Bénis soient tes décrets, ô Sagesse profonde,
Qui me voulus heureux ; et prodigue envers moi,
M'as fait dans mon asile et mon maître et mon roi.
Mon Louvre est sous le toit, sur ma tête il s'abaisse,
De ses premiers regards l'Orient le caresse.

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Lit, siéges, table y sont portant de toutes parts
Livres, dessins, crayons, confusément épars.
Là, je dors, chante, lis, pleure, étudie et pense.
Là, dans un calme pur, je médite en silence
Ce qu'un jour je veux être ; et seul à in'applaudir,
Je sème la moisson que je veux recueillir.
Là, je reviens toujours, et toujours les mains pleines,
Amasser le butin de mes courses lointaines,
Soit qu'en un livre antique à loisir engagé
Dans ses doctes feuillets j'aie au loin voyagé,
Soit plutôt, que passant et vallons et rivières,
J'aie au loin parcouru les terres étrangères.
D'un vaste champ de fleurs je tire un peu de miel.
Tout m'enrichit et tout m'appelle ; et chaque ciel,
M'offrant quelque dépouille utile et précieuse,
Je remplis lentement ma ruche industrieuse.

A. CHENIER.

SURVEYING, LEVELLING, AND MENSURATION.

6th October, 1874.—*Morning.*

Professor JACK.

1. Give and prove the expression known as the prismoidal formula, by means of which the numbers in Mac-Neill's and Bidder's earthwork tables are calculated.

2. Give and prove an expression for the length of a circular arc in terms of the rise and span.

3. Describe the method of setting out a circular curve with the theodolite and chain.

4. What checks on its accuracy should your work in this case satisfy?

Professor TOWNSEND, M.A.

5. Acreage is frequently taken from the six-inch Ordinance map by means of small squares cut on a horn scale. Calculate to five places of decimals the length of a line whose square represents a statute acre.

6. Calculate the acreage of the field in the accompanying diagram.

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7. Required the acreage in Irish measure of a triangle whose sides are 13, 14, 15 chains.

8. The altitudes of two objects are measured, and the angle which they subtend at the eye. Required the horizontal projection of this angle.

Professor FULLER, C.E.

9. How do you test in the field the Gravatt's or Dumpy level to ascertain if it gives correct readings when the bubble of the spirit level is in the middle of its tube, and, if necessary, how do you adjust it?

10. The following are three sets of readings taken upon the level staff when held at stations 100 feet apart:—

First, 4·78, 3·65, 10·84, 7·21;
Second, 10·84, 3·46, 5·72, 2·84, 12.96;
Third, 2·14, 5·76, 6·31, 9·72, 12·01;

Fill up a field-book with the above and reduce them to a datum 100 feet below the level of the first reading; also give the necessary checks to show that the field-book is made up correctly.

11. Two staffs are set up with their lower extremities at the level of the surface of a still lake; a level is set up between them, being two chains from one and eighteen chains from the other staff. The reading on the first staff is 3·28 feet; what should be the reading on the second staff when the instrument is in proper adjustment, the diameter of the earth being taken at 41,778,000 feet, and refraction being neglected.

12. The difference of the level of two given stations is to be found by taking reciprocal angles of depression, their distance apart being known. Show that the mean refraction is obtained by subtracting the sum of the two *observed* depressions from the contained arc, and taking half the remainder.

GEOMETRICAL DRAWING.

5th October, 1874.—*Afternoon.*

Professor JACK.

1. Construct the projection of the curve of intersection of a sphere, and a vertical circular cylinder whose axis does not pass through the centre of the sphere.

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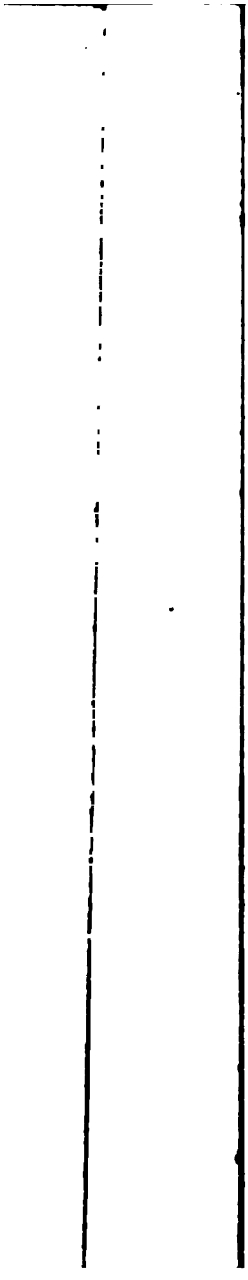

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2. Construct the projections of the curves of intersection of two circular cylinders of different radii whose axes are in the same plane, and intersect at a given angle.

3. Draw the isometric projection of a ring having an inside diameter of 3 inches, and an outside diameter of 4 inches, the section of the ring being square.

4. Construct a scale of feet for a drawing in which a line marked 22 feet 6 inches long is found to measure 4·35 inches.

Professor TOWNSEND, M.A.

5. Construct the projections of a line bisecting the angle between two given lines.

6. Construct the projections of a line passing through a given point and perpendicular to a given line.

7. Through a given point draw a plane, making given angles with the planes of projection.

8. Construct the perspective of the object given by the accompanying drawings.

Professor FULLER, C.E.

9. Construct accurately an ellipse when the major axis is 4 inches long and the minor axis $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches long.

10. The representative fraction of a map is $\frac{1}{3576}$. What is the area in statute acres, roods, and perches of 13·57 square inches of the map?

11. A prism $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches high with a base, a hexagon inscribed in a circle of $\frac{3}{4}$-inch radius, stands upon one of its ends. It is capped by a cylinder $\frac{1}{2}$-inch deep and 2 inches in diameter; the axis of the cylinder being in line with the axis of the prism. Draw the elevation of the shadow cast by the cylinder upon the prism, the direction of the rays of light having their projections making angles of 45° with the axis of the planes of projection.

12. Explain the terms "coursing spiral," "heading spiral," "face line," and show their position upon the plan and development of the soffit of a skew arch.

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SUPPLEMENTAL FIRST EXAMINATION IN ENGINEERING.

MATHEMATICS.

First Course.

2nd January, 1874.—*Morning.*

Professor ALLMAN, LL.D.

1. Prove that the rectangle under the sum and difference of two straight lines is equal to the difference between the squares on them.

2. On a given straight line describe a segment of a circle containing an angle equal to a given rectilineal angle.

Being given the base and the vertical angle of a triangle, show that the triangle will be greatest when it is isosceles.

3. Give Euclid's definition of proportionals. Prove that triangles of the same altitude are to one another as their bases.

4. Through a given point draw a chord in a given circle so that it shall be divided at the point in a given ratio.

Professor PURSER, M.A.

5. The sides of a triangle are 7, 10, 13 respectively; find the sides of another similar triangle the sum of whose sides is 40. Calculate also the area of the latter triangle.

6. A and B would do a piece of work in $3\frac{9}{17}$ hours, B and C in $4\frac{8}{13}$ hours, A and C in $4\frac{2}{7}$ hours; find how long they would take if they all worked at it together.

7. Solve the equations—

$$1.\ (x-1)^3+(x-3)^3=2(x-2)^3.$$

$$2.\ x^2+5x=2\sqrt{x^2+5x+2}+6.$$

8. Find the co-efficient of x^7 in $(1+x)^{11}$, and of x^5 in $(1+2x-x^2)^4$.

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Professor NIVEN, M.A.

9. State the object of logarithms, and mention the principal properties from which their value is derived.

Prove that $\log \sqrt[n]{N} = \frac{1}{n} \log N$.

Given $\log_{10} 2 = \cdot 3010300$, find $\log_{10} \sqrt[5]{\cdot 00625}$.

10. Given $\tan A$, find $\sin A$ and $\cos A$.

[*Ex.* $\tan A = \frac{1}{3}(4 - \sqrt{7})$; find all the other functions].

11. Show that $\cos 2A = \frac{1 - \tan^2 A}{1 + \tan^2 A}$.

12. The altitudes (α, β) of an object O above a horizontal plane, as measured from two given points A, B of the latter in the same vertical plane with O, are known; find the height of O above the plane.

If the altitude as measured from a third known point C in the prolongation of A B be γ, show that

$$BC \cot \alpha + AB \cot \gamma - AC \cot \beta = 0.$$

MATHEMATICS.

Second Course.

3rd January, 1874.—*Morning.*

Professor ALLMAN, LL.D.

1. Find the equation to the straight line which passes through the point (3,–2) and makes an angle of 45° with the line joining the points (2, 1), (—4,–1).

2. Investigate when the general equation of the second degree will represent a circle.

Find the co-ordinates of the centre and the radius of the circle.

$$x^2 + y^2 - 6x + 4y + 4 = 0.$$

3. Find the polar equation of a conic section the focus, being the pole.

4. Given the base and the difference of the base angles of a triangle; find the locus of the vertex.

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Professor PURSER, M.A.

5. Required $\int (2x+1)^{\frac{3}{5}} dx$ $\int \frac{dx}{x^3+x}$ $\int x \sin x \, dx$.

6. Apply the integral calculus to find—

1°. The area of a portion of a parabola cut off by any ordinate.

2°. The surface of a sphere cut off by any plane.

7. The equation $x^3 - 27x + 54 = 0$ has two roots equal; solve it.

8. Show that the equation $x^3 - 2x - 11 = 0$ has a root lying between 2 and 3; find the root to one decimal place.

Professor NIVEN, M.A.

9. Given two sides of a spherical triangle and the included angle, find formulæ to give the three other parts.

[Deduce the polar (or conjugate) case, and the analogues in plane trigonometry.]

10. Investigate directly from the definition $\frac{d \tan x}{dx}$, and differentiate $\log_e \left(\frac{1 - \sqrt{3x} + x}{1 + \sqrt{3x} + x} \right)$.

11. Investigate the conditions for a maximum and for a minimum value of a function of a single variable.

[A window in the form of a rectangle surmounted by a semicircle is to be constructed so as to have a maximum area with a given perimeter. Find the ratio of its breadth to its height.]

12. Find, by means of the differential calculus, the relation which exists between the perpendicular from the focus on the tangent to a parabola, and the focal distance of the point of contact.

EXPERIMENTAL PHYSICS.

5th January, 1874.—*Morning*.

Professor ENGLAND, A.M.

1. Describe the method of ascertaining the specific gravity of a body lighter than water, and give the requisite formula.

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2. Give an outline of Joule's method of determining the *mechanical equivalent of heat.*

3. If a magnet be broken in two, each portion is found to be a perfect magnet; what inference can you draw from this experiment relative to the distribution of magnetism in the bar?

4. If 100 cubic inches of air at the temperature of 60° Fahrenheit, and pressure of 30 inches, weigh 31 grains, what is the weight of a cubic foot of steam at the same *pressure*, the density of aqueous vapour being ·622?

Professor CURTIS, LL.D.

5. The diameters of the two cylinders of a hydraulic press are 25 inches, and 1 inch, respectively, the mechanical advantage of the lever employed is 14; calculate the mechanical advantage of the press.

6. How may the specific heat of a body be determined?

7. By what experiments has the temperature of water at its maximum density been determined?

8. Describe Wheatstone's experiment for determining the velocity of electricity.

Professor EVERETT, D.C.L.

9. Two parallel plane mirrors face each other at a distance of 3 feet, and a small object is placed between them at the distance of a foot from one of them; indicate the positions of the successive images which are formed of the small object.

10. A battery consisting of 4 cells has its poles connected by a wire, whose resistance is equal to that of one cell; compare the quantities of heat generated in the wire and in the battery, and compare the latter with the heat which would be generated if the poles were directly connected.

11. If the velocity of sound in air at zero is 332 metres per second, and the coefficient of expansion per degree is ·00366, what must be the distance of an obstacle which reflects a sound back to the source exactly one second after its production, when the temperature of the air is 20°?

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12. Prove from Boyle's law that, if volumes V_1, V_2, V_3 of three gases at pressures P_1, P_2, P_3 respectively, be mechanically mixed and reduced to the volume and pressure V_4, P_4 we shall have $V_4 P_4 = V_1 P_1 + V_2 P_2 + V_3 P_3$, no changes of temperature being supposed to occur.

FRENCH.

5th January, 1874.—*Afternoon.*

Professor MEISSNER, PH.D.

1. Translate into French:—

The different kingdoms of Europe were torn and afflicted, during several centuries, by intestine wars excited by private animosities, and carried on with all the rage natural to men of fierce manners and of violent passions. The estate of every baron was a kind of independent territory, disjoined from those around it, and the hostilities between them seldom ceased.

2. Translate into English:—

Lorsque Boabdil, dernier roi de Grenade, fut obligé d'abandonner le royaume de ses pères, il s'arrêta au sommet du Mont Padul. De ce lieu élevé on découvrait la mer où l'infortuné monarque allait s'embarquer pour l'Afrique; on apercevait aussi Grenade, la Vega et le Xenil, au bord duquel s'élevaient les tentes de Ferdinand et d'Isabelle. A la vue de ce beau pays et des cyprès qui marquaient encore ça et là les tombeaux des Musulmans, Boabdil se prit à verser des larmes. La sultane Aixa, sa mère, qui l'accompagnait dans son exil avec les grands qui composaient jadis sa cour, lui dit: "Pleure maintenant comme une femme un royaume que tu n'as pas su défendre comme un homme." Ils descendirent de la montagne, et Grenade disparut à leurs yeux pour toujours.

CHATEAUBRIAND.

Professor GEISLER, PH.D.

Translate into English:—

1. L'avare n'amasse que pour amasser; ce n'est pas pour fournir à ses besoins: il se les refuse. Son argent lui est plus précieux que sa santé, que sa vie, que lui-même. Toutes ses actions, toutes ses vues, toutes ses

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affections ne se rapportent qu'à cet indigne objet. Personne ne s'y trompe, et il ne prend aucun soin de dérober aux yeux du public le misérable penchant dont il est possédé, car tel est le caractère de cette honteuse passion, de se manifester de tous les côtés, de ne faire au dehors aucune démarche qui ne soit marquée de ce maudit caractère et de n'être un mystère que pour celui seul qui en est possédé. Toutes les autres passions sauvent du moins les apparences; on les cache aux yeux du public; une imprudence peut quelquefois les dévoiler mais le coupable cherche, autant qu'il est en soi, les ténèbres; mais pour la passion de l'avarice, l'avare ne se la cache qu'à lui-même. Loin de prendre des précautions pour la dérober aux yeux du public, tout l'annonce en lui, tout la montre à découvert; il la porte écrite dans son langage, dans ses actions, dans toute sa conduite, et, pour ainsi dire, sur son front.

L'âge et les réflexions guérissent d'ordinaire les autres passions, au lieu que l'avarice semble se ranimer et reprendre de nouvelles forces dans la vieillesse. Plus on avance vers ce moment fatal, où tout cet amas sordide doit disparaître et nous être enlevé, plus on s'y attache; plus la mort approche, plus on couve des yeux son misérable trésor, plus on le regarde comme une précaution nécessaire pour un avenir chimérique. Ainsi l'âge rajeunit, pour ainsi dire, cette indigne passion. Les années, les maladies, les réflexions, tout l'enfonce plus profondément dans l'âme, et elle se nourrit et s'enflamme par les remèdes mêmes qui guérissent et éteignent toutes les autres. On a vu des hommes dans une décrépitude où à peine leur restait-il assez de force pour soutenir un cadavre tout prêt à tomber en pourriture, ne conserver, dans la défaillance totale des facultés de leur âme, un reste de sensibilité, et, pour ainsi dire, de signe de vie, que pour cette indigne passion; elle seule se soutenir, se ranimer sur les débris de tout le reste; le dernier soupir être encore pour elle; les inquiétudes des derniers moments la regarder encore; et l'infortuné qui meurt, jeter encore des regards mourants qui vont s'éteindre sur un argent que la mort lui arrache, mais dont elle n'a pu arracher l'amour de son cœur.

MASSILLON.

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12. Prove from Boyle's law that, if volumes V_1, V_2, V_3 of three gases at pressures P_1, P_2, P_3 respectively, be mechanically mixed and reduced to the volume and pressure V_4, P_4 we shall have $V_4 P_4 = V_1 P_1 + V_2 P_2 + V_3 P_3$ no changes of temperature being supposed to occur.

FRENCH.

5th January, 1874.—*Afternoon.*

Professor MEISSNER, PH.D.

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The different kingdoms of Europe were torn and afflicted, during several centuries, by intestine wars excited by private animosities, and carried on with all the rage natural to men of fierce manners and of violent passions. The estate of every baron was a kind of independent territory, disjoined from those around it, and the hostilities between them seldom ceased.

2. Translate into English:—

Lorsque Boabdil, dernier roi de Grenade, fut obligé d'abandonner le royaume de ses pères, il s'arrêta au sommet du Mont Padul. De ce lieu élevé on découvrait la mer où l'infortuné monarque allait s'embarquer pour l'Afrique; on apercevait aussi Grenade, la Vega et le Xenil, au bord duquel s'élevaient les tentes de Ferdinand et d'Isabelle. A la vue de ce beau pays et des cyprès qui marquaient encore ça et là les tombeaux des Musulmans, Boabdil se prit à verser des larmes. La sultane Aixa, sa mère, qui l'accompagnait dans son exil avec les grands qui composaient jadis sa cour, lui dit: "Pleure maintenant comme une femme un royaume que tu n'as pas su défendre comme un homme." Ils descendirent de la montagne, et Grenade disparut à leurs yeux pour toujours.

CHATEAUBRIAND.

Professor GEISLER, PH.D.

Translate into English:—

1. L'avare n'amasse que pour amasser; ce n'est pas pour fournir à ses besoins: il se les refuse. Son argent lui est plus précieux que sa santé, que sa vie, que lui-même. Toutes ses actions, toutes ses vues, toutes ses

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affections ne se rapportent qu'à cet indigne objet. Personne ne s'y trompe, et il ne prend aucun soin de dérober aux yeux du public le misérable penchant dont il est possédé, car tel est le caractère de cette honteuse passion, de se manifester de tous les côtés, de ne faire au dehors aucune démarche qui ne soit marquée de ce maudit caractère et de n'être un mystère que pour celui seul qui en est possédé. Toutes les autres passions sauvent du moins les apparences; on les cache aux yeux du public; une imprudence peut quelquefois les dévoiler mais le coupable cherche, autant qu'il est en soi, les ténèbres; mais pour la passion de l'avarice, l'avare ne se la cache qu'à lui-même. Loin de prendre des précautions pour la dérober aux yeux du public, tout l'annonce en lui, tout la montre à découvert; il la porte écrite dans son langage, dans ses actions, dans toute sa conduite, et, pour ainsi dire, sur son front.

L'âge et les réflexions guérissent d'ordinaire les autres passions, au lieu que l'avarice semble se ranimer et reprendre de nouvelles forces dans la vieillesse. Plus on avance vers ce moment fatal, où tout cet amas sordide doit disparaître et nous être enlevé, plus on s'y attache; plus la mort approche, plus on couve des yeux son misérable trésor, plus on le regarde comme une précaution nécessaire pour un avenir chimérique. Ainsi l'âge rajeunit, pour ainsi dire, cette indigne passion. Les années, les maladies, les réflexions, tout l'enfonce plus profondément dans l'âme, et elle se nourrit et s'enflamme par les remèdes mêmes qui guérissent et éteignent toutes les autres. On a vu des hommes dans une décrépitude où à peine leur restait-il assez de force pour soutenir un cadavre tout prêt à tomber en pourriture, ne conserver, dans la défaillance totale des facultés de leur âme, un reste de sensibilité, et, pour ainsi dire, de signe de vie, que pour cette indigne passion; elle seule se soutenir, se ranimer sur les débris de tout le reste; le dernier soupir être encore pour elle; les inquiétudes des derniers moments la regarder encore; et l'infortuné qui meurt, jeter encore des regards mourants qui vont s'éteindre sur un argent que la mort lui arrache, mais dont elle n'a pu arracher l'amour de son cœur.

MASSILLON.

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2. *Immortalité de l'âme.*

Créature d'un jour qui t'agites une heure,
De quoi viens-tu te plaindre et qui te fait gémir ?
Ton âme t'inquiète, et tu crois qu'elle pleure ?
Ton âme est immortelle et tes pleurs vont tarir.
Le regret d'un instant te trouble et te dévore,
Tu dis que le passé te voile l'avenir ;
Ne te plains pas d'hier ; laisse venir l'aurore :
Ton âme est immortelle et le temps va s'enfuir.
Ton corps est abattu du mal de ta pensée ;
Tu sens ton front peser, et tes genoux fléchir ;
Tombe, agenouille-toi, créature insensée,
Ton âme est immortelle et la mort va venir.

ALFRED DE MUSSET.

Translate into French :—

3. Whoever knows nothing at twenty, labours not at thirty, has acquired nothing at forty, will never know, do, or possess anything. Those whose conduct is most ridiculous are always the first to slander others. Happiness belongs to him who makes others happy. I wish you would come and see me at the end of this week ; I shall have something very important to communicate to you. Titus passed no day without performing a good action. Eloquence is a very important art, destined to instruct, to repress the passions, to correct the morals, to maintain the laws, to direct public deliberations, to render men good and happy. Julius Caesar, having disembarked in Africa, fell down, as he was leaving his vessel ; this appeared to his soldiers a very inauspicious omen ; he however turned the feelings of the army to his advantage by exclaiming : "It is now, O Africa, that I hold thee !"

GERMAN.

1st January, 1874.—*Afternoon.*

Professor MEISSNER, PH.D.

1. Translate into German :—

Have you seen the houses of the town ? I should like to go to school, but I am not well enough to leave the house. If the weather were fine, we should take a ride.

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I have been willing, but I have not been able to do it. The enemy has been put to flight.

2. Translate into English :—

Nachdem die Griechen lange erfolglos um Thore und Mauern von Troja gekämpft, und der versuchte Sturm auf allen Seiten abgeschlagen worden war, rief der Seher Kalchas eine Versammlung der vornehmsten Helden zusammen und redete so vor ihnen: „Unterziehet euch nicht ferner den Mühseligkeiten eines gewaltsamen Kampfes, denn auf diesem Wege kommt ihr nicht zum Ziele; besinnet euch vielmehr auf irgend einen Anschlag, der euren Schiffen und euch selber zum Heile gereichen mag. Denn vernehmet, was für ein Zeichen ich gestern geschaut habe. Ein Habicht jagte einem Täubchen nach; dieses aber schlüpfte in die Spalten eines Felsens hinein, um seinem Verfolger zu entgehen. Lange verweilte dieser grimmig vor dem Felsenspalt, aber das Thierchen ging nicht heraus; da verbarg sich der Raubvogel mit unterdrücktem Unmuth in's nahe Gebüsch, und siehe da, jetzt schlüpfte das Täublein in seiner Thorheit wieder heraus, der Habicht aber schießt auf das arme Thier nieder und erwürgt es ohne Erbarmen. Laßt uns diesen Vogel zum Muster nehmen und Troja nicht fürder mit Gewalt zu erobern suchen, sondern es einmal mit List versuchen."

Professor GEISLER, PH.D.

3. Translate into German :—

It is very important for him to undertake that journey. Have you not avoided that danger? Would they not come and spend the evening? Were they not all running to his assistance? You may go out if you choose. What is to be done in such a case? Think of what you are doing. At all events write to him. They wish to compel him to believe all that suits them. He has been obliged to go out. I have been waiting for you for the last hour. You ought to tell them that circumstance. Will you remember your promise? They did not believe that we should have met so soon.

SURVEYING, LEVELLING, AND MENSURATION.

3rd January, 1874.—*Afternoon.*

Professor JACK.

1. Describe the method of keeping the field book for a chain survey. The answer to this question must include

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complete information as to the details of one line, the information to be given at the beginning and end, at stations along the line and with regard to offsets, &c.

2. It is found to be desirable to take three consecutive offsets, varying in length from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 chains, describe in detail the method you would adopt in order to secure accuracy.

3. Describe the construction, method of using and principle of action of the planimeter.

4. Describe the adjustment of the level attached to the vertical arc in a transit theodolite, and the method of observing the angle of elevation of an object above the level.

Professor TOWNSEND, M.A.

5. Describe the two modes usually adopted for keeping the field book in levelling operations, with the relative merits of each.

6. Prove the expression for the correction in curvature in levelling, and find the amount for a distance of 64 chains.

7. In the Dumpy level describe accurately the method of adjusting the line of collimation parallel to the bubble tube.

8. Describe also in the same level the mode of adjusting the bubble tube perpendicular to the vertical axis, and give a diagram to illustrate the reasons for the steps which you take.

Professor FULLER, C.E.

9. Explain the three methods of finding the contents of a block of earthwork known as "mean areas," "mean heights," and prismoidal formula.

10. Describe the method of setting out in the field by the use of the levelling instrument the width of land required on each side of the centre line of an embankment, when the height of the embankment above the centre line, the width of the top of the embankment and the slope of its sides are known and the surface of the ground slopes across the direction of the centre line.

11. Assuming the cost of constructing a tunnel through a certain kind of earth to be £30 per foot forward, what

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will be the depth of a cutting in the same soil whose cost per foot forward shall be the same as the tunnel, when the width of the bottom of the cutting is 30 feet, the slopes $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 1, and the cost of excavation 1*s.* per cubic yard.

12. A circular arc has to be ranged touching two lines that make an angle of 120°. The curve has to commence from a point 25·98 chains from the intersecting point of the two lines; find the radius of the arc that must be employed, and determine the angle between the tangent and the chord of one chain length at the starting point of the curve.

GEOMETRICAL DRAWING.

2nd January, 1874.—*Afternoon.*

Professor JACK.

1. Assuming the existence of the focus in the elevation of the face of a semicircular oblique bridge, calculate its distance below the centre.

2. How does the necessity for the "adjustment" of the angle of skewback, of the intradosal coursing spiral arise, and how is the value of the corrected angle calculated?

3. A pyramid with square base, rests on one of the edges of the base, and the edge making 20° with the ground line, the plane of the base rising at 2 to 5, find the shadow cast by the pyramid on the horizontal plane, the angle given may be drawn with a protractor; if the candidate has no protractor he may draw it as nearly correct as he can judge it, the light is supposed to fall in the usual direction.

4. Describe an equilateral hyperbola by finding a number of points in the curve.

Professor TOWNSEND, M.A.

5. Construct the horizontal projection of the intersection of a right cone and a plane, perpendicular to the vertical, and describe the curve of section in true magnitude.

6. Given the horizontal projection of a point on a sphere, find the vertical and construct the traces of a plane touching the sphere at the point.

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7. Construct the isometric projection of a circle and determine the lengths of the axes of the ellipse and its isometric diameter in terms of the radius of the circle.

8. How would you divide a horn scale into squares representing statute acres for the 6-inch Ordnance map; and how would you subdivide each square so as to measure 10 perches.

Professor FULLER, C.E.

9. A plane is inclined to the horizontal plane of projection at an angle of 45°, its horizontal trace makes an angle of 30° with the axis. Find the projections of a line lying in this plane and making an angle of 30° with the horizontal plane; also the traces of two planes that pass through this line and make angles of 60° with the horizontal plane.

10. A straight line is given by its projections and a plane by its traces, construct the angle the line makes with the plane. The line is not to be taken perpendicular to the plane, nor the plane perpendicular to either plane of projection.

11. An equilateral triangle has sides $1\frac{1}{2}$" long; draw the plan of this triangle when two of its sides are inclined at 15° and 30° respectively to the horizontal plane.

12. A line lies upon the horizontal plane making an angle of 30° with the plane of the picture, which is vertical; assuming a position for the eye-point above the horizontal plane, sketch one or two methods of making the perspective representation of the line.

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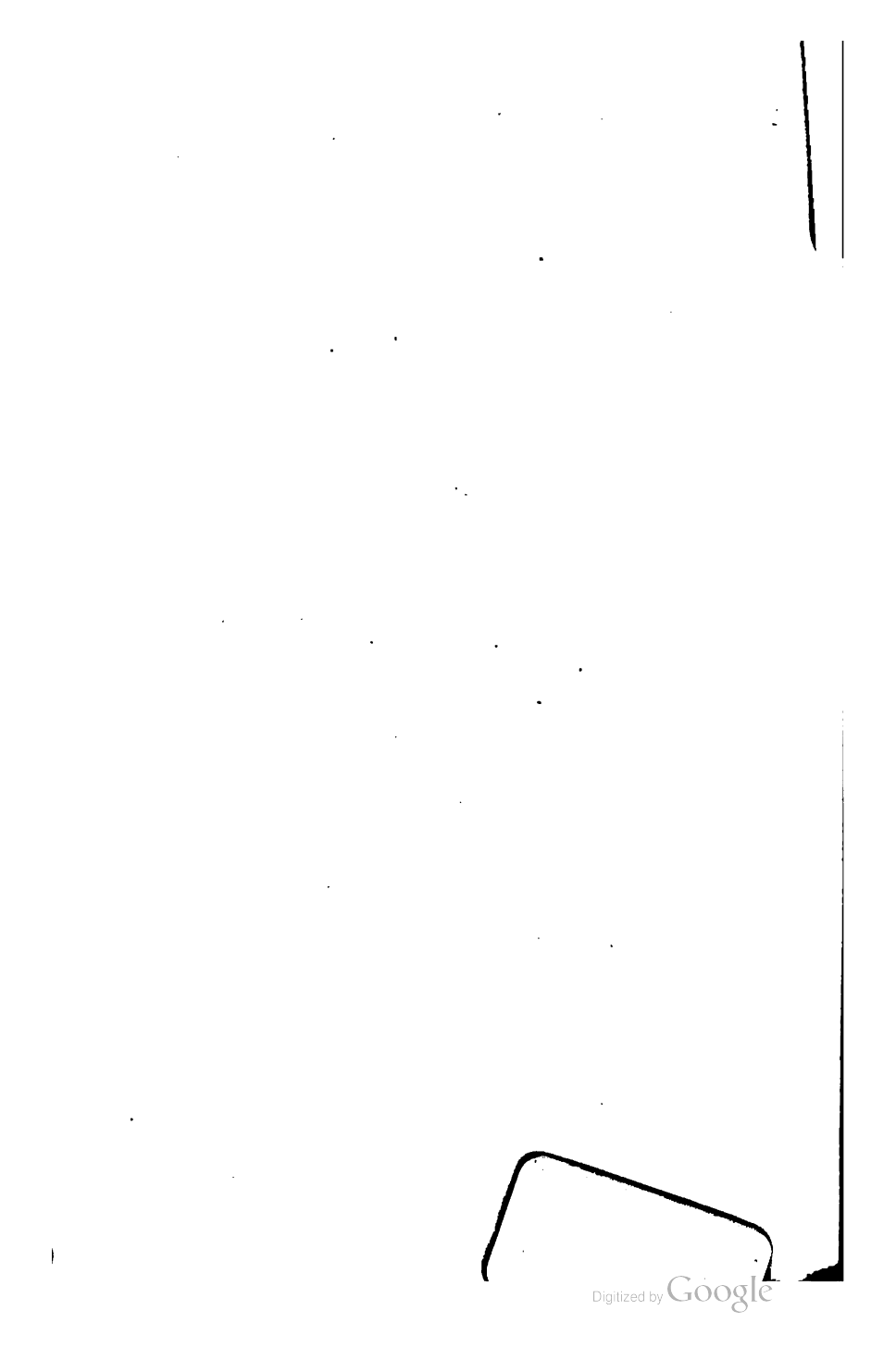
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